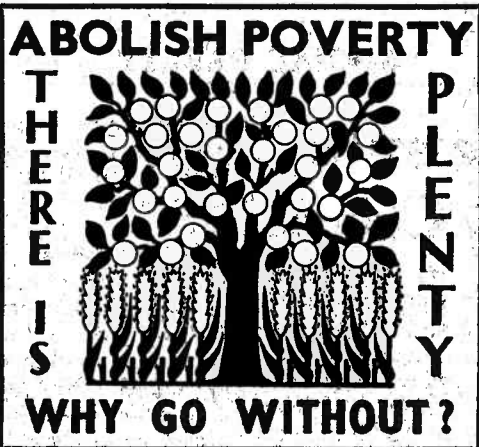


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Weekly Twopence

RAW MATERIALS RAMP AND WAR

Sir Samuel Hoare at Geneva

JAPANESE REJOINDER

My impression is that there is no question in present circumstances of any colony withholding its raw materials from any prospective purchaser. On the contrary, the trouble is that they cannot be sold at remunerative prices. — Sir Samuel Hoare, British Foreign Secretary.

THE common suggestion that people go to war in order to obtain supplies instead of to try and force goods out of their own countries was neatly exposed by Sir Samuel Hoare in his now famous speech at Geneva on September 13.

He said: Abundant supplies of raw materials appear to give peculiar advantage to the countries possessing them. It is easy to exaggerate the decisive character of such an advantage, for there are countries which, having little or no natural abundance, have yet made themselves prosperous and powerful by industry and trade.

For the fact remains that some countries, do possess what appear to be abundant advantages, and that others, less favoured, view the situation with anxiety. Especially as regards colonial raw materials, it is not unnatural that such a state of affairs should give rise to fear lest exclusive monopolies be set up at the expense of those countries that do not possess colonial empires.

It is clear that in the view of many this is a real problem . . .

The view of His Majesty's Government is that the problem is economic rather than political and territorial. It is the fear of monopoly — of the withholding of essential colonial raw materials that is causing alarm. It is the desire for a guarantee that the distribution of raw materials will not be unfairly impeded that is stimulating the demand for further inquiry.

My impression is that there is no question in present circumstances of

any colony withholding its raw materials from any prospective purchaser. On the contrary, the trouble is that they cannot be sold at remunerative prices.

Japan also Knows What's What

The Japanese reaction to Sir Samuel Hoare's speech was reported by *The Times* Special Correspondent in Tokyo on September 14.

They noted with approval the reference to the deeper question of the causes menacing peace in the unequal distribution of raw materials. The Japanese Foreign Office spokesman did not refer to the raw materials, drawn freely from many sources, on which Japan has built up her industry, but dwelt on the growing tendency to restrict Japanese goods in colonial markets.

The Nitrate Agreement

A final touch to this *exposé*, from the two ends of the earth, of an exploded fallacy is (Continued in next column)

SABOTAGE of Nation's Wealth

During the last five years numerous shipbuilding yards have been bought for scrapping by National Shipbuilders Security, Ltd., whose report for the year ending March 31 has just been issued.

It is recorded that Palmer's yards at Jarrow, Hebburn and Amble, and Walker's yard at Newcastle were bought; and, since March 31, the company has acquired Workman Clark's yard at Belfast, and Caird's, of Greenock.

Sir James Lithgow is the chairman of the

(Continued from previous column) given in the *Financial Times* leader on the nitrate producers' agreement on the day after Sir Samuel Hoare spoke.

It said: Nitrate is one of the many commodities in which productive capacity has run far ahead of possible consumption. The ratio, in fact, is something like two to one. The expansion has taken place principally in the synthetic group.

company which buys and breaks up shipbuilding yards and works.

No valuation of the yards bought is given in the accounts, which show expenditure over the last three years standing at £1,836,357, as against £1,050,340 twelve months earlier.

Purchases of redundant shipyards for demolition or resale (for other purposes) total £1,153,387, rising from £768,336. This is the scrap value of the yards, whose replacement price would be enormously greater.

A new item is £126,985 in connection with purchase of shares in a subsidiary acquired for the purpose of discontinuing shipbuilding. In respect of pacts to give up shipbuilding and marine engineering the expenditure is £275,444, advancing from £70,444.

(Comment on the next page)

Latest from Alberta

WHEN Mr. Aberhart went to Ottawa government to underwrite, if necessary, the bank advances required to maintain the social services

new government, but to ensure that services, others took the line that there should be no Labour opposition to an attempt to eliminate poverty in the midst of plenty. The resolution was carried unanimously.

Aberhart on Press Facilities

Interviewed in Edmonton on whether he

\$3,600,000. Mr. Bennett has agreed to a loan of \$2,250,000; enough to meet all payments due before the result of the federal election is known.

He refused to commit the incoming government to expenditure which can be properly negotiated when it has taken office.

Until Alberta has established its power to control its own credit, Mr. Aberhart has no option but to borrow in order to meet engagements.

A Sensible Resolution

The Edmonton Central Council of the Canadian Labour Party passed the following resolution at a meeting held on August 27: Resolved that this council call upon the federal

A Newspaper on Newspapers

It will be noted that the press didn't "cut any ice" in the campaign. The dailies and all the leading weeklies have strongly and sometimes bitterly opposed Social Credit since Mr. Aberhart launched the plan in Alberta.

Regardless of party the press has been almost solidly united in its opposition but all to no avail. The people have spoken and the press has been ignored. The gentry of the fourth degree will have to take their medicine—and look pleasant.—From the "Barrhead Leader," quoted in the "Edmonton Journal," August 29.

that the newspapers print the truth and the whole truth and not spread lies. I think you fellows are in the same position as the banks. We trust you will not try to hinder our efforts to give the people honest government. I think your function is to give the people the facts and let them be the judge. I don't think you have any right to spread lies.

To Visit Father Coughlin

Mr. Aberhart has left Canada on a visit to Father Coughlin—an appropriate move, as he has been called "the Father Coughlin of Alberta."

Interviewed in Ottawa, he expressed the belief that the Social Credit Party would win between thirty and thirty-five seats in the federal elections.

A Montreal View

Make no mistake about it, the electorate of Alberta is on a high level of culture. University graduates abound. They have a fine school system. It is very unlikely that in any other province the gatherings which would listen to party speakers could rate higher in intelligence and understanding.

Yet they have voted against the government, against the U.F.A., against the Liberals and against the Conservatives. They have voted a complete want of confidence in any political organisation they have ever known. They have gone to the polls and registered utter contempt for all the established parties that have ever been tasted and tried in office.

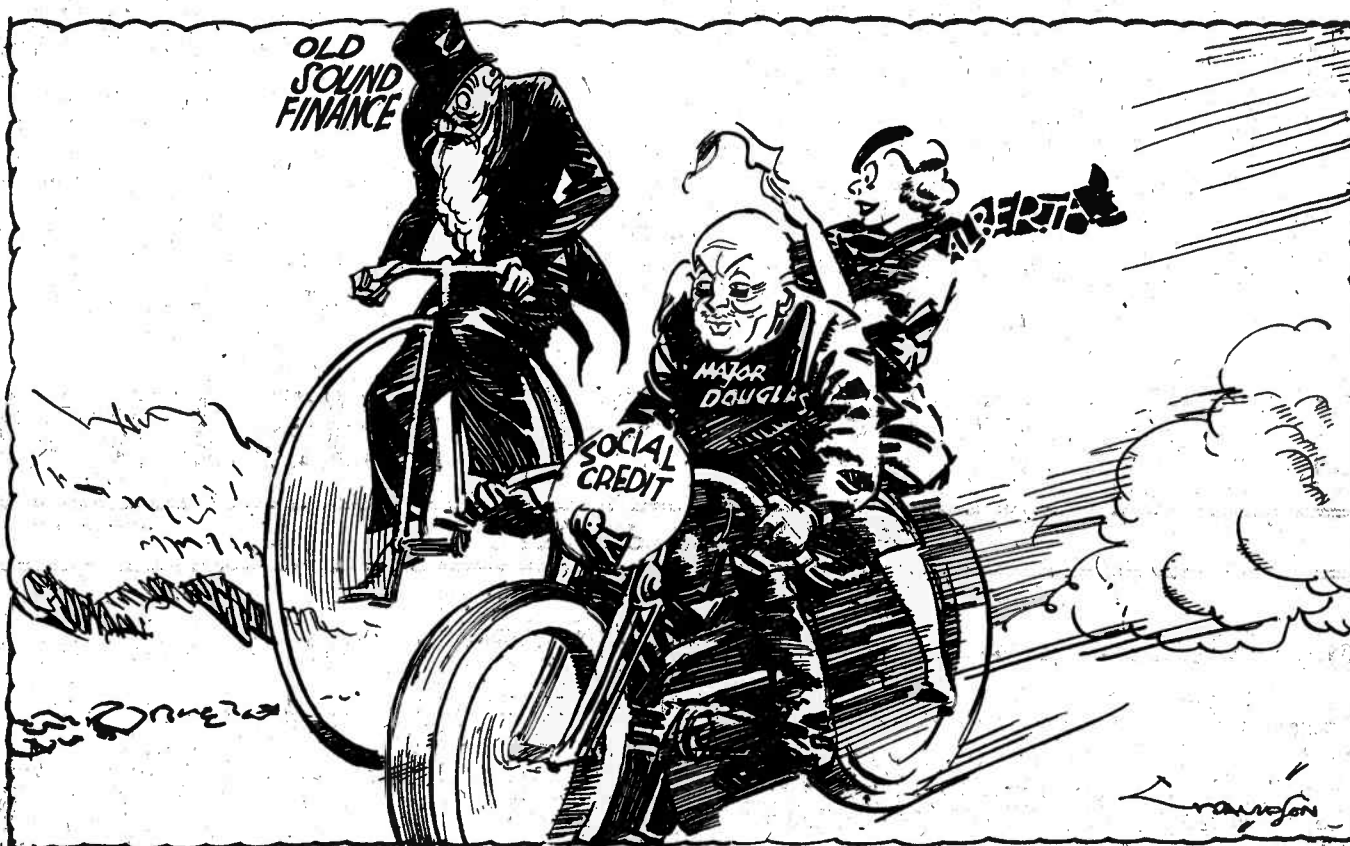
They have voted for an untried man and a policy whose workings he ostentatiously refused to explain before polling day. He was reported as saying that it was not necessary for the electorate to understand it.—From a Leader in the "Montreal Star."

A Very Long Shot

The tit-bit of the week's news is provided by the *Montreal Standard* for August 24, reporting from Winnipeg.

