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For Political and Economic Democracy

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Weekly Twopence

AND NOW SOUTH AFRICA The People's Representatives Get Down to Poverty Amidst Plenty

THE South African House of Assembly, on March 10, debated the following motion by Mr. du Toit (Independent, Maitland): "That in view of the unnecessary hardship, suffering, malnutrition, disease and even starvation caused in South Africa by the export of essential foodstuffs such as meat, butter, eggs, sugar and maize, the Government be requested to consider the advisability of appointing a commission presided over by a judge of the Supreme Court.

"(a) to ascertain and report upon the causes of the failure of our present financial and economic system, whereby the primary producer on one hand cannot be assured of a market in the Union for his total production at a fair price, while at the same time the fullest needs of the people remain unsatisfied;

"(b) to make such suggestions for economic reform which, if adopted, will totally eliminate the anomaly of poverty amid plenty within the Union of South Africa."

A Damning Indictment

Mr. du Toit claimed that the matter was one of the most important ever brought before the House. It was an amazing fact that in a country like South Africa, where they claimed to have vast reservoirs of wealth, they had at the same time appalling misery and suffering.

The position today was that they were virtually subsidising people overseas by exporting their products at a loss when thousands of their own people were living in want. Recent statements in the press that many of their Natives were on the verge of starvation for want of maize, which they were exporting at a ridiculously low figure, constituted a damning indictment against their economic system.

Taking the provisions supplied to the Special Service Battalion as a basis, Mr. du Toit estimated that the consumption of bacon per head of the population was only 7lb. per annum compared with 45lb. 10 oz. per head supplied to the Special Service Battalion.

The consumption of butter per head of the European population was 24lb. and of the whole population, including Natives, only 2lb. per annum compared with 45lb. 10 oz. per head in the Special Service Battalion.

The consumption of potatoes by the entire population was 62lb. per head, and by Europeans 248lb. per head, compared with 273lb. per head in the Special Service Battalion.

New Policy Wanted

Professor Richards estimated, said Mr. du Toit, that the total excess national cost to South Africa of the policies of subsidising exports and of subsidising the internal market for wheat was no less than £5,616,000. The cost to the consumer of these policies was estimated at £3,693,000.

The Minister would tell him no other policy was possible under their existing economic system, and with that he entirely agreed. But it did not follow that the existing policy was the best, or the one which was of the greatest benefit to the country.

It was obviously necessary for the Government to subsidise consumption in order on the one hand to ensure a lower price to the consumer and on the other an adequate return to the producer, thus making it possible for South Africa to consume all her own products.

Mr. Havenga (Minister of Finance): We are anxious to hear your solution.

Mr. du Toit: I am not so clever as to be able to put forward a cut and dried solution.

That is why I am asking for the appointment of a commission.

Why was it, he went on, that the Union was developing so slowly? Was it not because they were not consuming everything they could produce? He believed that was possible, if they could find a method of increasing the purchasing power of their community.

A State could not borrow money from itself, but could very easily create the necessary money to finance all its projects.

The People's Will

Every South African should be given an opportunity to work for the benefit of the country, but he should be adequately rewarded for his work and advantage should be taken of modern inventions to provide him with more leisure. The time was approaching when people would demand as their right that the Governments of their respective countries should tackle this problem and give them their just due.

Mr. Van Den Berg (Labour, Krugersdorp) seconded the motion. He challenged the Government to explain away the fact that, despite the fact that there was an over-production of meat and other foodstuffs, thousands of people went hungry every day. He thought the Government should also explain to the people of South Africa how it was that, while they were subsidising the export of certain products, these same products were imported on a large scale.

The Rev. C. W. H. du Toit (Nationalist, Colesberg) moved an amendment for the Government to consider the advisability of establishing a Central Economic Board to deal with the matters raised in the original motion.

DEATH IN THE NEW HOMES THE PLAIN FACTS

An Article in the "Star" of March 24

THE astonishing statement at the Housing Centre's Exhibition in Suffolk Street that Stockton-on-Tees' families moved from slums into good houses suffered an increased death rate of 46 per cent. is fully confirmed through inquiries I have made.

It can be taken as plain fact that the Stockton slums were bad and the housing estate everything that could be desired.

Yet people began to die off half as fast again in the new houses as they did in the slums.

I ran the details to earth in the Royal Society of Medicine's library, where, through the courtesy of the Librarian, I was able to study a complete statement on the subject by Dr. G. M. G. M'Gonigle, Stockton's medical officer of health, in Volume 26 of the Society's proceedings.

The slums were an unhealthy place called the Housewife Lane Area. Of 164 families there, 84 occupied one-room tenements. It was undoubtedly a very bad area and was duly emptied and demolished.

The families, numbering over 700 individuals, were rehoused in Mount Pleasant housing estate. The houses contained all that modern hygiene and sanitary science could demand. There was no overcrowding in the new homes.

Nevertheless, the death rate began to rise.

For the last five years the families spent in the slum area, their mean annual death rate was 22.91 per 1,000 persons.

In the second year in the new houses the death rate jumped to 40.79 per 1,000.

Over the first five years in Mount Pleasant the mean annual death rate was 33.55 per 1,000—an increase of 46 per cent.

This was almost incredible, for by all the

rules and calculations the death rate should have dropped with a bump.

Even more extraordinary was the fact that while people were dying off faster in Mount Pleasant, in another slum area called Riverside the death rate was slowly falling!

A careful study of Mount Pleasant's population showed that the usual guesses at a solution of such a mystery had to be ruled out.

In the new houses, for example, there were more children born, but infantile mortality did not increase; on the contrary, it decreased very considerably under the new conditions.

Dr. M'Gonigle at length discovered that rents were the clue to the solution.

Housewife Lane Area had low rents; the mean all-in rent per family was 4s. 8d. weekly. In Mount Pleasant houses, this figure rose to 9s. a week.

To move into a new house meant 4s. 4d. off the average family food bill.

To both employed and out-of-works in Mount Pleasant the difference meant extra risk of ill-health and death. Grown-up people half-starved themselves to pay the higher rents and to feed their children at all costs.

House-to-house inquiries and the collection of Family Budgets brought to light terrible details of semi-starvation. Families spent their last pennies on food. Unemployed existed on 2s. 10½d. per man per week for food.

Under-nourishment, in brief, was the only discoverable reason for the Stockton-on-Tees tragedy.

It is asserted that similar conditions exist in other parts of the land. All over the country, in fact, the great half-starved can be found dying off nearly three times as fast as the community at large. For while Mount Pleasant's death-rate rose to 33 per 1,000 persons, the mean death-rate for England and Wales hovers round about 12 per 1,000.

Mr. MAGOR AND ALBERTA Startling Admission

MR. R. J. MAGOR, special financial adviser to the Alberta Government, made an admission of great importance when he was being questioned by the Legislature's Public Accounts Committee, as reported in the Edmonton Journal on April 3.

The committee meeting, incidentally, opened 20 minutes late with only nine members present, although 21 are required for a quorum.

Mr. Magor was questioned principally by a Liberal member, Mr. George H. Van Allen, and revealed that he was invited to serve first not by Mr. Aberhart, but by the Attorney-General, J. W. Huggill, K.C.

He also asserted his opinion that banks do not create credit, but refused to be drawn into a discussion of Mr. Reginald McKenna's well-known statements on this subject.

Lets Cat Out of Bag

Asked whether a balanced budget would be an asset or a hindrance to Alberta, Mr. Magor replied that "there is always outstanding security if there is a balanced budget."

This is a plain admission that the budget need not be balanced to the extent that security is outstanding. Or, to put the matter more positively, that the balanced budget, demanded by finance in every country, is the locked door which withholds the distribution of a National Dividend.

And this is the special financial adviser to the first Government in the world to be elected in the name of Social Credit!



The Cat's Paw

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Friday, May 8, 1936

Choose Life!

THE world is arming once again. There will be a conflict on a scale of terror unprecedented in history, a tragedy unequalled in horror and mass destruction of life and property.

And all because the *will to act* has failed to mobilise and make itself effective in little things close at hand.

We could have forestalled war—had we acted right in the past.

But because we have not acted to achieve simple justice inside our own frontiers, to eliminate the rule of fear and want imposed by those who control and direct the common inheritance via finance, we have sown the dreadful seeds of apathy, and an awful crop of blood and bombs will be reaped instead of the peace and plenty that could have been.