It appears that the Hon. W. J. Major, K.C., Attorney-General of Manitoba, raised a question in the Manitoba Legislature as to whether William Aberhart had not violated the Corrupt Practices Act, and so voided the election by offering every voter in Alberta twenty-five dollars a month to vote for his party.

Tried and Found Panting?



The Old 'Un, to Naughty Alberta—"Ah, but wait for the dunt."

[Reproduced by courtesy of "The Evening Times," Glasgow.]

Providence Intervenes!

Brazil Destroying Coffee

In a communication to the Press yesterday, the President of the National Coffee Department stated that the statistical position of coffee will be maintained and that the destruction of 760,000 bags belonging to the National Coffee Department, already ordered for the earliest possible date, will be composed of 680,000 bags interior coffees and 80,000 bags Santos. — "Financial Times," September 12.

Storm Destroys Coffee

A terrific storm has destroyed 500,000 bags of coffee, mostly of low grades.—"Financial Times," September 14.

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SOCIAL CREDIT

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WAR!

THE Johannesburg Labour weekly, *Forward*, in its issue of July 19, has a leader which admits that Major Douglas is right about the causes of war. It ends with the words, "In view of the indisputable facts of the (Abyssinian) affair, there can now no longer be a shadow of doubt that Major Douglas's analysis of the economic causes of war is only too well founded."

(Why do supporters of Labour in other countries back up Major Douglas, while our own Labour people cling to the never, never attitude? Will some Socialist reader please explain?)

Anyhow, why is this Abyssinian war about to break out? Ask the first ten men you meet, and what will they say?

One or two, perhaps, will say that Mussolini is a dangerous jingomaniac who ought to be locked up, and that he is forcing his country into war.

All right, but what made him a jingomaniac? Circumstances. Fascism, founded on financial orthodoxy, is beginning to crack. The Promised Land is no nearer. Ahead lie poverty and distress. Discontent grows apace. There is the certain prospect of enforced idleness and belt-tightening for countless impatient Fascisti.

Somehow there seems neither enough work nor wealth in Italy, so the Duce looks for fresh worlds to conquer. Expand or go bust is the rule of this crazy economic system. The pressure gauges rise beyond the danger mark. A safety valve, a safety valve, my kingdom for a safety valve! Ah—Abyssinia!

"The task of colonising and civilising Ethiopia," says the Duce, "will provide the Italian people with work for fifty years to come."

Fifty years is a long time. Mussolini, conqueror of Ethiopia, the Great Work-Bringer, will be in Valhalla by then, and his successor will have the job of finding another backward race for the ministering Blackshirts to tame and civilise.

In fifty years, too, Abyssinia will be thoroughly developed commercially, with its budget unbalanced and its population, including settlers, tightening their belts, as in any progressive Western country to-day. So there will be the added incentive of looking afield for further "wealth."

How desperate is this search for "wealth" from outside is clearly shown in a press report of a recent broadcast to the American people by Count Ciano, the Italian Press Minister, and son-in-law of Mussolini.

"Abyssinia . . . was doing everything possible to disturb the peace in Africa beyond its frontiers and to prevent a rich market from being submitted to the economic sway of the civilised world. In a world suffering from the effects of a severe crisis such a thing becomes criminal, a sabotage of human collaboration that the civilisation of to-day can no longer tolerate.

"When Italy has restored peace and order to these lands she will also have opened a new and precious market that Abyssinian barbarism has so far kept strictly and selfishly closed to world capital and labour."

Surely it is clear that both the internal troubles in Italy and the search for such a sinister remedy are caused by Italy's failure to distribute the plenty which exists at home? And this failure in distribution is due to the Italian people not demanding it.

If we all want work and wars, well and good. But if we wish wars to cease we must demand the end of this artificial poverty. We have only ourselves to blame.

G. W. L. DAY.

Financial Security and National Security

By a strange twist of irony a Bank of England concern which has probably done more in the last few years to undermine Britain's security than all the Communists and all the machinations of foreign powers put together, is called National Shipbuilders Security, Ltd. A more suitable name would be International Bankers' Security, for this concern is engaged in making shipowning safe for bankers who now control the "British" mercantile marine. It is "rationalising" the shipbuilding industry by scrapping so-called redundant yards.

According to its annual report—noticed on our front page—this company has spent, in the last three years, a total of £1,153,387 to buy shipbuilding yards for the deliberate purpose of scrapping them. To replace this destruction would cost at least twenty times as much. This is but one more instance of the sabotage of real wealth in the attempt to make facts fit an archaic financial system.

A Warning

Those who remember the submarine blockade of the last war, which resulted in the loss of millions of tons of ships and thousands of human lives, and nearly resulted in starving this country into surrender, should ponder the dangerous activities of National Shipbuilders Security, particularly at the present moment. We trust that, if unfortunately war comes again, no plea of ignorance or "sound financial reasons" will enable those responsible for this sabotage to escape the penalty of traitors, should Britain suffer for lack of these yards in which to build ships to replace those sunk.

The chairman of National Insecurity—Sir James Lithgow—has held a commission in the British Army. We would urge him most seriously to consider whether his oath of loyalty is compatible with his present position.

The Hard Case

Referring to the "World Economic Survey," just issued by the League of Nations Secretariat, *The Times* says:

How far the world has yet to travel before it returns to anything like normality may be realised by the fact that world trade last year had fallen by 66 per cent. of its 1929 level. Unemployment in 1934 was still more than double that in 1929. If the absorption of unemployment should continue during the current year at the same level as in 1934 the amount of unemployment in the world with production back to its 1929 level would still be 75 per cent. greater than it was then. The irresistible conclusion is drawn that until some significant expansion of international trade is achieved there will remain, despite substantial recoveries in national production, a "hard core of unemployment" in practically every industrial country.

This quotation proves two things, that the demand for labour has continued to shrink, although production has expanded, and that the League Secretariat, supported, of course,

by *The Times*, still believes in the desirability of an expansion of international trade as a means to overcoming the unemployment, created by increased efficiency in production. This despite the fact that the League is supposed to be a peace organisation, and that the fight for export markets is demonstrably almost the only cause of war to-day.

Preparation for War

Preparation for war has reduced unemployment in Italy by about half a million, and in this, and other industrial countries, by large numbers. Simultaneously, it has increased exports. Assuming that Italy goes to war, these exports—bombs, shells, etc.—will be given to the Abyssinians, and, assuming an Italian victory, subsequently charged up to them in the peace settlement. Abyssinia will then be "developed" by Italian (or League of Nations?) loans spent in Italy for plant and equipment. To pay for these Italian exports—bombs and shells and plant and equipment—taxation will have to be imposed, and by this means the Abyssinians will be forced to work in the Italian mines, plantations and other undertakings. Slavery will be abolished to be introduced in a new and possibly worse form, for whereas a slave is of economic value to his owner, a worker is of none, for he can easily be replaced at no cost.

But Italian export trade will revive, and so the scourge of unemployment will be overcome—at least temporarily.

Cotton, Cotton Everywhere, But Not a Shirt to Wear!

According to the *Survey* of the Guarantee Trust Company of the New York cotton crop, this year will show an increase of some two million bales over that of last year, but the market is shrinking. In the year ending July 31 last, for the first time since the American Civil War, except for the slump year of 1930-31, the sales of American cotton were exceeded by the sales of cotton grown in other parts of the world.

Cotton production, which is still the most important export industry of the U.S.A., is no longer a monopoly; cotton is being produced from China to Peru. So it is with almost every commodity one can think of, supplies are almost unlimited; still demand lags behind. And, because of this lag, each nation fights more keenly for export markets, so that the peaceful tiller of the soil finds that by sowing what should be a useful crop, he sows the dragon's teeth which spring up as armed men.

So much for cotton growing—let us turn to cotton spinning.

Scrap, Scrap, Scrap Again

While British cotton spinners are busy planning to scrap ten million spindles, the Japanese are busy installing new ones, to the tune of 802,638 in the last twelve months. They do not yet build as fast as

we scrap, but even at this rate, in twelve years or so, Japan would have made up for British scrapping; but the rate is increasing, so it will not take so long.

The British cotton trade's new motto had better be: "If at first you don't succeed, scrap, scrap, scrap again"; unless the owners begin to think for themselves, instead of leaving this job to bankers' yesmen. If they did they would realise the absurdity of expecting prosperity to return as a result of scrapping real wealth. Having got so far, they might even consider the more sensible plan of having additional tickets issued to consumers to buy more cotton, instead of cutting down production to fit purses, which are short of tickets—and, by so doing, incidentally empty still more purses by throwing more people out of work.

Cotton spinners! Demand a National Dividend for all your customers, and for your customers' customers. It may be a new idea to you, but it's better than scrapping good goods, and better than a meeting of creditors. And—tell it not in Gath—you might even pay a dividend to your own shareholders!

The Breaking Point

The latest "exhibit" in our national Chamber of Horrors comes from Durham. Mental hospitals in Durham County are so crowded that there is a waiting list of 400 mental defectives in need of care. In 1934 there were 176 new cases and only twenty-nine vacancies. The pressure is so great that some of the Public Assistance institutions are to be partially converted into mental homes.

The cause of all this, according to Councillor Alfred Tucker, J.P., a member of the County Health Committee, is the economic condition of Durham.

He says: "This continued depression and fighting on the part of the vast army of unemployed to make ends meet often results in many of them being certified. The mind breaks under the terrible strain."

The question is, if the present exhibits are not enough to rouse us into action, what is? We have pregnant mothers starving themselves, babies suffering from malnutrition, prisons full of debtors, millions in a state of nervous breakdown, several thousands going bankrupt each year, and about the same number committing suicide; and now the asylums filling up. How long, oh Lord, how long?

A Splendid Example

A Scottish parson, up in London for a brief visit, called at the offices of SOCIAL CREDIT, bought five dozen copies at 1s. 6d. a dozen, tied a poster on to his person, sallied forth into the Strand, sold the lot, came back, bought three dozen more, went forth again, sold the lot, came back, reported his success, and left the whole staff feeling as if a sea-breeze had blown through the office!

ARE YOU ASKING FOR WAR?

Employment Fetish—Nations Solving Problem with War Work

It is fitting in every way that Dr. Schacht, Germany's finance minister from America, colleague of Hitler and friend of Mr. Montagu Norman, should be the one to blurt out openly the connection between unemployment, finance and war.

"Re-armament and military training," he boasts, "have done more than any other factors to reduce unemployment in this country."

Mussolini says the same, not in words but in actions. With a million young men gone, or going, to campaign in African deserts, and the rest of Italy working to equip them, the Italian unemployment problem must be nearly out of sight.

Our own government, in its own muddling way, does the same. The comparative prosperity that many parts of England are enjoying, and the present boom in industrial shares, are due almost entirely to preparations for (or against) warfare.