Every mocking jeer levelled at Social Credit in the past has been a sneer at real peace.

Every antagonist to the ideal and principle of Social Credit has played an *active* part in choosing war and death instead of peace and glorious life.

Our own people have had warnings enough. What of the suicides, the bankruptcies, the tragedies of the desperately poor, the degradation of the Means Test, the distraint warrants, the imprisonments for debt achieved by what is an obvious travesty of simple justice?

Then the orgies of wanton destruction of wealth, the organised production of scarcity, the deliberate manufacture of famine, with its implication that the very fount of life is criminal by fertility!

Is blasphemy too strong a word for this form of madness? It is not.

Can we expect peace whilst persisting in such crazy destruction?

Is such wickedness any less black because terms such as "rationalisation," "budget-balancing," and the like are used to whiten-wash the corruption?

Can we continue sabotaging the bounty of God, whilst denying access to it by the people, indefinitely, without a grim reckoning?

There is no escape by hiding our heads in the sand like ostriches.

The cruelty imposed on the poor in the distressed areas and elsewhere cannot be fully appreciated by anyone who has not personally suffered it, because never before in our history have the powers of repression, of suppression, been so tightly controlled and operated as to-day. *Children die of hunger in England*, but no newspaper, no broadcasting station, no pulpit, no Member of Parliament dares to tell the truth. The puppets of Government are obsessed by fear, and one would think sometimes by hate.

Because this rule of fear and want has reigned unchallenged—Parliament making war on its own people, passing laws to destroy what many people need to live, accusing the dumb patient sufferers of unrest—because this enemy within has not been overcome, we slide as a nation down the Gadarene slope towards the Dead Sea of war and destruction.

The people of our islands have every reason to be frightened at the present time, for Parliament is resigned to war and is arranging sacrifices to be enforced on its own people in order to prepare for it, whilst steadily ignoring the causes which, so long as they remain, bring war and all its horror steadily and inevitably nearer.

Parliament is insane. Corrective treatment can come only from the people. Direction must be given to this body of Government by the electorate. It must be *right* direction; insecurity of income, fear of debt, and economic want can and must be banished from the lives and homes of the humblest and poorest of our own people. That is the way to peace, and it must be taken quickly. See to it. On with the Campaign!

Bradford Corporation are obtaining income from wool grease, which is being recovered from sewers, and used in the soap trade. Over a million pounds has been realised to date.—"News Chronicle," March 19, 1936.

A Word to the Wise

More Scorpions for Alberta

According to the *Edmonton Journal*, as quoted in the *London Evening Standard*, "Mr. Aberhart's Government will apply 'social credit' by financing a highway programme this year! If this proves a success the scheme will be expanded to take in all business within the province. The *Journal* says that, under the plan, it is proposed to pay all or part of the wages by certificates or scrip. Two per cent. tax stamps would be affixed weekly to the certificates by those who handle them, so that at the end of the year the Government would collect 104 dollars for every 100 dollar certificate, which would have originally cost it nothing. The Government will then "buy in" (presumably in currency) the certificates and use the extra four dollars to pay the expenses of administering the system."

Undoubtedly this will rejoice the heart of Mr. J. M. Keynes, Chairman of the Mutual Assurance Company, who is a convert to the proposals of Silvio Gesell. The net meaning of the proposal, of course, is that the community builds the highway for nothing, and is taxed four per cent. for the privilege of doing so, the Government has the use of the community's money for six months for nothing, and the highway programme is not represented by any purchasing power anywhere, but exists as an unmortgaged security for the loan, which will infallibly have to be obtained from the banks in order to obtain the currency with which to redeem the scrip and pay the tax. Or, to put it more shortly, it is a scheme for taxing the community about 107 per cent. per annum.

Truly the financiers chastised poor Alberta with whips, but Mr. Aberhart would chastise it with scorpions.

Or is it really Mr. Aberhart?

Africa's Turn Next

One by one the other Continents have been financially exploited by the nations of the West. Now it seems to be Africa's turn. Mr. Lothrop Stoddard, writing in *Scribner's Magazine* under the title, "Africa—The Coming Continent," suggests that the civilised nations of Europe should either exploit Africa by friendly agreement, or fight for the privilege with the armaments they are so busily manufacturing!

Here the root cause of war is shown quite clearly. Under the rules of "sound" finance trade *must* go on expanding. New and undeveloped countries *must* be exploited. New markets *must* be found. Failing this, nations sink into bankruptcy and commercial stagnation. No money finds its way into the pockets of the people to buy the enormous potential surplus of production.

But all this is due to nothing more than bogus accountancy. Our deadly enemies are merely sets of figures in books, and they are deadly because they are lies which the majority believe as true.

There are signs, too, that Africa is waking up to the fraud.

From Personal Experience

Under the above title we publish elsewhere in this issue the tale of a man who was ruined by financial manipulation. The restraint with which the tale is told obviously conceals a load of utter disillusion, frustration, and well-justified disgust.

It is not so much the complaint that this defeated investor has against the plausible confidence tricksters, who played upon his reasonable desire for a larger personal income, with security, that prompts us to publish the tale. It is because it is a true tale and so many could tell it.

For it is known now to all, though at the time suspected only by the then little band of Social Crediters, that the collapse of security values was due entirely to the restriction of bank credit. Why? Because of Puritanism, which, as Professor Gustav Cassel said, was determined to spoil the happy prosperity of the American boom.

Guns to Aid Exports

Need for armed supremacy to force Japan's trade rivals to admit her goods is being openly urged by Tokyo politicians as the reason for the huge new Japanese Navy Budget.

The Naval estimates, which will come before the Diet next week, will be £35,000,000—over £10,000,000 more than last year.—*The "Daily Herald,"* May 1.

By the use of national credit to subsidise exports and permit the sale of goods below financial cost—an inversion of the Douglas proposals—and the adoption of the most highly mechanised methods of production, Japan has succeeded in capturing many export markets. But this policy is now being countered by prohibitive tariffs and

quotas, so that despite low Japanese prices the entry of Japanese goods to many markets is being restricted increasingly, and this, at a time when the industries of Japan, have been vastly developed.

Japan must increase exports, face ever-growing unemployment, or so change its financial system as to permit the Japanese people to absorb the goods produced or obtained by exchange with other countries. It is the same choice of three alternatives that faces every industrialised country in varying degree—export or bust—or change the financial system which makes the first and second alternatives inevitable.

Judging from the report above, those who control Japanese policy are determined not to change the financial system though fully realising that the inevitable result of economic war for export markets, is armed warfare. In Great Britain, however, the rulers of our destinies, still try to shut their eyes to the results of their actions, and, in the midst of an economic war daily growing more bitter, talk of peace.

And Why Forty Hours, Anyway?

Those who imagine that the way to abolish poverty is to abolish *unemployment*, often advocate a 40-hour week without reduction of wages. But the vast majority of employers *cannot* pay the same wages for less work without risking bankruptcy, because they must balance their budgets, since they cannot create money.

When everyone has a National Dividend, however, plenty of goods will be bought, industry will hum, and profits will rise. In these circumstances, the workers might hopefully approach their employers with a proposal for reducing hours, which might run like this:

You are making good profits, and we have our National Dividends. Give us a shorter week and let us split the difference in wages. That's a fair offer, and the public would uphold it.

No need for Government interference in industry, you see—just an amicable settlement made possible by National Dividends.

There is no *real* battle between employer and employed—both want to get on with the job, but at present find that an impalpable something gets in their way—the lack of National Dividends.

Spys and Informers

Under the heading "No Hope for Income-Tax Dodger" the *Daily Herald* of May 1, reports that Mr. Neville Chamberlain has been "inundated" with letters giving information as to methods of evading tax. These letters, it states, "are being examined with the greatest vigilance at the Treasury."

If proof were needed of the evil effects of the present financial system here it is, it turns otherwise decent people into spys and informers on their fellows. Doubtless these poor deluded fools, the informers, pride themselves on their patriotism, or believe that by helping the Chancellor to "soak the rich," they are assisting their poorer fellows. But the truth is that such action only results in strengthening the greatest dictatorship the world has ever known, the dictatorship of finance, which, like a vampire, sucks the blood of rich and poor, old and young, indiscriminately.

Is not the true patriot, therefore, he who resists taxation with all his might, and the true humanitarian he who never misses an opportunity to weaken the hold of financial dictatorship?

One Month's Supply of Food

Sir Herbert Matthews has been issuing a serious warning about the danger of food shortage in the event of another war. In 1914, he said, to prevent a panic it was announced that there was a five months' supply of food in the country and more to come. As everyone felt sure the war would be over by Christmas, there was no stampede.

To-day, he said, there is less than one month's supply of food. He suggested an immediate enquiry in camera by an *ad hoc* committee set up by the new Ministry of Defence.

As everyone knows, we could easily produce at home an immensely greater quantity of food for our own use. From a rational point of view, nothing could be more glaringly obvious than that we ought to. But because everything, including self-preservation, is subordinated to a system of financial book-keeping, we don't.

So omnipotent is Finance, that we are ready to commit suicide rather than break its sacred rules.

The Queen Mary Creates Unemployment

Sir Percy Bates, chairman of the Cunard Steam Ship Company, told the shareholders at Liverpool on April 29, that they knew already from her trials that the *Queen Mary* constituted an important advance in the economics of marine engineering. Hitherto three ships maintained a weekly mail schedule, but so great had been the progress in marine engineering, and so remarkable the results of research in hull design, that the possibility of two ships doing the work of three was now practicable.

This means fewer persons employed to provide the same facilities. It is another example of the skill and industry of the people making possible the same output with less work. But instead of the people taking advantage of this through National Dividends, they don't even demand them!

Self-Inflicted Penance

What foolish talk we listen to without protest. Here, according to *The Times*, is Sir Godfrey Collins, Secretary of State for Scotland, defending the Budget on May Day at Greenock:

In the present Budget, because of the urgent need of replacing our weakened defences and safeguarding ourselves in what we had learned, rather painfully, to be a turbulent world, Mr. Chamberlain had to raise an additional £20,000,000. The new money was being raised mainly from two sources—an increase of income-tax by 3d. and an increase of 2d. in the duty on tea.

Just consider: British industries have been crying out for orders; they have been restricting their production for years. Now at last they are being given orders for war materials and they are happy because it enables them to distribute incomes to the work-people they can again employ, and activity is always better than inactivity. Britain has all the *real* things necessary to produce the war materials required, and no one need go without anything because they are being used.

But what is done by our Government and tolerated by the people whose servant it should be? Why, taxation is increased to meet the cost! In other words, although the things can be produced without causing any sacrifices to anyone, sacrifices are being inflicted (and tolerated) as a sort of penance. What fools we are!

Bank of England Football

In the daily press we read the surprising news that the Aston Villa "Bank of England" football team have placed players valued at £20,000 on their transfer list.

Because they were in danger of being relegated to Division II of the League, they paid this year no less than £43,000 for star footballers in an effort to avert the catastrophe.

Finally, we read of three gentlemen who are "for sale" at sums running into thousands of pounds.

After this, it only needs the monetisation of goals and the balancing and auditing of football matches to put the game on a sound and satisfactory basis.

For everybody is at last beginning to understand that the financial aspect of everything on earth is the only aspect that counts.

This England

Mrs. Varley, a young mother of five children, who had told the police that she had no money with which to feed her babies, has been sentenced to death for the murder of one of her five-months-old twins. Mrs. Varley's "home" consisted of a small room in which only one piece of bread was found in the way of food, and of money one farthing.

Doubtless many kind-hearted people will now come forward with offers of help for the surviving children. But it is too late. Nothing can bring back the two that are gone, nothing, the most kind-hearted can do, will free their poor mother from self-accusation. And it was all unnecessary. Had these kind-hearted people, who will act now, acted before, Mrs. Varley might be the free and happy mother of a family of five, not needing sympathy or assistance. But they accepted the system that led to this tragedy, instead of demanding that, before all else, the poverty it produces should be abolished.

Such tragedies as this are inevitable—war is inevitable—if you accept this system. By taking action now you may save millions of lives and untold misery. You have a great opportunity, you bear a great responsibility.

The Black Magic of Finance

A CURIOUSLY hysterical and vicious attack on Social Credit, by a Rev. Maurice Slattery, A.M., appeared recently in the *Irish Independent*. Though this man's opinions on a subject of which he obviously does not possess an elementary knowledge can be of no value to anybody, the letter calls for comment because it shows how easily a Christian can range himself on the side of the anti-Christian forces of finance by meddling with technical methods instead of directing his energies to gaining results.

Prostitution versus Sanctity

The issue which is being fought out in the world to-day and which is the focus of Social Credit effort can be aptly described as "the prostitution of human personality versus the sanctity of human personality." The aim of Social Credit is to establish the freedom of the individual within the group and create a social order in which recognition of the sanctity of human personality will prevail. This also is a fundamental of the Christian ethic. Yet in this attack, a priest of the Christian faith can write:

I have the gravest doubts about the Christian orthodoxy underlying the whole Douglas Credit Scheme (sic), and I think I am fully justified, on religious grounds alone, to refuse its acceptance. (*The Danger of Ignorance*).

How comes it that a man who should be a champion of Christian principles even unto death can go out of his way to attack a concept which conforms to those principles in so many ways?*

This is answered by himself in his letter. His attack is based upon his interpretation of somebody else's interpretation of the Social Credit case summarised in a penny pamphlet.

While a Church militant is rising in just wrath against a financial system which perpetrates every form of sacrilege, this unknown missionary in Co. Kerry writes:

The bank is not an agent, it is a corporation, a moral person, bent on doing its own business, running its own risks, making its own profits, and suffering its own losses.

... the banks deal independently with their creditors and debtors ... The creditor gives the bank a sum of money for a certain period of time and is rewarded by the bank for that service. The bank, in turn, loans its acquired credit to an individual or a corporation and gets back its reward as payment for service.

These samples of the author's complete ignorance of the subject cannot be taken as evidence of a lack of good faith. He prob-

* See the writings and speeches of the Dean of Canterbury, Father Drinkwater, Rev. V. A. Demant, Father Seaton and many others, and also the article in the April number of *The Christian Quarterly*.

ably has no idea that Mr. R. G. Hawtrey, of H.M. Treasury, one of the foremost orthodox authorities on money, has told us: "When a bank lends, it creates money out of nothing." He possibly was entirely ignorant that in his statements he was going against such authorities as the Macmillan Committee's Report, the "Encyclopaedia Britannica," Mr. Reginald McKenna and others.

Leave Methods to Experts

While the foregoing errors in regard to technical matter can be understood, it is difficult to comprehend by what tortuous mental process the man in question arrived at the laughable conclusion that Social Credit advocates nationalisation. We can only forgive him on the grounds that with a library of literature available, he was content to form his opinions on a penny pamphlet.

Surely no greater object lesson is required to stress the need for Social Crediters concentrating on the Electoral Campaign of the United Democrats. A democracy in the Irish Free State, in this country or anywhere else, cannot be expert in methods. Nor does it need to be, for it employs people in that capacity to serve it. The function of democracy is to demand the results it wants and knows to be physically possible, leaving it to its Government to see that the proper experts give it those results.

In Ireland, as everywhere else in these islands, poverty is rife while the production which would put an end to it is being deliberately destroyed and restricted.

How Long, O Lord?

How much longer will ministers of God remain passive in the face of this sacrilege and flouting of Christianity? How much longer must we wait before they rouse themselves in righteous indignation and lead the people to demand the results we know are possible, so that this state of affairs may be brought to an end?

While they are content to write to papers about subjects of which they know nothing, the cries of hungry children and the despair of frantic mothers fill the air. And hour by hour the world continues to drift to disaster and the anti-Christian forces continue to attack the foundations of Christianity. All because bewildered people have not realised that the cause of all the trouble—the existence of shameful poverty in the midst of God's abundance—can be removed by their unitedly demanding it.

What the Churches could achieve if they tackled the matter! Will they?

L.D.B.

Will Finance Get the German Army?

Dr. Schacht gets a Levy on Industry and the support of the Nazi C-in-C.

THE Times, May 5, reports that Herr Hitler has given Dr. Schacht a renewal of his confidence.

"Dr. Schacht was instructed to go ahead with the renewal of the levy on industry to subsidise the export trade."