Last year the world's expenditure on armaments increased by 125 millions up to a total of 1,225 millions; so says the League of Nations "Armaments Year Book." This year, of course, it will go far beyond that figure.

Creating Money on Social Credit

Money is no obstacle. All the countries are discovering now that the money-reformers are right, and that any country can create as much money as it likes for

internal purposes, so long as it keeps within its national resources of raw materials, etc.

Italy, Germany, Japan, are all using their national credit to create the money they need, though, unfortunately, not using it in ways that will benefit their poorer citizens much.

Even our own government—wonder of wonders!—now goes about saying that

By F. H. Drinkwater

"finance need be no obstacle" to public works that would relieve unemployment, though it has not yet got to the point of doing much about it.

Governments know how to find the money all right. But they will not issue it as consumers' money. Only for production. Only as a wage for work. Those who have no work must have no money, except what is taken from workers.

Nazi Minister's Frankness

Listen to this: "It is not the job of mankind to live in an earthly paradise. His task is to struggle, to work, to earn his daily bread." Who said that? Sounds like some bishop or dean, you think? Not at all—it was Dr. Goebbels, Nazi minister of enlightenment and propaganda.

Here is some more enlightenment: "I frankly admit that with all our labours we have not succeeded in turning Germany into a paradise. We could not do it—but we did not want to do it!"

So there you have it—Goebbels and Schacht between them spill the whole sack of beans. Unemployment must be "remedied," but you must not give the unemployed money, because that would set them free; you must give them work. There is no ordinary work to give them, because the machine does it all; consequently you must give them war-work.

War-work solves the whole problem because it goes on for ever without really producing anything except a heap of corpses now and then—and even that means fewer unemployed.

Criminal Insanity

Everybody else is satisfied; above all Finance is able to keep its control and draw its regular toll of interest on all money issued.

Is that really what you want, Catholic reader? No, anybody can see that it is criminal insanity. Can't you understand, then, that there is only one alternative to it, and that is to issue money directly for the consumer as such—a social dividend in some form or other?

At any rate, be clear about this, for there is not the slightest shadow of doubt about it any longer; if you insist that the remedy for unemployment is work, work alone, work at all costs, then what you are asking for is—war!—Reprinted from the "Catholic Herald" of September 6.

MAJOR C. H. DOUGLAS on the

Gold Standard

Published in *The Rotarian*, April 1935, in a symposium of three articles under the heading, "What of the Gold Standard?" The other articles were by Fentiner Van Vliissingen, President of the International Chamber of Commerce, and E. W. Kemmerer, Professor of International Finance, Princeton University.

I HAVE been asked to formulate my opinion upon the future of the gold standard. To do this with some approximation to intelligence, it is necessary to define my understanding of what is meant when we refer to it.

In theory, although probably never in fact, all forms of monetary effective demand, in countries professing to operate the gold standard, were exchangeable for gold in a fixed ratio of the monetary unit of the country to gold of a certain fineness. For instance, in Great Britain, gold of standard fineness, about 92 per cent., was exchangeable for the national currency at the rate of £3 17s. 10½d., per ounce, which automatically produced a par value as between the American dollar containing 23 grains and the English pound sterling containing 113 grains fine gold of about \$4.85½.

It is obvious that the exchange of national currencies for gold at a fixed price upon demand and without restriction as above defined does not exist, and it is probably safe to prophesy that it will never be re-established.

Dead and Buried

In that sense, the gold standard is already dead and buried. The importance which this enquiry possesses probably turns upon the vitality of the idea of gold as a greater or less component of the large bank credits which carry the major portion of business transactions.

The introduction of the word "credit" into monetary problems, although probably inevitable, is unfortunate. It opens the way to the assumption, no doubt temporarily not without justification, that monetary science is primarily a form of black magic, and that so long as the population can be maintained in a state of hypnotic trance in regard to monetary problems, accompanied by a touching faith in the witch doctor, all will be well. Only looked at from this point of view has gold any special function in regard to a modern currency and financial system.

If the world at large cannot believe that a currency system can be a good system unless it is connected with gold, even though the population neither touches, sees, nor controls gold, it may be true that for a greater or less period of time gold has a psychological use in connection with currency.

If it Works it is Good

But, at the bottom, a monetary system is as good as it works. Any monetary system which will satisfactorily deliver, to consumers, those goods which producers are able and anxious to make, will create the most solid form of confidence, quite irrespective of its relationship to gold or any other single article. In order to do this, it must obviously vary with and be based upon those things for which it is an effective demand, that is, general goods and services.

The public, as a whole, does not want gold and has no considerable use for it. It desires those things which can be summarised as a high standard of living and economic security. From the point of view of internal or national trade then, the gold standard has no future, and is, in fact, based upon a complete misapprehension of the nature of the modern production system, which is not to any considerable extent an exchange of commodities individually produced, but is rather a synthetic assembly of output of machines operated by power and requiring continuously less attention by human operators.

Dividends Must Replace Wages

For this reason, the problem of a satisfactory economic society is essentially a dividend problem, and not a wage problem, and its solution is, perhaps, less related to the idea of values, gold, or otherwise, than to an appreciation of the fact that continuous production is only possible if the articles consumed are taken away from the factory door as fast as they are made. This is, of course, in complete opposition to the idea that production should be limited by the power to buy, but rather implies that the power to buy should be increased up to the limits of the power to produce, even though the power to produce is accompanied by a diminishing demand for labour.

Viewed from the standpoint of realistic international politics, the prospects of the gold standard do not appear to me to be much brighter. If it be assumed that some kind of gold standard could, for a time, be maintained, either by force of arms or otherwise, which is a considerable assumption, it

would clearly confer upon those countries either having or controlling large stocks of monetary gold, an economic power in proportion to the willingness of the world to accept it. Since it is not established that gold holdings are a financial reflection of economic and military power, the political stresses which would be set up as, in fact, they are now being set up by the reaction against a system which does not reflect facts, would sooner or later, and probably within a very short term of years, bring about a social and political upheaval.

Gold Has Its Uses

Since gold has a definite use in the industrial arts, and is, on the average, expensive to mine and recover, it is quite probable that as an article of commerce it will retain a fairly high price under any monetary system, although probably much below that at present ruling. There is no reason to assume that the production of synthetic gold is beyond the capacity of the chemist or physicist, and there are many substances which have the resistance to corrosion and other valuable properties which in the past have appeared to invest the so-called "precious metals" with almost mystic virtues.

Final Struggle at Hand

While the long-term trend of the relationship of gold to the modern monetary system is not difficult to apprehend, its immediate future is, of course, less easy to predict. Should, as seems probable, France be unable to maintain her present attitude in the matter, the remainder of the Gold Bloc would be placed in an impossible position, and would, no doubt, take such measures to protect its trade and commerce as the circumstances appeared to dictate.

All that can be said with any confidence in regard to this aspect of the matter is that the final struggles of the gold standard system are likely to be accompanied by oscillations in world trade at least as violent as those of which we have had experience.

20th CENTURY

DR. SCHACHT, Germany's financial dictator, has been saying that the German people must be told again and again that "they do not live in a land flowing with milk and honey."

Apparently it makes very little difference to people whether they live in a land of milk and honey or not. This country has been flowing with milk lately—referred to as "an unwanted deluge"—and we have a Milk Board to stem the flood.

Nevertheless, says a well-known writer on economics in one of the London dailies, "it is only fair to mention that Germany's total of unemployment has gone down."

Why, one wonders, were there any unemployed at all in a land which did not flow with milk and honey? Why were not their services gladly utilised in increasing the supplies of those commodities of which there is alleged to be a shortage?

"There undoubtedly has been some genuine improvement," continues the article, "but it is almost impossible to say how large it has been. . . . The clearest indication of the standard of living of the German worker is shown by this fact: although more men are at work and working longer hours than when Hitler came into power, fewer goods are being sold in the shops now than two years ago."

Why Not Treadmills?

So the nature of the improvement is an increase of toil and a decrease in the ability to buy the fruits of toil; more work with less result! If work is to be the aim and object of industry, then the best and quickest way to provide it would surely be to erect large treadmills in every parish and establish camps where the people might go and pick oakum.

The writer does concede that Nazi economics have not brought very much improvement to the German working man, and then proceeds to explain the reason why, in his opinion, it has failed to do so. Germany has been going in for public works on a large scale and this takes men away from the production of goods for consumption and puts them on to making capital goods; that is to say if more is spent on national development than the savings available for the purpose.

MONEY!

By the Very Reverend
HEWLETT JOHNSON,
D.D., B.Sc., A.M.Inst.C.E.
Dean of Canterbury

REAL wealth makes poverty superfluous. Physically we are rich; financially poor. We are hypnotised by talk of scarcity. If, in the war, remainder of the population could clothe, and house us all, when the manhood of the nation, withdrawn from production, was even engaged in mass destruction, there is physically no reason why anyone, in days of peace, should want—especially as productive power has increased immeasurably since 1918.

Finance fools us when it bids us economise. Finance, which is the instrument of distribution, no longer enables A—say, the Canadian farmer—who makes what B—say, the Lancashire cotton operative—wants, and wants what B makes, to supply each other's needs. Its money tickets are lacking. We live in a very foolish world.

What railway company would permit a private firm, not only to print its railway tickets, but to control them, corner them, and to traffic in them as well?

Fountain-pen Money

Our folly resembles that. Our money tickets are printed by private firms. Fountain-pen money, as costless to make as railway tickets are to print. I need not prove it. The Macmillan Report on Finance and Industry saves me that trouble. Our money is controlled, trafficked in, and cornered by the proprietors of private banks.

We need not blame the banks unduly. They do their work of accountancy extremely well; there is no reason why their staff should receive in the future a penny less than now, but every reason in the world why the power which has unwittingly slid into their hands, must be regained for the community; every reason why we should create our own money and control it, the banks merely acting as our agents.

Money needs creating side by side with goods. When I grow a ton of potatoes, I do not grow a wad of notes beside it, but

(Continued in next column)

For New Readers

TRAGEDY

But surely the public works were instituted for the express purpose of providing work for the unemployed, *that is to say for those who were not making goods for consumption!*

It has been said that the British have not logical minds and there would seem to be a great deal of truth in this assertion, but it might equally well be said of the Germans, French, Italians and most other people. It is a very disquieting thought, for surely it is reason that distinguishes us from the beasts, and if we relinquish reason presently we shall find ourselves behaving like wild beasts.

Worse than Wild Beasts

But even wild beasts do not fight for possession of something which is so plentiful that all can have enough, or trample on their food and push it into the water and then roar and bellow because they are hungry. It is not a pleasant thought that we have become more foolish than the beasts of the field. If we have lost instinct and ceased to be guided by reason, what will become of us?