The old, old story. German industry is to be taxed in order to reduce, by subsidy, the price of German goods to foreigners. Nice for the foreign buyer, provided that those goods can be pushed over his country's tariff wall; but it leaves the Germans with less money to buy their own goods or those which foreigners want to push into Germany. Dr. Schacht's action will be an excellent example of the artificial poverty-making which accompanies sound finance.

"It is understood that Field-Marshal von Blomberg, the Minister for Defence, had something to do with bringing about a settlement, as he considers that the interests of the armed forces would be best served for the time being by Dr. Schacht's remaining in office. He is therefore supporting Dr. Schacht on the question of the export subsidy against the recalcitrant section of industrialists and the National-Socialist devaluationists."

It is possible, also, that Dr. Schacht thinks that the interests of sound finance would be best served by keeping in with the armed forces of the Reich. The recalcitrant section of the industrialists whom he proposes to tax might require some little coercion.

"The only question to be settled is who is to pay the levy. The suggestion that agriculture should contribute, on the ground that it is a consumer of foreign exchange, may or may not be dropped. It is fairly certain, however, that trade and commerce may be asked to swell the subsidiary fund."

Whether agriculture or industry is mulcted makes little difference in the end to the German people, but the third party in the affair, the banks, could relieve the other two of the proposed burden of releasing some of the German people's own credit and applying

it to the proposed reduction in price of export goods. So long as Germans are content to give away the results of their labours to foreigners and go short themselves, to consume foreign exchange instead of their own produce, sound finance ought not to grumble.

"Dr. Schacht is understood to have pressed for a public statement making clear that notwithstanding anything in last Monday's *communiqué* he remains responsible for the direction of German economic and currency policy. While he himself had suggested the appointment of General Göring as a final court of appeal in inter-departmental disputes over foreign exchange and raw materials, he had not expected the publication of a *communiqué* which appeared to make him a functionary under General Göring."

Banks, of course, are the arbiters of industry—not functionaries under mere soldiers.

"Where responsibility for this intentional or accidental blunder lies is not clear. There are high hopes, however, that the situation will soon be cleared up, although equally there are no very high hopes that the solution will be permanent. Probably all parties will be content if it endures until the Olympic Games are over."

Anyway, leave it till after the Derby.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY PORTRAIT

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

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

THE WORK COMPLEX

If there is one virtue that above all others justifies the claim of the English to be the most civilised race on earth, it is their noble conviction, maintained intact in the teeth of a century of galloping industrialism, that work is a Bad Thing.

But is it not strange that a people so firmly convinced that work—a word implying effort undertaken because it is gainful and not because it is congenial—is a Bad Thing should have been at such little pains in the past to get rid of it?

We do not, as a nation, even subscribe to the doctrine that organised effort means reduced effort. Rather we seem to maintain that if the machine throws a man out of one job the right thing to do is to make life pretty uncomfortable for him till he gets another.

Where is the Government that will honestly declare its ideal to be equal work for all and as little as possible for everybody, that will really settle down to the task of making the machine work for man and not man for the machine? — *"Evening News," April 24.*

THE MACHINE AGE

A Mechanical Caner

According to a correspondent of the *News Chronicle*, there is actually a school in this country which has installed a caning machine. "The cane works up and down in a slot, and adjustments can be made to regulate the number of strokes and the weight behind each stroke."

If this is true, we shall soon have on the market a model for parental use with a gramophone attachment enabling the apparatus to tell the boy that it hurts *it* more than it hurts him.

ONLY A YEAR AGO

The Duke of Westminster

The Commissioners of Inland Revenue.
House of Lords—7th May, 1935.

LORD ATKIN: "... for it has to be recognised that the subject, whether poor and humble or wealthy and noble, has the legal right so to dispose of his capital and income as to attract upon himself the least amount of tax ..."

From Personal Experience

How Present Financial Methods Enable Investors to be Exploited

THE working of the present system of finance enables what is practically "legal" robbery to take place on an enormous scale.

I know a man who, when past middle age, was obliged to retire upon his savings.

Never having done more than support himself he has remained single, and made many other sacrifices to avoid becoming a burden to others, and also to provide for his future. His little capital was all invested in British five per cent. War Loan, where it should have remained; but other advice was given.

The Banks' Canvass

During 1926 my friend received circular letters from the London branch offices of the affiliate investment company of one of the foremost New York banks, offering free advice "in the important matter of investing soundly," and "valuable assistance," the many advantages of their dollar bonds being shown.

Eventually, convinced after calling at the offices of the bank and its affiliate, that their confident expert advice was reliable, he sold considerable holdings of War Loan, in order to buy dollar bonds.

It was pointed out that War Loan might be converted at any time, whereas (it was stated) dollar bonds would be certain to rise much above par; many of them might be called in, and then money would have to be invested at less advantage.

It seemed therefore wise to increase holdings of dollar bonds as much as possible, by a collateral loan, perfectly safe with stable securities, and this was accordingly arranged with the bank.

During 1930 there were many bank failures in U.S.A., and the continued falling of all bonds, caused our investor to make repeated enquiries as to the safety of his investment; but he was told that the situation was merely temporary, recovery was sure, and that there was "nothing to worry about."

Shortly after this, however, a letter came from the bank to say that the "margin" of

*** AND STRIPES

Mr. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture in the U.S.A. Government, has reported (April 6) that two sugar-producing corporations were paid over a million dollars each from the Government under the Agricultural Adjustment Act, for cutting their cane acreage.

One firm (an Arkansas company) received \$84,000 for restricting its cotton production.

One Californian farming corporation received \$150,000 for not raising hogs.

A Florida concern received \$41,000 for reducing its tobacco crop.

One Louisiana company received \$59,000 for restricting its rice production, while, out of 10,659 other rice contract signers, 19 were paid more than \$25,000 in 1935.

Out of 1,031,549 cotton payments for restriction, 46 were above \$10,000.

The largest wheat restriction payment went to a Californian farm, \$29,398.

PATHETIC SUBMISSION

Having regard to existing circumstances, no surprise is occasioned to the road transport industry by the fact that the Budget proposals make no provision for reduction of its taxation. Also, the abstraction of any available balance from the Road Fund is now taken as a matter of course. (Our italics).—*"Financial Times," April 27.*

There, in a few words, is the story of how it is possible for a people to be placed step by step under the dominion of finance. And to take each new imposition after a short interval "as a matter of course."

HONOUR WHERE HONOUR IS DUE

We give this free advertisement to a well-known firm because they have so clear an idea of the real function of experts in a democracy of consumers. The wording which follows is theirs, not ours:

When I buy shoes I don't want to be treated to a disquisition on shoemaking ... It was enough for me, when I slipped my feet into this pair of Lotus to know they were more comfortable than any shoes I'd ever worn ... Frankly I don't know, how or why the Lotus people can give me a fit like this. Mine's not to reason why, I leave that to the shoeman ... The good artist (or shoeman) knows that it is the results of his technique by which the world judges him ...

necessary collateral was short, and must be made up at once. This was effected, by sales of bonds at heavy loss.

The trouble was said to be over, but such was not the case.

Repeated requests for "margin" renewal soon brought "liquid" resources to an end, and as by this time many of the bonds had defaulted, the only hope lay in receiving that consideration from the bank which certainly appeared to be due.

This, however, was not forthcoming, and the unfortunate investor's entire holdings of dollar bonds—with two exceptions—were sold up at merely nominal prices.

And the Result

Therefore, by following the advice of the bank, and its affiliate, my friend was deprived of practically the savings of a lifetime, and at the very period when they were most needed.

It has since come to light that in many cases the banks did carry on for customers whose bona-fide loans were temporarily impaired; also, that many bonds defaulted without actual need, thus forcing down prices, which enabled the issuer's, or underwriter's agents to buy them up at panic figures.

All the risks involved must have been known to the bank and its affiliate, both having equal responsibility, but not a word of warning was given; on the contrary anxiety was allayed when expressed, although the position of this small private investor was well known.

Unapproached, he would have left his money in War Loan until the comparatively recent conversion: untold work, worry, and all these losses would have been avoided, whilst his income would have been no less, owing to high bank rates, and various "charges" obtaining.

The rise and fall of "bonds" is, in itself, a contradiction of their title, and should only legitimately be expected with stocks and shares, when business risks as well as successes are understood to be involved.

D.S.

HUGE TAXATION FRAUD

In the Midst of Riches We Are in Debt

Second of three important articles by L. D. Byrne which should be brought to the attention of as wide a business public as possible.

THE admitted ability of our modern productive system to provide every man, woman and child in Britain with all their reasonable material wants is due to the knowledge and resources which have been handed down to us from the past. This NATIONAL INHERITANCE, which no particular section of the nation can claim, has been passed down from generation to generation. Each generation has profited by the inheritance passed on to it from the last, added to the common store of wealth in knowledge and resources, and passed this on to the next generation.

This has been going on century after century; and the human race has been deliberately making progress to overcome scarcity so that real security for all might be possible. At the same time as men have been fighting for security they have been striving to overcome "the curse of Adam" and release themselves from unnecessary toil so that they may have leisure for self-development.

As the inheritance was passed from one generation to another it was enriched by the growing wisdom of each, until today we have an inheritance which should reflect man's greatest achievement—victory over scarcity and the triumph of establishing an Age of Plenty in which security and freedom for each and all is possible. This is because modern power-production methods, scientific knowledge, and the perfection of organisation make it possible for the material wants of everyone to be satisfied with a decreasing expenditure of human labour, which should be going along with a growing amount of human leisure, thus releasing people to do what they want to do.

Britain's Birthright

The rich national inheritance handed down to us is one we can all claim to

share. We should all be beneficiaries of this inheritance, we are all heirs to it, and to the extent to which it is exploited by us collectively so we should proportionately receive a share in the plenty that can be produced as a result. We should be receiving our inheritance of security and freedom—each one of us.

Now, if, as individuals, any of us

shareholding we are forced to pay to live on our own property!

We Have Been Disinherited

There is no question as to what is happening to our inheritance. It is being withheld from us by the simple process of restricting the production and distribution of the plenty. *There is no problem of production.* The plenty could be produced and distributed. It is physically possible to do so. Industry and agriculture are ready and eager to fill the shops as fast as they are emptied. The masses of people in the country are insecure and in desperate need of the goods which the shops would be only too glad to

THE MODERN MIRACLE

MONEY is merely an ingenious and convenient means for distributing goods and services.

The only proper purpose of a money system is to enable individuals to acquire what goods and services they want.

There is nowadays an abundance of all sorts of goods and services. Producers will produce anything the public wants, if only the public will put the money down.

It is important to realise this. There is no problem of how to produce enough. Thanks to machines, plenty of everything can be made.

That is a very wonderful thing. For the first time in human history there can be PLENTY FOR EVERYBODY.

It is worth while to think about this "modern miracle." It is worth while to ponder on what goes to make a motor car.

You could not make a motor car. The work and ingenuity of thousands of persons, many now dead and gone, has been necessary to the making of that wonderful piece of machinery.

And motor cars could be turned out in greater abundance than they are, and of the finest quality—if only we had the money to buy them!

NIKE NOUS

acquire a share in a rich inheritance from our family—say in the form of a share in certain undertakings—we expect to receive dividends which will give us a claim on a share in the country's wealth. We expect and accept the resulting security and freedom as a right.

We are all heirs by birth to a shareholding in the immensely rich industrial concern which might be termed Great Britain Limited, yet we tolerate the withholding from us of the personal security and personal freedom we should be enjoying in the form of dividends on our inheritance. Worse, we submit to a systematic filching away of a portion of our already inadequate incomes by modern taxation methods. Instead of drawing dividends on our

pass on to them IF—if the people had the claims to the goods in the form of money.

There is nothing but the lack of money which keeps people insecure. Yet this thing money is merely a man-devised ticket system. And being man-devised it can be man-altered. Systems exist—or should exist—to serve man; man does not exist to serve systems.

Thus the cause of this oppressive taxation from which we suffer can be traced to our financial system. For if the plenty was being produced and distributed so that everyone had security, there would be no need to take from and lessen the security of anyone by means of taxation for national requirements.

ALBERTAN NOTES

The Cost of Orthodoxy

Mr. R. J. Magor, as financial adviser to Alberta, claims to have cost the province \$3,111 in fees and expenses from November to January 22 last. But the real cost, even if only reckoned financially, is much higher—at least some \$3,268,618, or the total of the additional taxation imposed in accordance with his advice that the budget must balance. And this does not include the further \$2,000,000 to be raised by the Sales Tax. The final cost is yet to be computed, for if Mr. Magor succeeds in preventing the realisation of Social Credit, it will involve a toll of misery, poverty and even life itself, of which the present condition of Newfoundland is a sample.

Incidentally, in reply to a question put to him by the Public Accounts Committee of the Alberta Legislature, on April 3, Mr. Magor admitted that his relation to the Newfoundland Government had been the same as his present relationship with the Government of Alberta. He was good enough to say, however, that conditions in Alberta "at present would not justify suspension of the Legislature and its replacement by a commission . . ." (Our italics.)

Questioned on the recommendations he made regarding Newfoundland, Mr. Magor was uncommunicative, but they should not be difficult to guess from the resultant loss of liberty and increased poverty.

To Prevent Pigeonholing

We reported last week that the Social Credit Measures Act passed by the Alberta Government provided for the setting up of a Royal Commission to enquire into the possibility of introducing Social Credit. The extraordinary nature of such a step by a Government elected to introduce Social Credit—not, be it noted, to enquire into its feasibility—was not lost upon the opposition. Led by Mr. G. H. Van Allen, K.C., Liberal Member for Edmonton, it endeavoured to amend the Bill, by the insertion of a sub-clause, directing the Commission to draw up a "feasible Social Credit plan" for presentation to the legislative assembly within ten days of the opening of the next session.

The amendment was defeated, but it is gratifying that one Social Credit Member, Mr. S. A. G. Barnes, voted for it. Doubtless the mover and supporters of the amendment, except Mr. Barnes, were trying to call the bluff of Mr. Aberhart by forcing action which they believed would demonstrate the impracticability of Social Credit. Mr. Barnes, on the other hand, may well have been actuated by a desire to prevent the passing of a measure that by its provisions casts doubt on the ability of his party to carry out its election pledges.

Before his election, Mr. Aberhart is reported to have said that Social Credit could be introduced in three months. Just

after it, he is said to have promised dividends in fifteen to eighteen months, now he is reported to have put the date forward indefinitely. The people of Alberta must refuse to accept indefinite postponement; they must demand results—and quickly. Mr. Van Allen is playing their game in this respect, although from different motives; if the people will but demand results, Mr. Van Allen may yet find that Social Credit is no bluff but an actuality.

Piecemeal Publication

Mr. Van Allen has also done useful service to the cause of Social Credit by pressing that Mr. Aberhart should publish the whole of the correspondence with Major Douglas, instead of only chosen parts of it. This pressure, together with the adverse criticism aroused by the incomplete disclosure of the facts, has now resulted in further letters being issued, not, however, in the form of a white paper containing the complete correspondence, which seems the obvious course.

Commenting on the position revealed by the letters so far published, Mr. Van Allen is reported by the *Edmonton Journal* of April 10 to have said:

It was quite natural that Douglas, as reconstruction adviser to this province, and the world's chief advocate of Social Credit should resent a so-called Social Credit government taking the advice of an orthodox financial adviser without even consulting Douglas himself. From that point on Douglas' position became impossible and he took the course that might be expected of any honorable man, and offered at once to

THE DIET OF DOGSBODY

Senator L. J. Dickinson (Republican), of Iowa, declared in the Senate to-day:

"Unprecedented prosperity among the manufacturers of dog foods leads us to the indisputable conclusion that such foods are being used by human beings. Mr. H. J. Becker, former secretary of the National Dogfood Manufacturers' Association, estimates that 20 per cent. of the entire output is eaten by the people—about 100,000,000 lb. annually."—*British United Press, April 27.*

THE INSATIABLE

"California is a rich agricultural state. All the world looks to it to supply fruits from its trees, grain from its fields, succulent vegetables from its truck gardens. And in 1935 California growers received a total of \$535,000,000 for these agricultural products.

"What a handsome balance that would give the state! But wait.

"All that money and more—a total of \$550,000,000—was seized by the tax grabber.

"Of course, California has other industries—mining, petroleum, manufacturing, fisheries. That's fortunate, otherwise the whole state would be delinquent.