The sinister array of machine-guns, tanks and bombers stand waiting and they seem to say—repent for the Kingdom of Hell is at hand. The time is coming when your wheat will be denatured for you by poison gas and you will have no need of Milk Boards and Pig Boards, for your blackened fields will scarcely yield enough to keep man or beast alive. The time is coming when there will be work for all in digging the ground, in nursing the sick and wounded, burying the dead and caring for the insane. If you do not use your God-given reason to provide for all from the abundance available, *real* scarcity will take the place of the *artificial* scarcity which is an insult to God.

We are not faced with a choice between staying where we are or going forward into the new Power Age, but of going backwards into the Dark Ages or forward to freedom and leisure. It is not quite too late for Britain to choose the way that leads to the land flowing with milk and honey.

D. BEAMISH.

without the notes the potatoes travel to the dump.

Money must be issued as goods are issued; side by side with our capacity to produce goods we must exercise our capacity to produce tickets. No longer must quantity of goods be restricted to quantity of money available, deflecting producers from their proper job of production, and forcing them, as to-day to restrict or to destroy it.

Money, also, must reach the pockets of the consuming public. Lack of vendibility of goods springs from lack of spendability on the part of those who need them. Not over-production, but under-consumption, is our problem. We suffer from unemployment rather than unempayment. The money stream lags behind the price stream. That is obvious fact. The reason is discovered.

In a nutshell it is this:—

We try to get back in prices all the costs of production, and the money stream, issuing in the course of production—and issuing in no other way—is inadequate to the task.

Consider—to try and make the position more clear by an illustration—what happens in a motor car factory; for what happens in one factory happens in all.

What Happens in a Factory

A motor car factory generates three things—cars, prices, and purchasing power.

Price tickets issue, for every car has a price attached.

Purchasing power issues, in the form of wages, salaries and dividends; and it is issued practically in no other way.

Now, if all the money issued is to be adequate to purchase all the cars that are issued, then the total prices must not exceed the total money issued.

What item, let us next ask, must these prices include?

Obviously, all the money payments, all the wages, salaries and dividends distributed.

But the wages, salaries, and dividends form the only source of the purchasing power. Hence, if any other items are included in price the total money stream cannot equal the total goods stream.

But other items are bound to be charged. Machinery wears out and buildings decay.

Certain sums must be set aside for depreciation. These sums must be charged on the prices. And when obtained they are not spent; they are only put aside for future use.

Shortage and Glut

The price stream begins then to flow quicker than the money stream. Hence the shortage of purchasing power, the curtailing of production, and the glut.

This shortage is at present made up in three ways, or the whole industrial machine would stop. It is made up, if prices can be destroyed, by waste, bankruptcies, or war. It is made up if some of the goods, unsaleable here though needed, are sent into fresh markets to bring new money home. It is made up if new works are laid down to make more cars.

For the wages and salaries paid out to those who build and furnish the new works go into the pockets of the consumers before the cars appear. It is new money borrowed from the next cycle of operations, and money which at length must be charged on to the next cycle of sales. It is borrowing from a second cycle to pay for this one: it heaps up increasing troubles for the future. This theory accounts for the patent facts of glut.

I shall pass on in my next article to the remedy.

This is the second of three articles under the general title of "Money, Righteousness and Commonsense" by the Dean of Canterbury. The first appeared in our issue of September 13, and the third will follow next week.

"Better Money"

Among monthly publications an interesting newcomer is *Better Money*, published in Karachi, India, and described as "A monthly bulletin of monetary reform by way of the remonetisation of silver and a fuller use of National Credit."

While Social Crediters are committed to a more fundamental conception of economic security than can ever be obtained by the increased use of silver or any other form of currency, as long as it is introduced only at the production end, there is much of interest in the first five issues of this journal, and Major Douglas is referred to appreciatively more than once.

In speech before the Municipal Corporation of Karachi recently, Sir Montagu Webb proposed that an immediate start be made in the utilisation of National Credit by the issue of "service notes" for the building of the urgently-needed Indus waterworks. It need not be a long step from this attitude to Social Credit, and an appreciation of the almost incalculable benefits it would confer on the millions of Indians who live perpetually on each side of the hunger line.

Overseas Notes

What's in the Papers?

THE pretty little paper game played with Alberta bond prices during the days following the provincial election, and the dark hints in the press about a "flight of capital" from the province, may both be taken as constituting what the French call a *ballon d'essai*, a feeler put out to test the popular reaction to financial heresy. They are the opening shots in a campaign which is designed ultimately to bring about a financial panic in Alberta, and which will be developed in proportion as the Aberhart government shows signs of abandoning the orthodox loan system in practice as well as in intention.

So far, of course, there has been no need for Finance to unmask its heavy batteries. "When the Alberta Social Credit government takes over administration of Alberta," said a Canadian Press despatch of September 2, "its first job will be to raise ten to twelve million dollars in the good old-fashioned way." (Notice the adjectives.) Canadian editorial comment in general shows, as might be expected, almost unanimous agreement that whether the Social Credit government consists of fools, knaves, or dreamers, it is "for it" before many months are past.

Two Lovely Black Eyes

The *Victoria Colonist* says that however long Aberhart is in power he will never pay the monthly dividend. The *Edmonton Journal* and the *Calgary Herald* are as dignified as it is possible to be at short notice with a couple of beautiful black eyes apiece. The *Winnipeg Free Press* continues to be frankly vicious, its issue of August 23 carrying a story headed "Hobo asks quickest way to Alberta as election results are announced," and describing the "gusts of incredulous laughter" that shook the crowds outside the *Free Press* office as the sweeping majorities were given out. The same paper, a few days later, records a calculation made at Calgary that women voters had been "chiefly responsible for the Aberhart landslide," and adds, "the implications of the statement are too alarming to be accepted without demur." The implications are, on the contrary, extraordinarily encouraging. If women once wake up to the ways in which their lives have been and are being made a misery to them, through quite unnecessary lack of purchasing power, and learn to demand results through the medium of their Members of Parliament, then our job is as good as done. As for that hobo, he's crazy; he wants enough to eat.

Lofty Eastern Comment

The Quebec and Ontario papers are for the most part contemptuous and a little lofty, being two thousand miles from the plague area. "Alberta votes for trouble," says a *Toronto Globe* headline. Mr. Aberhart is "an impractical dreamer with some of the characteristics of a dictator," intones the *Telegram*. The *Montreal Gazette* reflects that "however painful it will be for the people of Alberta, it will mean the exposure of the social credit theory and its abandonment once for all." The *Star*, on the other hand, chooses the occasion for an appeal to the citizens of Canada to save themselves from the peril of "printing-press

that Social Credit in Alberta "may contain the germ of a great idea"; and the *Ottawa Citizen*, which is, of course, famous as the leading daily paper throughout the world in full agreement with Douglas principles.

A Question of Tactics

Two weeks ago I discussed the question of whether the policy of the Money Monopoly with regard to Douglas and Aberhart would be to identify or to separate them. My latest information suggests very strongly that the policy now agreed on will be to link their names in the press as heretofore, but to place every conceivable obstacle in the way of their personal collaboration. If this course were successful, and a "panic" could then be induced such as I described above, the way would be clear for that "rescue" scheme by means of banking committees which I mentioned last week, to be applied on the same general principles as Newfoundland, which has been reduced during the last three years from the status of a self-governing dominion to economic and political dictatorship by an Anglo-Canadian Commission. Newfoundland is rich, but in the wrong way; she is rich in goods and services, but poor in paper money-tickets to claim them, and can anyone doubt that in such circumstances it is the sacred duty of her citizens to starve?

Two Items and an Oddment

The British press reports about Alberta are dealt with elsewhere in this paper, but I should like in passing to note one comment, two news items, and an oddment, which have somehow fought their way to the surface through the welter of cuttings which flood my desk and most of the room. The comment is from the *Catholic Herald*: "The comments on Social Credit, particularly when they come from the financial editor, reveal a good deal of satisfaction that the first trial of Social Credit is to be made under circumstances likely to bring it into ridicule and at the same time strangle it early . . . but underlying this is a certain nervousness lest the very fact of an experiment being made by elected legislators in the province of monetary and credit control, hitherto treated as 'outside politics,' may help to loosen the hold that a small group of professional money-dealers still has, not only upon monetary policy, but also upon the public mind. Such an event can scarcely fail to 'put ideas' into people's heads elsewhere." The news items, from the *Daily Telegraph* of September 6 and September 10: "Many former prominent members of the United Farmers' Party have joined the Social Credit Party since the latter secured their sweeping majority" (they were warned, however, that "death-bed repentances" were suspect) . . . "Mr. Aberhart declared to-day that the new Cabinet's inquiry into Alberta's financial position has revealed that the defeated United Farmers' Government had been using savings certificates deposits for current expenditure." The oddment: The *Daily Mail* of September 5 ran a double-column heading, "Men in Jerseys at a Cabinet Swearing-in." Would anyone fail to conclude from this that members of the Cabinet were referred to? Later on, however, it becomes clear (for those who read as far) that "rough-looking men in jerseys were among the spectators, some of whom sported a little white button, the emblem of the Social Credit League." No doubt the rough fellows were under the curious impression that they might come and see the government they had voted for sworn in, even if they had been so ill-bred as to waste the money for top-hats on buying bread and butter instead. The cads!

Outspoken Support for Coughlin

I have been reading with very great interest the booklet containing the series of lectures on social justice, broadcast by Father Coughlin, over a national network, between November, 1934, and March, 1935. On Armistice Day of last year he inaugurated his National Union for Social Justice (see SOCIAL CREDIT for April 5 and May 17), an organisation which claims many million members, and exists to bring pressure on Congress by means analogous to our Electoral Campaign. The Union's sixteen-point programme contains clauses which Social Crediters might criticise as irrelevant or redundant, but in his method of exposing to the gaze of millions of Americans the methods and intrigues of the money power, and of demanding results from Congress, Father Coughlin is clearly a man of the highest interest and importance to all monetary reformers. In view of this, it is worth quoting from a broadcast by Bishop Gallagher, of Detroit, Father Coughlin's immediate superior, who has consistently backed him with his full approval throughout his campaign. "I know the issue at stake," said Bishop Gallagher, as reported in

the *Alberta Social Credit Chronicle*. "I know the power that, in the past, won this battle for the banking interests. It is a power that to-day gladly would endow, if it could, a majority of the members of this Congress with five million dollars each to keep the control of money and the allotment of credit in private hands. Nor would these money lords and robber barons stop with the defilement of the majesty of the State, but willingly would they go into the very ranks of the clergy, into the sanctuary of the church, there to find anew a Judas willing to sell his soul for thirty pieces of silver."