"But what a sinister situation—California's fertile acres cannot grow enough to satisfy the insatiable appetite of the tax grabber!"—*San Francisco Examiner.*

A robot steeplejack, which climbs funnels, chimneys and girders under its own power, has been patented in the U.S.A. It carries a container and sprays paint as it moves up and down. It is controlled by a man on the ground.—*Evening Standard, April 4, 1936.*

terminate the agreement between himself and the government by mutual consent . . .

Premier Aberhart received Douglas' letter of October 29 and November 14. From that day forward he knew that Douglas desired termination of the agreement. Yet all during the months of November, December, January and February, in speeches and newspaper interviews, he never once intimated to the public that Douglas might not come. On the contrary, he repeatedly gave out the information that Douglas would come, each time postponing the expected arrival date two weeks or a month and so on.

Who Said This?

"It is absolutely vital that we refund our provincial indebtedness in order to cut down our interest charges and live within our income." (Our italics.)

You will never guess, so we will tell you. It was Mr. Aberhart, the leader of the Social Credit Government of Alberta, or so it is reported in the *Edmonton Journal* for April 2. One can only hope that the report is incorrect, or that the speaker failed to make it clear that the income to which he referred, was the income in real wealth of Albertans, not the artificially restricted financial income permitted them by the money monopoly.

It is most desirable, of course, that Alberta should not only refund but entirely pay off her external debt, at least in so far as this is held by private investors and not banks and financial institutions. This can be done without a single Albertan going short of anything that can be produced in the province, by the adoption of the method proposed by Major Douglas for the settlement of the debt on which Alberta defaulted on April 1.

"Living within one's income" sounds ominously like the talk of an orthodox mouthpiece of finance, who, when using such a phrase, means not that a country must not consume more than it produces, but it must consume only that part of its production which the financial monopolists choose to monetise.

Not a Social Credit Policy

The impression will, of course, be spread abroad that Alberta has defaulted under a Social Credit policy. Actually the present policy in Alberta is no more Social Credit than it is in Manitoba or in Ontario. There has been no departure from the so-called sound money policy since Premier Aberhart took office last August.

The people voted for Social Credit, but the new prime minister decided first to endeavour to meet the requirements of orthodox finance. He has persisted with this endeavour . . .

Alberta's default has thus, without question, been brought about under orthodox policies of finance. The advice of Mr. Magor, the Montreal financial expert, has been followed at the expense of the people of Alberta, but without achieving the results desired by Premier Aberhart.

It is unlikely, however, that it will achieve Newfoundland results in Alberta.

The people of Newfoundland were virtually helpless, without independent leadership. It will be a risky experiment to apply the same technique of pressure from the central sources of credit control on Alberta. It may produce some surprising repercussions. — *From the "Ottawa Citizen."*

We hope the warning in the final paragraph is taken to heart in Ottawa and London. Albertans can be very rough and tough; they showed it in the last war.

Social Service Colonies

I AM told people sometimes write to the Secretariat drawing attention to schemes where "unemployed" are operating some form of alleged Social Credit, using vouchers to exchange the products of allotment schemes, etc.

Flattering articles appear from time to time in the press, and the impression is conveyed that in the colonies described the unemployed are not doing at all badly, provided they are willing to co-operate and work!

These activities are really mere camouflage inspired from a common source and financed on conditions that preclude and forestall very ingeniously the ostensible object at which they pretend to aim.

Their true purpose appears to be to save the public conscience with a trick, the effect of which is to keep the victims of a crooked financial system in a position of accepting a peculiarly nauseating form of charity in order to qualify for dubious benefits which are belauded in the press, but which serve the policy of maintaining the insecurity of the undeservingly destitute, under a cloak of attempting to cure it.

This view is substantiated by the experience of the Legion of Unemployed in Coventry, which, in the depression of 1931, drafted out a detailed plan whereby the real credit of the organisation could have been harnessed dynamically, utilising the increments of nature and human association. A practical system of accounting for and exchanging the products within and without its membership by means of vouchers was arranged—these vouchers to be made good by real credit before issue.

For instance, a local farmer requiring labour could draw upon the organisation on his written promise to pay goods and services of equal value when required by the Commissariat Officer of the Legion. A receipt of credit due to the individuals supplying the time and labour would then be issued within the organisation by the Accountant Officer, and with this the member could pay for his supply of food and goods from the Commissariat. A steady income of currency (unemployment insurance benefit) was assured, as nobody

G. W. L. DAY on:

ALL MEN ARE CRIMINALS

WHO would think that the vast majority of folk, even in this law-abiding island, are criminals? Who could believe that out of the first hundred people passed on the pavement, at least 90 are confirmed malefactors in the sight of the Law?

A lawyer in Melbourne has found that in one day his offences made him liable to fines totalling £2,550 and 75 years' imprisonment.

"For breakfast," he said, "I had a black duck that a cousin sent me. By having a duck in my possession I contravened Section 8 of the Game Act, 1928, and rendered myself liable to a fine of £5.

"Just after breakfast, my wife gave me a letter to post, and when I demurred, she offered me a shilling for a drink—which I accepted, thereby contravening the Post and Telegraph Act, 1901-10."

But this was not all, for in the train he bought a sweepstake ticket, and by carrying a family heirloom sword to the cleaners he broke the laws regarding the carrying of lethal weapons. Altogether, when he checked up on the day, he found that he had committed more than 40 offences.

If this is how things are in Australia, how much more sinful must we be in Great Britain, where there are regulations without number regarding drinking hours, Marketing Boards, motoring, jay-walking, Income-tax, shop-keeping, sitting

operating within the plan worked for wages, but voluntarily as a gift to himself.

The plan included the building of houses for all the members (as they realised the payment of weekly rent in money was a huge shackle on their personal security). Over a hundred men expressed their willingness to make and live in tents, to grow their food, and to live and work hard, utilising their insurance money to buy bricks and build.

Boiled down, the whole plan depended solely on the organisation of over three hundred men obtaining access to land, with

in the Park, Sunday Observance, and Heaven knows what else besides?

In the earlier days of motoring the speed regulations were so strict that every motorist was automatically a law-breaker. But now the rules and regulations about everything on earth are so complicated and numerous that all men are criminals.

On the other hand, if crime is on a sufficiently large scale, it is not regarded as crime at all.

Thus a nation could not possibly regard itself as a criminal nation, although it might be acting in a highly criminal manner. On the contrary, it would condemn and punish any humane and clear-sighted citizens who realised what was happening and tried to oppose it.

The most terrible crimes are committed against millions of men and women who are unemployed and living close to the starvation line. They are being robbed of the Plenty which is their rightful inheritance. Yet those who are responsible for this criminal deprivation are honoured and paid comfortable salaries, while those who attack the scandal are scoffed at and ignored. But for an awakening public opinion, they would be treated as malefactors.

In all this, one can clearly see a battle between two great sets of forces. One of these is the Individual, the other is the Mass.

The individual, if he wants to preserve his liberty and independence, has to

struggle all his life against the Mass, which constantly tries to swamp him and make him a slave to serve its ends. And those ends, by a curious twist, are not the resultant of the desires of the individual millions, but the desires of a minority who prey upon the Mass and direct it.

The minority controls Government and makes a farce of Democracy. At their instigation, laws are constantly passed which suppress individuality and restrict our actions in every possible direction. Every year it becomes harder to live our own lives: there is more and more inducement to swim with the stream.

The whole country is like some Gulliver who is being tied down with hundreds of Lilliputian ropes. He sleeps, but he stirs uneasily in his sleep. The cords which bind him are increasing fast. If he were to wake up now he could break them—but will he sleep on until it is too late?

In a man who stirs in his sleep there are probably certain brain-cells which are alive to the situation. These may either succeed in arousing other brain-cells, or they may be overcome with drowsiness.

That is our position to-day. Those of us who are awake have a great responsibility. We must work now as never before to arouse our sleeping comrades. The chance of successful action will quickly pass. We must rouse ourselves to the fullest possible state of awakening and alarm the whole dormitory.

ROXBY-CUM-RISBY

In one urban area in England last year no rate was levied. This was at Roxby-cum-Risby in Lincolnshire.—*Ministry of Health Report.*

The City of London is famous and great, The hub of the Empire, the centre of State,

It lives upon tribute from near and from far

And you cannot escape it whoever you are;

It's a mighty Metropolis, yet I declare With Roxby-cum-Risby it cannot compare.

The Royal town of Windsor no Briton can scorn,

Or Stratford-on-Avon where Shakespeare was born,

Or Bruhmagem so famous for things that it makes,

As Reading is for biscuits, and Banbury for cakes,

And Sheffield for cutlery, and Worcester for plates,

And Roxby-cum-Risby for having no rates.

Now one man loves Oxford, the city of spires,

And another the green Backs of Cambridge admires,

You will also hear praises both lengthy and loud

Of Leicester and Chester and Gloucester and Stroud,

And Brighton and Bournemouth that lie by the sea,

But Roxby-cum-Risby's the township for me!

There are many fine cities in this pleasant land

Whose policemen are splendid and town-halls are grand,

But if you would live there, you'll find that your fate

Is to spend your days toiling to pay for the rate,

Toiling and moiling till you're in your grave,

But in Roxby-cum-Risby you won't be a slave!

Now all you good ratepayers listen to me! Our country is wealthy, and we should be free,

So cast off your worries a moment and cheer

This little old township in green Lincolnshire;

Three rousing good cheers now, with vigour and glee

For Roxby-cum-Risby

For Roxby-cum-Risby

For Roxby-cum-Risby

The home of the free!

C.G.D.

Two Essential books by—

F. H. DRINKWATER

WHY NOT END POVERTY?

"Written vehemently, and, in places, with white-hot indignation, the book demands a wholesale reform of our credit system."

—*Catholic Times.* Cr. 8vo. Cloth 3/6

MONEY & SOCIAL JUSTICE

"Will startle some people . . . but is just the sort of sound sense that is needed."

—*Notts. Journal.* Cr. 8vo. Cloth 2/6

BOTH THESE BOOKS ARE REAL AWAKENERS

BURNS OATES : 43, Newgate Street, E.C.1

Telephone: City 4971

PAID INCOME TAX ON HIS LOSSES

"THEY WOULDN'T BELIEVE ME"

When Walter Edward Guppy, a builder, of Dorchester, appeared in the Bankruptcy Court, he stated he was assessed for income-tax at £200 a year.

The Official Receiver, Mr. H. T. Jones, observed that actually he was losing more than £200 a year.

"You have been paying income-tax all these years," he added, "yet it is clear that since 1932 you have been losing money."

Mr. Guppy: "Well, they would not believe me."

Mr. Jones: "I am afraid your case is one of thousands in the country. It is preposterous you should be paying tax when you are making a loss, and when your creditors have lost £400."

For Newly-Married Readers (Economists)

You are married.

You live in an old-fashioned house.

Your wife works all day keeping it clean.

She gets 30/- a week housekeeping money from you.

Now you move

Into a modern house

With labour-saving appliances,

So that your wife does all her work in two hours instead of 12.

What do you do about it?

Why, you fool, you cut her housekeeping money to 5s. a week.

SHE DON'T DESERVE MORE! FROTTI

THINGS WE BELIEVE IN

The WISH of producers to produce the BEST quality

(Thwarted by FICTITIOUS DEMAND for POOR quality)

The WILL to GOOD in everyone

(Enfeebled by VICIOUS NEED for SELF-DEFENCE)

The DESIRE in everyone for

PEACE AMONG MEN

(Preached by CHURCHMEN

and rendered impotent by

FINANCIERS)

Active Service

The Potent Power Campaign Methods Proved Effective

AS an indication of the effectiveness of the Electoral Campaign and also conclusive proof of the vital truth which Major Douglas gave to the world at Buxton in 1934, when he inaugurated the Campaign designed to rehabilitate democracy, the following account is given of what actually happened in at least one constituency at the last election.

A certain sitting Member of Parliament was approached prior to the election and was informed that a representative cross-sectional canvass had been taken which showed that thousands of his constituents demanded, before everything else, the abolition of poverty and the issue of National Dividends. The Member of Parliament replied that he had the greatest sympathy with our aim of abolishing poverty and that his Government had done and was doing everything possible to abolish poverty. He was then gently reminded that our way was through the issue of National Dividends and, as his constituents had expressed a demand for this, what was he proposing to do about it?

This gentleman replied that before he could express himself one way or the other he must go thoroughly into the matter. For instance, how was this National Dividend to be financed? How would it be issued?

In reply, he was informed that this question was neither his business nor ours, but we thought he would agree that his business was to give expression to the demands of his constituents, and that there were plenty of experts ready to take his orders to issue these National Dividends. Furthermore, National Dividends were a proven possibility by the fact of the wholesale destruction of goods and the restriction of production, now being widely practised.

However, he replied that he could not see his way clear at the present moment to agree with us. He would go thoroughly into the matter and would let us know his views in regard to this after the election. So the matter ended as most people thought it would.

The local group then called a meeting of members for that same evening and decided to throw the whole of the demand votes against this sitting member.

By some means the Member of Parliament was informed of this decision, which must have caused him to think furiously because he was at the Campaign Supervisor's house the next morning at 8.30 a.m. wanting to sign his agreement with us,

at once.—*Vox populi*—the Will of the People—True Democracy.

The potency of the Electoral Campaign is summed up in the above true illustration. No arguments are necessary. Will the people be stampeded by some red herring. All such questions are answered in the above, and furthermore the Electoral Campaign is growing, it is dynamic. Every interview, every signature, every pamphlet and leaflet sold, every new reader of our weekly paper, represents certain definite cumulative progress in mobilising the will of the people.

The best part of the story has yet to be told. The few thousand votes—which were so demonstrably effective—were collected largely by one lone lady canvasser. The faith that moves mountains. A party of say 25 to 50 canvassers in any constituency could easily make certain that all future Members of Parliament would be National Dividend Members of Parliament and this in a comparatively short time.

W.A.B.

The Director of the Electoral Campaign remarks:

Well, if you consider carefully the history of the past sixteen years you are unlikely to expect anything but success if you do what C.H.D. asks. But your contributor W.A.B. can be certain that the best of the tale is yet to come. When the "party hacks" realise that if they refuse to sign Form B they will deliver themselves into the hands of every one of their enemies, they can be trusted to denounce him to his electors as an enemy of democracy—at just the right time, in the correct manner and to the exact extent necessary to unseat him.

If Social Crediters only realised the almost fiendish precision of the weapon they have been handed they'd "roar their sides out" at those who "don't believe in the Electoral Campaign"!

Activity in Newcastle-on-Tyne

A branch of the Women's Crusade has been formed in Newcastle-on-Tyne. On April 23, Dame Sybil Thorndike, who is a member of the Council, spoke at a drawing-room meeting and gave a vigorous and stirring appeal for the Crusade. As a result, meetings are being arranged in various parts of the town and great activity reigns. This is due to the splendid work done by Mrs. Clarkson.

ELEANOR SAYER,
Organising Secretary, Women's Crusade.

THE PRICE OF A BOOMLET

Economic War

A COMPLETE annual table of world trade is contained in the April number of the League of Nations *Bulletin of Statistics* covering 160 countries. From this it appears that the 12 most important trading countries (excluding Italy, for which complete statistics are not available) accounted for 62.3 per cent. of the total world trade (also excluding Italy), compared with 65 per cent. in 1929. The share of the smaller trading countries thus shows a slight increase.

Great Britain's Lead

In these 12 leading countries Great Britain was first with 14.2 per cent. of the total world trade, followed by the United States with 11 per cent. In 1929 (as the last pre-crisis year) the United States led by 14.2 per cent., followed by Great Britain with 13.4 per cent. Since then, with the exception of 1931 (when the United States also led), Great Britain has always had the largest share in world trade.

And How It Was Obtained

There is little doubt in the minds of other countries how this lead was obtained—by the subsidising of our export trade. But we do it surreptitiously every time the Exchange Equalisation Fund is used to prevent the £ from rising.

A large part of the £400,000,000 increase in the National Debt, for which we have to thank the Government, is due to this form of economic warfare.

And Debt, Debt, Debt

According to the White Paper (77) the total national and local expenditure—assuming local expenditure out of rates to be the same as last year—will in the coming year reach a figure only a little less than the high record for 1930-31. Then the national expenditure was £860,372,000 and expenditure out of local rates £168,250,000, making an aggregate of £1,028,622,000. For the coming year the total will be £1,006,881,000. As the total had fallen to £880,823,000 in 1933 it will be seen that the rise in three years amounts to no less than £126,058,000. — *"The Times,"* April 23.

Is it surprising that all that money has created something of a trade boom in England? How long will it last?