New Zealand Clerics Want Results

The Anglican clergy of New Zealand are not backward in the crusade against the money power which bids fair to unite all the churches. A recent manifesto, says the *New Era*, was issued by ten clergy in the Auckland diocese, calling attention to the urgent need for a constructive programme to deal with the scandal of poverty amidst plenty. The manifesto was criticised on the ground that it did not put forward constructive proposals of its own, but the signatories replied, "This country pays its Cabinet Ministers, Members of Parliament, economists, and financial experts to attend to these matters, and it has a right to demand that they do their job efficiently or else make way for others." They conclude, "Our critic suggests that we call upon Christian people to formulate practical schemes of their own and lay them before those in authority. To our certain knowledge this has been done by several organisations and by fully qualified citizens of this country, but we have not noticed any anxiety on the part of those in authority to give them a trial or even, apparently, a fair hearing."

An Indian Paper on Social Credit

The June-July issue of *Better Money* (Karachi) contains an interesting survey of "The Douglas Theories: and Where they Lead," including a discussion of the Alberta Interim Report. While going a considerable way with Social Credit, the article takes the line that "trade is ordinarily a friendly business of selling or buying goods, services, or rights, in the carrying out of which both buyer and seller benefit," and does not accept the A plus B Theorem or the fact of forced sales which underlies the Social Credit diagnosis of modern war. The writer's solution is an expanded silver issue, combined with "utilising the National Credit by the issue of self-cancelling State Service Notes for the construction of reproductive public works." He takes the view that these reforms would break the monopoly of credit issue. But Social Credit proposes more than this; it proposes the delivery of goods and services as, when, and where required, which is economic democracy.

Corners to be Turned in Kenya

Kenya is having its troubles, and the Convention of Associations which met in Nairobi last week debated, and was not satisfied by, a letter sent to the Chairman of the Convention by Sir Joseph Byrne, the Governor. In his letter, he stated (according to *The Times*' report) that he was anxious to help in every way, but that "budgetary stability" was a prerequisite of recovery for the farmer, driven

TRIPE FROM "TRUTH"

Social Credit in Alberta

The success of Mr. Aberhart's Social Credit Party in the Province of Alberta is a rather depressing revelation of the folly and credulity of an uneducated electorate. It is a success of gross, open, palpable political quackery. Mr. Aberhart's scheme is based on the well-known Douglas Social Credit Scheme, but is even more grotesquely fallacious—indeed, when Major Douglas was invited to Alberta, he condemned it as wholly impracticable, though he offered to help in evolving another plan suitable for the province. Undismayed by that judgment of the original discoverer of the social credit illusion, Mr. Aberhart continued his campaign, preaching his version of the Douglas gospel with the fervour of a religious revivalist in nightly broadcasts, running a propaganda newspaper and employing a large staff of travelling speakers. The simple-minded farmers of Alberta came to regard him as an almost divinely inspired leader, swallowed what he told them, put up funds for the fighting of seats at the general election last week, and returned a majority of his candidates, pledged to the policy of Social Credit.

The outstanding idea of the scheme is the creation of a central credit bank which, among other benefits, will grant farmers "productive loans without interest." Still, as the operations of the bank are to be based on the natural resources of the province, the profits—so the intelligent electors have been persuaded—will suffice from the start to provide a dividend of \$25 a month for every resident over twenty-one. The whole thing is sheer, unmitigated nonsense, and there can be but one financial disastrous end to the experiment of a Social Credit Government in this Canadian province.—"Truth," August 28, 1935.

With "Truth" as its name, this formerly respected journal must be unusually irresponsible to publish such untruthful rubbish.

(Continued from previous column).

almost to despair as he was by the fall in prices and the load of debt. "Only by maintaining stability and the Colony's credit could the Government develop the country's resources." After reminding the Convention that the Imperial Government had definitely decided that the Colony should not be permitted to "tamper" with the currency, he expressed his opinion that continued discussion might tend to frighten capital from the Colony.

What this means in plain English is that the Kenya farmer, who is bankrupt, must therefore pay an income tax out of his losses in order to become less bankrupt; that a colony rich in all natural resources, and inhabited by the best type of British settler must on no account be allowed to consume its own wealth, and that even to suggest that anything was wrong would probably make matters worse! To such lunatic straits does finance drive its unconscious servants. A knowledge both of Social Credit principles and of Electoral Campaign methods is now well established in Kenya, though quite recently. Have Lord Francis Scott and the Settlers' Association yet heard of the only possible way out of their troubles?

J.D.B.

Invisible Exports

On September 18, 1931, *The Times* quoted Lord Peel speaking for the Government in the House of Lords on September 17, who said that in 1930 the excess of imports was £392,000,000 and the invisible exports were £431,000,000, leaving a balance of only £39,000,000. For the present year the picture was worse, and, he was informed, there would be a debit balance.

ACTIVE SERVICE

by M. JACKLIN

From Scotland comes news that two prospective Labour candidates have signed the elector's undertaking. One, stout fellow, has signed without qualification. This means that he is prepared to demand, before all else, a National Dividend, without increased taxation or prices and without depriving property owners or decreasing property values. The other signatory has carefully struck out this section of the pledge and also the undertaking to vote consistently against any party which puts other legislation before the abolition of poverty and the issue of dividends.

The first pledge is worth having, and we venture to forecast will prove to have been worth giving when the election takes place. The second pledge is worthless. The signatory is convinced, obviously, that the right way to cure poverty is by taking from those who have and giving to those who have not. Evidently he does not realise that there is plenty for all. The campaign workers in his constituency will be responsible for convincing him that if he wishes to secure election he must bring his ideas up to date. He's manual-labour-minded in a power-age!

Leicester "Shows a Leg"

Leicester campaigners are concentrating on getting recruits before settling down to the work of canvassing. Open-air meetings in the Market Place are proving most helpful. A London reader who was there on holiday recently had the satisfaction of seeing seven

new workers sign on at a meeting at which he spoke.

What are you doing to help during your holiday?

London (Paddington) Presses On

The Supervisor reports that despite the depletion of her team owing to holidays, and the transfer of some workers to open the campaign in a constituency nearer their homes, the canvass continues to make slow but steady progress. Signatures are being obtained at a rate of one in five minutes, and given additional workers there is no doubt that sufficient pledges can be secured to exert pressure at the election.

This Group has done most valuable work in training canvassers, some of whom are now starting the campaign in Fulham.

Sheffield Carries On

In common with many other areas, the Supervisor reports that the holiday season has slowed up the campaign. But it still goes on, and ere long will be in full swing again. Here, as everywhere else, the need is for additional workers.

The Shetland Islanders Are Not Woolly-Minded

The Shetlands are noted for their wool, but the people are not woolly-minded; they are beginning to demand what they want instead of being content to vote for what others want them to have. The Campaign is under way, and despite the great difficulties presented to canvassers by so scattered a community, the first hundred pledges have been collected by one worker! But why only one?

MORE VOLUNTEERS WANTED

THE great increase in the work of the Secretariat since the Alberta victory has thrown an almost unbearable strain on the staff, which must be augmented.

Funds are the first necessity, but more volunteers for work, especially those with secretarial qualifications, would be greatly appreciated.

L. D. BYRNE,

Director of Organisation.

Social Credit Secretariat, 163A Strand, London, W.C.2.

money" by uniting in support of a National Government. I should add, for the benefit of those who are not especially interested in following Canadian federal politics, that the "coalition government" idea was first openly mooted some months ago in Toronto, and was backed by a group of financiers and business men, but received little encouragement from the Liberals and has since been dormant but probably not moribund. Perhaps another *ballon d'essai*? A big monetary reform minority in the coming federal elections might well revive it with suspicious suddenness.

The other side of the picture is represented by such papers as the *Vancouver Sun*, with an editorial headed "Money's Might is Ended"; the *Toronto Star*, which considers

ROAD SENSE & NONSENSE

A Short Survey of Accident Statistics

By John F. Lessels

LONG years ago, after spending two winters in collecting "valuable statistics" (nearly all lies) that are now embodied in a standard work of reference, and have been quoted scores of times, I came to the conclusion that the record of deaths was about the only one to be relied on; and in that case only the Registrar General's figures were to be accepted. With me nearly everything else statistical is suspect.

The first thing that jumps to my mind in regarding the analysis of reports of recent fatal road accidents is the inordinate waste of human exertion in its compilation and the utter uselessness of the information once it has been laboriously compiled.

Policemen Must Be Psychologists

How meticulously accurate some of the details are. "Of cyclists killed at night, twenty-five had reflectors and white patches on their cycles, three had reflectors but no white patches, and three had neither reflectors nor white patches." Rather a reflection on the reflector caution, by the way.

In the "Ages of Pedestrians" section the table states that at nine years of age twenty-two were killed, while at ten the deaths were five; at eleven, however, ten was the number. Therefore, it is four and a half times safer for a child of ten to be on the road than for one of nine, while, curiously enough, one who is eleven runs twice the risk of being killed that he did before his birthday. Schoolteachers and parents please note.

Safe for Centenarians

In the elderly persons class, ninety-nine between sixty-five and seventy were killed, but only fifty-four whose ages were eighty or over, a clear proof that the roads are safe for centenarians. It is disappointing that the figures of the accidents to red-haired women and bald-headed men are not available, while the left-handed, and the wearers of spats are ignored. Given a free hand with a report of this nature, I could introduce out-of-the-way items such as "Comparatively few pigeons are run over in Ludgate Hill, while motor accidents in Middlesex Street are fewest on Sundays (see chart)."

But humour is not in keeping with the tragic story. Beyond a doubt the deaths and disablements are appalling, and such puerilities as I have satirised are unworthy of serious thought. How unwilling men are to get right back to root causes, and then to take drastic measures in accordance with the broad facts that stare us in the face. For example, more and more vehicles are going on the road. *There can be no going back to slower days.* We must adapt ourselves or we will be annihilated. Better roads, wider roads, probably double roads are imperative, but as we are constantly saying, the technique is for the experts; we know, however, the results we want. An alarming percentage of accidents are caused by children or elderly pedestrians and it would seem that subways, escalators or special paths are needed.

Why Not Safety First?

Well then, why aren't these things done, and done promptly? The answer is that the money cannot be got to carry through the work. And why cannot the money be got? One minute please.

If we look into the mechanical causes of accidents, we find bad road surfaces, bad tyres, bad brakes, inattention to necessary replacements, faulty lighting equipment, etc. Although there are accidents where the cars are in magnificent condition and there are owners and drivers who are decidedly careless, the great bulk of bad driving and breakdowns is directly traceable to economy. And economy invariably means a lack of money.

The obvious is always inartistic and the *Times*, in giving the *Most Dangerous Hour* big headlines is typically dull. Between five and six has the worst record. Now, if you were asked at what hour a restaurant would be busiest with lunches you wouldn't surprise anyone if you said between one and two. To follow up this comparison, the café run on business lines has the maximum accommodation for that busy hour. But in crowded thoroughfares widening roads is rather a problem. A lot has been done by the one-way route, but it would appear that decentralisation would be the best way to meet over-crowding. And what is centralisation but an unnecessary herding together of thousands in frantic production, and the

"rush hour" means nothing but the arbitrary finish of the day's toil and the releasing of the workers for the night. We learn from a study of the new economics that production is four times as much as consumption. Naturally, the production worker having worked four times longer than necessary is always in a hurry home between five and six, and it's hard lines that he should be killed before his tea.

People Hate Rush Hours

The principle of Social Credit is not put forward as a panacea for all ills; but it is, nevertheless, surprising how its application would affect for the better all social services. For when men were economically free, it is unthinkable that they would endanger their own and other lives with worn-out crows when funds could run to reliable cars. It is also improbable that, freed from useless toil and unnecessary regimentation, they would voluntarily crowd in huddled, hurried, harassed millions in a rush for food at one and the same hour to an already over-crowded spot.

But more spaciousness of roads denotes a broader outlook on life generally. We come back to the question: Why cannot the money be got to widen roads, to make new, better and safer roads for our people? The answer is that in this matter as in most others of a like nature, we are completely at the mercy of the banks. A nation that spent, and can again spend hundreds of millions on destruction of wealth by war, could easily find the money for the construction of real wealth, like roads.

Dean of Canterbury's Campaign to

ABOLISH POVERTY

THE Dean of Canterbury, just before he left England, launched a campaign to abolish poverty and secure the issue of National Dividends.

The campaign is to achieve an objective precisely similar to our Electoral Campaign, and is put forward by the Dean with the object of permitting any organisation in this country to participate which does not wish to be connected with the advocacy of any technical proposals whatever.

In fact it is a condition of participation that no such proposals shall be advocated in connection with it. A copy of the form letter and undertaking authorised by the Dean of Canterbury has been sent to every Electoral Campaign Supervisor.

The Director of the Electoral Campaign is advised that possibly quicker progress toward our immediate common objective can be secured if the Dean's Campaign is worked instead of, or additionally to, the Secretariat's. It is also believed by some that we should recruit more helpers under the Dean's Campaign.

He therefore recommends that, no matter what opinions to the contrary may be held, it should be tried everywhere side by side with the Secretariat's Electoral Campaign, and all comparative results in various districts and circumstances detailed to him.

If, by practical trial, it is proved advisable to do so, the Secretariat will probably be one of the very many organisations to push the Dean's Campaign throughout the country. It is the Dean's intention that workers of

each movement shall remain attached to the headquarters of their own organisation, which will be kept fully and regularly posted from his headquarters at Abbey House, Westminster.

This campaign of the Dean's may well prove helpful to Lone Wolves, and to new groups just starting, and to those who are working in neighbourhoods where people are well above the poverty line.

Sample copies of the Dean's letter are obtainable from this office if a stamped addressed envelope is enclosed, and it will be supplied in bulk at 6s. 6d. a thousand (or 1s. a hundred), carriage paid, packing free, delivered to any address in the United Kingdom.

At any time now it is expected that the idea of Demanding Results will catch hold of the public and sweep the constituencies like a prairie fire. It will be interesting to see whether the Electoral Campaign initiated by the Social Credit Movement, or the new campaign sponsored by the Dean of Canterbury will be the one to achieve success. It will matter little in the final result, but we should be sorry to see the Social Credit Movement, as such, lose its supremacy.

TOPSY-TURVY: A few facts and fallacies about Work and a National Dividend

IN stating that no work would be done on a National Dividend of £70 a year for everyone (in addition to wages and any other form of income), people fail to realise that if no work were done there would be no dividend. In fact, they are turning Social Credit upside-down before deciding against it! This is really rather funny, if you come to think of it, so I hope my very bad sketches may amuse. They illustrate quite the usual method of concluding that Social Credit would not work.

Instead of criticising *first*, and (not) learning *afterwards*, it is better to learn *first*! The work of men, science, and machines is pouring into the British Work Results Tank at such a pace that the tank is in danger of bursting. There are nasty war bulges and some ugly communist bulges near the bottom.

The safety outlets, wages, etc., which should keep the contents at a reasonable level and pressure, are too small for their job. So along comes the engineer, Major Douglas, and soon drills additional and better-placed safety holes—the National Dividend outlets.

Now why should people say no work will be done on a large National Dividend? Look at the illustration and see that the largest National Dividend comes out only when the Work Results Tank is dangerously full — when too much work is being done. When the correct amount of work is done, and the level of the tank contents is just right, medium National Dividends emerge. If the level of work falls lower, the upper outlets no longer function, and only the one hole has an overflow of smaller National Dividends.

Note that those who are not working will be the first to feel the smallness of the Dividend, for the others will have their wages as usual. But the others will be annoyed that the Dividend is not better, and the lazy ones will soon start work again rather than go short on a small Dividend, and suffer in addition the scowls of all who like a large one.

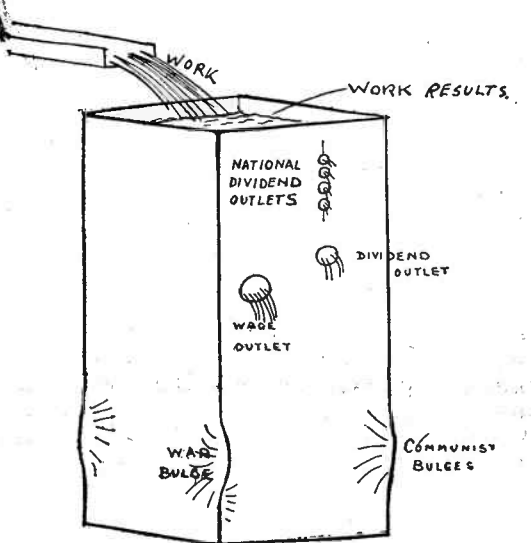
Yes, you get Social Credit the wrong way round in thinking no work will be done. The work comes first, and National Dividends are only the overflow from previous work. The people automatically adjust *next* half-year's Dividend by *this* half-year's work, and will see to it that there are not too many slackers.

Are there likely to be? We could do with three million slackers out of those persons who are now working or asking for work, and never even miss them! And I don't

suppose for a moment there are as many as one million. Even those would soon tire of slacking, and would use some of their Dividend for some interesting occupation, buying tools and materials to work for themselves; owing to the lack of money they cannot do that now, though we say work is man's birthright.

Social Credit would begin slowly, to give us time to adjust ourselves to better conditions, and to find out how many workers are needed in every kind of job. When full Social Credit is achieved it will give almost automatic indication of what is required of the workers.

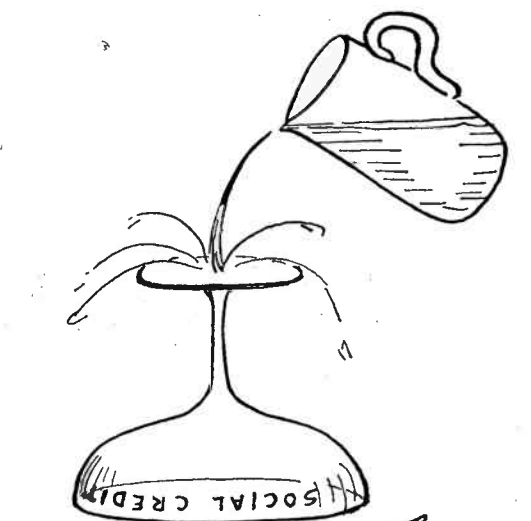
W. WILLOUGHBY-PRICE.



THE WORK RESULTS TANK, SHOWING HOW NATIONAL DIVIDENDS PROVIDE SAFETY OUTLETS.



AN UMBRELLA COULD NOT POSSIBLY WORK, BECAUSE WHEN IT GOT FULL OF RAIN IT WOULD BE TOO HEAVY TO HOLD UP!!



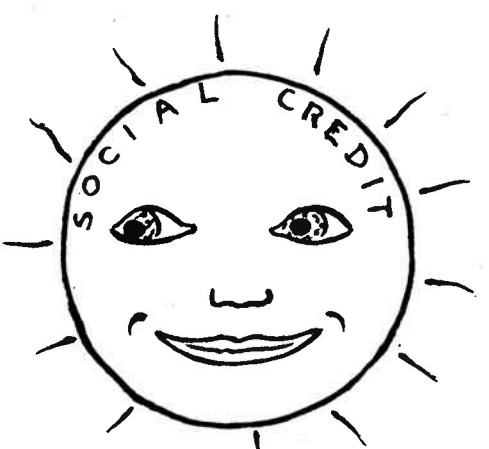
A WINE-GLASS WON'T HOLD WATER. HOW COULD IT HOLD WINE?



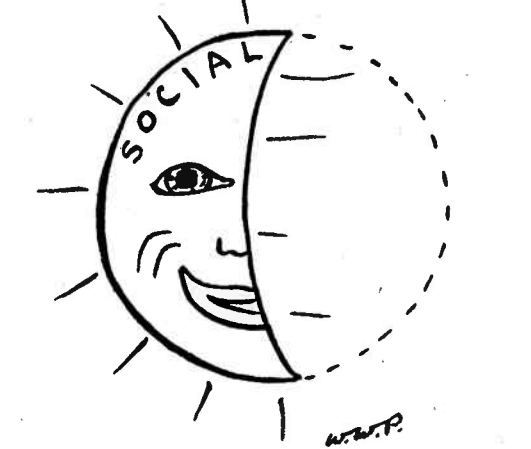
A HORSE COULD NOT PULL A CART EMPTY!



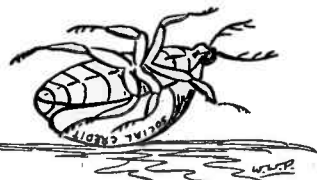
HOW COULD IT PULL IT FULL?



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What's Wrong With

The World

Social Credit simply explained by G. W. L. DAY.
The first chapter appeared in our issue of June 21, 1935, and succeeding chapters have been published in recent issues since.

CHAPTER X.

Will It Really Work?

EVER since the Social Credit proposals were first put forward they have drawn the most enthusiastic support from some people and the most bitter opposition from others.

A good many people are naturally hostile to them because they cut right across some of their most deeply-rooted beliefs. Also when you try to undermine the biggest vested interests the world has ever known, you must expect trouble.

Finance has never been at all frightened of Socialism, because Socialism only wishes to change the administration of the system, and not the system itself. In fact, it is now quite the fashion for professors of economics to be Socialists.

Uphill Work

But it has been a different story with Social Credit. About five years after the Armistice these ideas made much headway, but the big press associations seemed reluctant to mention even the name of Major Douglas, and no London newspaper gave publicity to Social Credit—until Alberta! But in spite of all this, the ideas gradually began to spread, and since the slump, Social Credit has won millions of converts all over the world.

Every sort of objection you can imagine has been levelled against the proposals, and every serious attack has been completely answered by Major Douglas and his growing army of Social Crediters.

By far the commonest of the objections raised is that it would cause a rise in prices—inflation, in fact. Now this a very curious criticism because the issuing of the new money to us depends upon a fall in prices.

And if any further proof is needed, many classes of goods actually have been sold below cost to the public during the slump. The difference between the actual cost to producers and the selling prices had to be met, firstly, out of firms' reserves, and then out of overdrafts from the banks. And prices did not rise.

The Proof of the Pudding

Another objection is that there is no shortage of money in our pockets, and that we really can buy all we produce. Well, the proof of the pudding is in the eating. The proposals begin with calculating the national production and consumption. So if we really are managing to buy that we produce, these two quantities will work out equal, and there will be no Social Credit to issue to consumers.

Some people say our pound sterling would fall heavily on the world's exchanges and we should be unable to buy anything from abroad.

Well, it is possible that the gentlemen who live by manipulating the world's money exchanges would try to "hammer" our pound so as to discredit the working of a Social Credit scheme. But very soon it would be discovered that our pound would buy more goods in Great Britain, not less, so there would be a demand for the pound and these gentlemen would be "caught short," as the stockbrokers call it.

Then it is said that Social Credit could never be tried unless all nations agreed to try it simultaneously. And Great Britain (we are told) is the last country to risk it because we are hopelessly dependent on others for our food supply.

Obstructive Nonsense

All this is just obstructive nonsense. The world will never agree, internationally, to try any scheme at all. Some single country must always be the pioneer and prove a new idea successful. Any sovereign power can create its own money and put Social Credit into force at once without waiting for anyone else.

If you remember, the most fantastic objections were raised to our going off the Gold Standard, and these objections came from precisely the same interested source! It was said that the very basis of our national prosperity depended upon our clinging to gold. But after we had been forced off the Gold Standard did any of the doubtful things happen? Not a bit of it! The ropes with which finance had trussed us were slackened, and to that extent our sufferings were eased. A fact which the National Government has claimed credit for and put to the fullest possible use on its posters.

As to our being in danger for our food

supplies, it is the present financial system which prevents us from trying to grow our own food. Sir Charles Fielding (who was Food Controller during the War) believes we could become 100 per cent. self-supporting.

A little while ago the Fen districts offered to supply all the potatoes we could eat if we made it worth their while. There is no difficulty about it but finance.

In any case, we should have no need to produce all our own food, as we could more conveniently produce other goods to exchange for the foodstuffs so easily raised abroad.

The most violent objections of all to Social Credit are moral ones. Quite a lot of people seriously believe that if British working-men received National Dividends they would become demoralised and refuse to do any more work.

Usually it is the people who are getting dividends themselves who say this. They admit that they have not been demoralised but they think others would be!

No Work—No Dividend

Well, to begin with, if we all stopped work, or even if a good many of us who were needed for production stopped work, there would very soon be no National Dividend because production would fall below consumption and stay there until work was resumed.

Also, as you have probably discovered if you happen to have been unemployed, the boredom of being idle for months at a time is unbelievable. All normal people naturally want to do something, although as things are now, work is often more of a trial than a pleasure.

At first, very likely, production would go ahead at such a pace that nearly all of us would be employed in industry. But very quickly our mechanical slaves would increase in numbers, and more and more of us would be set free from what I may call the world's "housekeeping."

When is a Curse Not a Curse?

Now we must face this matter squarely. Many people believe in the curse of Adam—that man shall live by the sweat of his brow for evermore. But it is utterly untrue that it does us all good to be tied to the grindstone. That is simply bankers' bluff. Nearly three-quarters of the good things which the world possesses have been given to us by men who were not forced to live by the sweat of their brow.

Under Social Credit, to begin with, at all events, most of us will be working, but working shorter hours. Later on those of us who are not needed by industry will be set free (on a comfortable National Dividend) for other activities.

I may mention, too, that the very worst incentive for making men work is the threat of poverty or starvation if they don't. Only the poorest sort of work is produced by this incentive. Just imagine if the Arsenal football team did their work roughly from economic compulsion! What sort of form do you think they would show in a league match?

The Promised Land

Once the financial barriers have been removed, the world will gradually organise itself for more leisure which is really nothing else but the opportunity for voluntary activities.

Wars will cease (because there will no longer be any need to grab markets), poverty will be abolished, and all the miseries and tortures which poverty brings in its train will be ended. Indeed we shall have more time for curing the troubles which are not due to poverty.

This Britain of ours will become once more like a loving parent instead of a wicked uncle. It will be Merrie England once again.

Under "sound finance" we are taxed, exploited and imposed upon. If working, we are just cogs in the economic machine. If unemployed, we are mere human surplus, pathetically poor because finance has no use for us. If comfortably off, we are preyed upon to help to pay the nation's ransom to the banks.

But under the new system we should all be shareholders in the flourishing firm of Great Britain Limited, from which we should draw safe, and probably increasing, dividends until the day of our death.

(To be continued.)

CORRESPONDENCE

The Isle of Wight Campaign

If your correspondent, writing over the initials "G.H." I.O.W., will get into touch with me I will very soon find a spot of work for him to do in connection with the Electoral Campaign in the Isle of Wight. By correspondence and addressing meetings we have endeavoured to get into contact with anyone anxious to be of service in this direction, but I certainly do not recognise the initials of your correspondent. The island is a scattered area to work, and I would welcome the opportunity of meeting any man or woman who is anxious to do something in serving the Campaign.

STANLEY BURTON,
Hon. Sec., West Wight Douglas
Social Credit Association.
Shirley House, Freshwater, I.O.W.

An American Propagandist

In this country much has been published urging Social Crediters to write to their friends, to the newspapers, and to their congressmen. But one good bet has been overlooked—and therefore I am suggesting—

Nearly everyone has some connection with at least one large business organisation. You may have only one share of stock or one bond of an industrial concern. Perhaps you have an insurance policy (fire, life, etc.) or an annuity contract. Or you may belong to a co-operative association or have a checking or savings account with a bank.

Write them an "alarmist" letter. State that the apparent prosperity recovery appears to you to be due to the governmental outpouring of credit. How long can it continue? What will happen when it ends? How is it going to be repaid? What is wrong with our present methods that we got into this mess? Is it possible that Douglas's Social Credit is the answer? Please investigate before it is too late.

And—this is important—DON'T FORGET to tell them of your connection or relation to them.

California. BERNARD ROWNTREE.

A Happy Decrease

In the weekly publication calls *Eggs*—the official organ of the Scientific Poultry Breeders' Association, read by 30,000 people—for September 4, page 215, appears the first of a short series of articles, not "explaining" Social Credit (which is how the Editor puts it), but drawing the attention of poultry farmers to the wonderful possibilities held for them—and for the world—in the results of our campaign for the abolition of poverty, now that science and machines produce enough for everyone.

Your readers may be interested to hear of this further proof that each section of the community is interesting itself in the expansion of production being met by expanding demand, in place of the artificially low demand resulting in reduced production which seems to be of more interest to the Government at the moment. How pleased the latter must be to read the following in *The National Farmers' Union Record* for September, 1935:—

This year the Ministry of Agriculture have been able to include in the preliminary returns the returns of poultry, which are of great interest since they show that the rapid increase in the number of fowls, which has been a feature of post-war years, has been arrested and this year there was a decrease of 5.1 per cent., or 3,200,000 fowls, bringing the total to 58,130,000 or below the 1933 total. Ringwood, Hants. W. WILLOUGHBY-PRICE.

Banks Are Not Producers

Why should the more useful of human enterprises such as textiles, shipbuilding, coal mining, railways, engineering, etc., receive the lowest rewards while the less useful ones flourish? Many of such industries are in a sad plight while motors, booze, baccy and most luxury trades are booming. And the best-off of the lot are the banks, who are not even producers.

Can we blame the banks for the plight of our older industries? *Somebody* must create the banks' wealth, and it certainly isn't the bankers, who merely handle wealth created by others.

This bankers' confidence trick is like the one that the parasitic old-time seamen's boarding-house masters used to practise on the sailors who lodged with them. After robbing Jack of his money the boarding-house master would get him drunk and shanghai him on to an outward-bound sailing vessel—for a fee. When Jack "came-to" in mid-ocean he would discover a small bottle of cheap rum in his seabag. "Good old Mac, he never forgets a pal," old Jack would say as he gratefully emptied the bottle.

In much the same way the banks rob the nation and we say, "Good old banks, the envy of the world!"

The only difference is that the banks don't give us a swig of rum.

Whitley Bay. WILLIAM ANDERSON.

Blowing the Fog Off

The issue of SOCIAL CREDIT for September 6 should blow a good deal of fog off the brains of various secretaries. And the reiteration of "Demand results" cannot be made too often. J.D.B.'s article should convince such widely separate units of the party as the Chandos Group and the Green Shirts:

I. That the Secretariat means ACTION.
II. That all the intelligence and learning of the Social Credit intelligentsia can be mobilised without offence to an hierarchy limited in personnel, or already petrified into a species of academicism.

Cromwell, a master of social dynamics, remarked: "Must speak to these people in their own language," and every master of dynamics has known it. To that end even the more argumentative intelligentsia can conduce by ORTHOLOGY, that is, by the correct use of words, and the refusal to hide three bees under one walnut-shell, merely because Aristotle had done so.

Orthology implies DISSOCIATION of ideas, and that leads straight to GOOD SLOGANS.

The better collaborators to our "journals of opinion" are, as a matter of fact, furnishing munitions to the Electoral Campaign, and ought to be encouraged or accelerated. Butchart's "Money," now in press, will finally blast and annihilate the stuff Morrison prints in his thoroughly characteristic *Daily Herald*, to keep the British working man DOWN, at heel, and ready for a new dictatorship.

The best thought of the best minds of England, from 1640 to the present, on the root subject, MONEY, is gathered into Butchart's volume. It is non-doctrinaire and consists wholly in citations from 170 authors.

Even a Morrison will find it difficult after the publication of that work, to go on referring to Social Credit as an "extraordinary monetary theory."

The public, spoon-fed by hired propagandists, has been too long permitted to think of the *unusual* sanity in Douglas's formulæ, and been made too little to realise the amount of age-old honest and common-sense on which Douglasism is based.

Age-old common-sense does NOT have to be licked off an encyclopædia.

Certain SANITIES have appeared, they have DAWNED UPON a considerable number of the best thinkers during the centuries, WITHOUT those thinkers having borrowed them or received them from oral or written tradition. They are inherent in a comparatively simple subject. And men of sufficient intellect have over and over again discovered them FOR themselves, each man for himself, building up thus an immense concord, a heritage for mental action, in no way inferior to the "heritage" of turbines and wheat-improvement.

That heritage is just as much jeopardised by a false press, a false university instruction system, and a contentment with sloppy verbal expression as is the heritage of good food now kept from the populace.

Venice. EZRA POUND.

VICTORY FUND

THREE weeks ago the Dean of Canterbury announced the opening of a Victory Fund in honour of the first Social Credit Government in the world.

The following sums were received by Tuesday, September 17. All contributions will be acknowledged in SOCIAL CREDIT, under *nom de plume* if desired:—

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J. D. Taylor, Esq., Southampton	0	2	6
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- Economic Democracy (4th Edition) 1934) ... 3s. 6d.
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- Credit-Power and Democracy (4th Edition, 1934) ... 3s. 6d.
- One of these two books is essential for the serious student.*
- Social Credit (3rd Edition, 1933) ... 3s. 6d.
- Contains the philosophical background of the subject and includes the Draft Scheme for Scotland.*
- The Control and Distribution of Production (2nd Edn., 1934) ... 3s. 6d.
- Warning Democracy (2nd Edition, 1934) ... 3s. 6d.
- Two collections of speeches and articles treating the subject from different angles.*
- The Monopoly of Credit ... 3s. 6d.
- The latest technical exposition, and includes the Statement of Evidence before the Macmillan Committee.*
- The New and the Old Economics Contains an exposition of the A + B Theorem. 1s. 0d.
- These Present Discontents: The Labour Party and Social Credit 1s. 0d.
- The Nature of Democracy ... 6d.
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- Social Credit Principles ... 1d.

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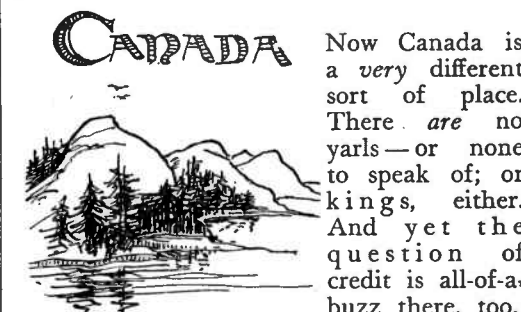
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Canada, Canute & Credit



was a Danish King who came and landed in England "somewhere down south," Poole, or Bosham, or one of those quiet little old places where all sorts of things happen without anyone knowing anything about it—till too late. After he landed in one of those backwaters where the tides are a bit tricky, a local yarl said, "Now you're King in Britain you can stop the tides because Britannia Rules the Waves." "Oh, does she?" said Canute. "Well let's see." So he sent for a comfy chair and waited. But in spite of all he said, the tides came on in until they were washing Canute's socks free of charge. Then he moved—and the yarl moved, too, and his credit was a lot less for a long time afterwards. This was the beginning of a lot of trouble, because credit got mixed up with Time and Tide, and Waiting for No Man, and that led to Land Confiscation for Taxes, and you can just see what a thorough mess came of it.



CANADA Now Canada is a very different sort of place. There are no yarls—or none to speak of; or kings, either. And yet the question of credit is all-of-a-buzz there, too. It is not an old country, nor over-populated, nor over-stocked, nor under-supplied, nor any of the many things that go to make credit hard to come by, and harder still to understand in an old country. Yet—if you'll believe it, credit in Canada is—well, there! I just don't know where to begin to tell you about Canadian Credit. Less than 200 years ago Canada had no credit, or none that was worth worrying over: all that huge country was given over to a few Red Indians and Savage Nature. What few white men there were hunted and ate, and hunted and slept, and lived like pigs or porcupines. There were no Mines, or Machines, or Money, or Savings Banks, or anything that makes Work and Wealth and Worry. Now you know as well as I do, that Credit has to do with civilisation, and Cities, and Big Business, and Banks and Book-keeping. Well, then—along came the folks that put all these things right (or wrong—blest if I know which it is), and in less time than it takes me to tell you, there it was—Laws, and Licences, and Liberal Advances, and Proper Police Control, and all the rest; and credit

was very soon a matter of "Let me see, Mr. Canadian, if you've got some good security for me, I can let you have a loan to get some more, and when you have pushed that over to me, too, you can have another loan, and soon; the interest will be so much a year, and you must pay it regularly."

It worked wonders, I can tell you. Why, that Savage Country was soon plotted out, and farmed; and towns sprang up, and the Red Indians sprang on them, and got shotandoneawaywith; and now Canada is a marvellous place. Only, something or other got hitched up over the last World War, and I could not tell you *what*—if it was *ever so*. And at this very moment there is a positive howl going on about the Community's Credit, and Free Credit, and Control of Credit; just as if Credit (which *everybody* knows is only a matter of Book Binding) could be taken up by the Proper Police and pushed into a proper police cell.

Silly—that's what it looks to me. And no so long ago there was some man saying, "The reason for this lies in the failure of thirteen men who control one-half of the nation's twenty billion dollars of industrial and commercial wealth, to evolve . . . a policy beneficial to the welfare of the people." Well, to end off, if the thirteen men of Canada have let even half twenty-three billions of goods slide through their fingers without knowing when it happened, it seems as if they did not know a good thing from a bad one when they'd got it.

And *who let thirteen men* have any sort of control, anyway? And the Credit (that's the Bank Book Binding) looks as if it wanted mending, too. Seems to me they'd better send home for some of the old ladies who've brought up big families on an old song, and let *them* give them some hints.

FIREWORKS.

A Prophet Recognised
... the unescapable truth that in the peak years of prosperity Major Douglas was alone in accurate prediction of the course economic forces were to take. — *The "Church Times" editorial, September 13.*

The Growth of an Idea
The Social Credit Secretariat has kept an index of press cuttings received since its inception. The comparative figures for the two years of its existence make an interesting commentary on the growth of public interest in the subject:—

	1934	1935
January	72	330
February	102	268
March	133	258
April	214	270
May	155	377
June	150	347
July	115	312
August	97	382
September 1 to 14	52	967

And, incidentally, they are a useful index to the volume of work which has to be tackled by the Secretariat—which is badly understaffed and urgently needs more funds and more volunteers.

ELECTORAL CAMPAIGN

Below is the form Parliamentary electors are being asked to sign. Please read it carefully, sign (if you have not done so already) and send it (½d. stamp) to The Only Democrats, 163A Strand, London, W.C.2.
Will you ask others to sign this demand and undertaking? Supplies of the form (Leaflet No. 5) can be had (see col. 4 of this page).

We Will Abolish Poverty
Elector's Demand and Undertaking

- I know that there are goods in plenty, so that poverty is quite unnecessary.
- I want, before anything else, poverty abolished.
- 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.
- These dividends must not increase prices or taxes or deprive owners of their property or decrease its relative value.
- In a democracy like Great Britain Parliament exists to make the will of the people prevail.
- 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.
- If the present M.P. here won't undertake this I will vote for some other party and keep on changing until my policy has been achieved.

Signed.....
Address.....
(Signatures will be treated confidentially)

Volunteers for Help
I want to make my vote effective, so I volunteer to work.....hours each week at delivering and collecting these forms, in a district convenient to me, for the next six months, or until further notice. I will try to induce all my friends to do likewise.
BLOCK Name.....
LETTERS Address.....
PLEASE.....

For Your **CAMPAIGN LITERATURE** consult **JESMOND PRINTING PRESS LTD.**, Railway Lane, Pilgrim Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne 1. Printers of the "Money" Leaflets and other Social Credit Publications. We will be pleased to Estimate. Phone: Newcastle 27972.

ELECTORS
Demand National Dividends

Leaflet No. 4
For Recruiting.—Contains a space for address of local group or supervisor. For distribution at meetings, or delivery by post or from door to door after collecting signed demand forms.
6s. for 1,000 (postage 9d.); 3s. for 500 (postage 9d.); 1s. 6d. for 250 (postage 4d.); 7d. for 100 (postage 2d.).

Leaflet No. 5
Elector's Demand and Undertaking.—The instrument of the Electoral Campaign, in purple on orange or purple on white.
(post free) 10s. 6d. for 1,000; 5s. 3d. for 500; 2s. 8d. for 250; 1s. for 80.

Leaflet No. 6
For Personal and Business Friends.—Not suitable for the house-to-house canvass, but for use in offices, factories, or by travellers, or at parties. Space for 24 signatures.
(carriage extra) 27s. 6d. for 1,000; 3s. for 100; 1s. 6d. for 50; 9d. for 25.
Obtainable from the offices of SOCIAL CREDIT, 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2.

SLOGAN STAMPS



Stamps in two and three colours in this attractive design are now available at 1d. and 6d. each, or in sheets of twenty-five at 2s. and 12s. a sheet respectively, post free. The penny stamps are in two shades of green and white and the six-penny stamps in two shades of green and yellow.

SLOGAN LABELS
at 16 a Penny

These labels are available in the Electoral Campaign colours, orange and purple, are ready gummed, and bear the following inscription:—
"The Abolition of Poverty. Demand it! Clearly, Simultaneously, Singlemindedly. Vote for it, Unitedly, Consistently and Parliament will obey you."
The price of these labels is 1s. for one dozen sheets, post free.
By using these stamps and labels and selling them to friends and sympathisers, you will extend our influence, increase the sales of SOCIAL CREDIT and help our funds.
Groups which have nominated a Supervisor of Revenue to work the Group Revenue Plan G.R.1, can obtain supplies of stamps and labels at special reduced prices for resale. Individuals who are not members of Groups, can also purchase supplies at special prices for resale by undertaking to work the Individual Revenue Plan P.R.1.
These two plans are intended to help finance the Secretariat, your paper, and local activities.
SOCIAL CREDIT, 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2.
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A NATIONAL DIVIDEND IS MONEY TO BUY GOODS THAT ARE NOW DESTROYED, AND PRODUCTION THAT IS RESTRICTED

Get On With It!
LET us no more contend with each other, blamed enough elsewhere, but strive in offices of love how we may lighten each other's burden in our share of woe.—Milton.