And when shall we have to pay back the £400,000,000? And what about the remaining £7,500,000,000?

COAL. Output for week ended March 21 was 4,735,800 tons, by 764,700 employees, as against 4,714,400 tons by 771,100 employees in the corresponding week last year. — *"Board of Trade Journal,"* April 2, 1936.

I hereby undertake to act promptly in accordance with the clearly expressed wishes of a majority of my constituents as manifested to me from time to time.

What would we think of him if he refused? We would know that he was ignoring our authority and pandering to the whims of party dictators. He would be snapping his fingers at the people who have elected him, sneering at his promises of goodwill, revealing his opinion that he can fool the mugs any time he wants.

A man who will obey his party before his electors is worse than a useless fool, he can be a dangerous pawn. Do you think for a minute that the man you voted for would refuse to carry out your wishes? If he did we would soon see to it that everyone knew about it and next time he would find out who were his real masters.

But how can the will of the people be mobilised? How can the at present inarticulate voices be heard above the din of everyday hubbub? Is there any way, or are we really helpless? Is our democratic power on which we pride ourselves just a hollow sham? No!

There is a way, simple and yet one which will show in no vague terms that our power as free citizens of the greatest country in the world is very real and irresistible.

Get a few friends together, or join a group of people of the same opinions as yourself and tackle the local Member of Parliament with the form quoted above. Get hold of a few forms worded like the form on the back page of this issue.

Tell the Member of Parliament that you are going to help in canvassing his constituency with these forms which you are confident will express the most urgent desire of his electors—that of abolishing poverty in the midst of plenty. Let him see the idea of enabling us all, rich and poor alike, to buy the goods now destroyed or restricted in output by means of a National Dividend which must not cause a rise in prices or an increase in taxation, so defeating our purpose.

CLIQUE

SECRETARIAT NOTICES

Correspondence.—Will correspondents kindly note that, while all communications receive attention and care according to their contents, replies will be deemed necessary only when specific questions or vital issues are raised.
An understanding and acceptance in good faith of this arrangement will be appreciated.

Change of Address.—Mr. L. D. Byrne's private address is now 2, Hulse Road, Southampton (Telephone Southampton 4640).

Attacks on Social Credit.—No attack on Social Credit should go unchallenged. In this column we propose to publish each week a notice of all attacks published so that as many of our readers as possible may answer them direct. We hope readers will bring to our notice, for record in this column, any attacks of which they become aware, giving the full name and date of the publication containing them.

Attacks on Social Credit.—*The Clerk*, March issue, and the *Irish Independent* of April 25.

COTTAGE FUND to May 5, 1936

	£	s.	d.
Amount previously acknowledged	67	12	6
Ernest J. Atter	1	0	0
A.Z.	0	2	6
Walmley	1	1	0
Bradfordian	1	1	0
	£70	17	0

IN THE MIDST OF PLENTY!

The methods by which Britain's rearmament programme may be financed are discussed in the Monthly Review of the Midland Bank, which describes the fifth Budget of Mr. Chamberlain as the grimmest of the series.

During a period of three to four years a total of perhaps £120 millions may have to be raised, and this must be repaid over the ensuing five years. In this second period, after the completion of the programme, defence expenditure, though still higher than before the programme was begun, will be lower than in the period recently entered. Accordingly, the extra revenue now being raised will be available in the second period chiefly to meet the debts thus incurred

As for the taxpayer's outlook, adds the Review, some relief may be expected in the second period of five years . . . The outlook is thus stern but not bleak. — *"Financial Times,"* May 4.

Only by selling to all parts of the world are British cable-making firms able to get enough orders to ensure an even flow of work. The British companies' chief competitor in the South African market is Germany, but a larger share of the available business is now coming to this country. — *"Daily Express,"* March 17, 1936.

For the New Reader

GET BUSY ON YOUR M.P.

THERE are piles of goods lying rotting through lack of customers; factories are running on short time; farmers cannot get rid of their cattle and crops. People need these things and would soon buy them if only they had the means to do so. There would be no selling problem any longer. It is simply commonsense to issue a National Dividend to everyone, for we are all inheritors of our scientific wealth, and actually the country is very rich through this abundance of wealth—not very poor, as financiers and politicians would have us believe.

Let us demand this dividend for everyone, quite apart from wages, to enable us to consume the world's wealth now being wasted.

If we demand what is an obvious possibility, and what the vast majority of people want, it is only a matter of insistence to obtain our wishes.

From whom should we demand this?

Who are our representatives?
Our Members of Parliament, of course. They stand for us, speak for us and work for us. Well—at any rate we pay them their salaries! And, by the way, don't let us be too ready to blame the Member of Parliament for inactivity. He is the chosen representative of his constituency; he is the mouthpiece of his fellow-men, and yet we do not tell him exactly what we want him to do. He is left alone to the mercy of party machinery.

He might guess what we want him to do, but since he is not specifically informed in unmistakable terms he is in the really pathetic (I'm not jesting) position of being absolutely unable to stand out against party orders to carry out the wishes of his electors.

Pests and cranks worry him until the unfortunate fellow is in a maze. If he disobeys his party ruling, who will back him

up? He must do as he is told by his party chiefs, and, after all's said and done, who can blame the man for hesitating to commit political suicide—for that is what a lengthy quarrel with one's party amounts to.

Is the political party to rule our Member of Parliament, or are we to do so? Any man worth his salt wants and tries to carry out the wishes of his electors, and if we back

2,400,000 DEAD from
STARVATION!
Farmers FINED £15,000 for
"Over-producing" potatoes!

If this is not
YOUR WILL
instruct your M.P. what
IS YOUR will

Send him a marked copy of
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Give copies to your friends.

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him up instead of making sarcastic remarks about him, then we give him a power that he has never had before. He becomes independent of party wirepullers and can stand for us. He would feel more of a Man than he does now!

Do you think any Member of Parliament worthy of being the spokesman of his fellow-citizens would refuse to sign the following?—

CHEMISTS GUARD YOUR TEA!

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

3/- Choice Ceylon at 2/4 lb.
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ALSO that we make a donation to the Secretariat of at least 3d. per lb. on all orders marked "Social Credit."

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10 lbs. carriage paid, 5 lbs.
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CORRESPONDENCE

Publicity

The Parkstone Group publicity campaign (reported under Active Service in SOCIAL CREDIT for April 24) is worthy of the attention of all groups.

In N.W. London we had amazing success nearly a year ago on exactly similar lines, i.e., back and front boards with slogans and the bearers wearing black masks. The masks are important as they draw considerable attention. We had passing cars slowing down, bus conductors calling out, passers-by stopping and enquiring, people coming to their windows, and generally we caused a sensation. The combination of masks and slogans did it.

Here are a few hints:

Cardboard sandwich boards are cheap and not heavy (tie together at bottom to hold against wind).

Get as many young ladies as possible.

Handbill at the same time (houses, where street distribution is not permitted).

Don't forget the masks (the fun of a masquerade will double volunteers).

G.R.T.

N.W. London

E.C. Supervisor

The Golden Rule

The article by Richard Jefferies, written in 1883 which you reproduce in SOCIAL CREDIT of April 17, almost gives one to despair of humanity's common-sense. If for 50 years so plain a statement, of economics gone mad,

has been ignored, what chance for the next 50, with the world's populations more and more in the leading strings of dictators and of finance?

On the same page as the above article, you have the headline "MAJOR DOUGLAS ON THE FUTILITY OF PARTIES." Does that not give an overwhelmingly practical hint of "the only way"? Hitherto the world has been ruled either by a party or by a dictator. Between the two we are at our present pass in politics and economics.

Religions come and go. Christianity has had its turn. Now its influence is despaired of as a world reformation, and it is openly repudiated by some nations. Students of world religions have discovered one non-party fact in all the 12 greatest. That is the theoretic (!) inculcation of the Golden Rule "to do to others as we would be done by." This rule, clung to by man's priests and prophets through all man's history, suggests, I think, the one and only way out of the present tangle, and it is to the credit of Social Credit that its slogan of "Better for all and worse for none," embodies this ideal for the first time!

Las Palmas

HENRY WRIGHT

[The Electoral Campaign, which is based on the same democratic principles as is economic democracy, is a practical application of the Golden Rule. "I want national dividends distributed to me and to every Briton." Only by demanding what everybody wants can the individual be sure of getting what he wants.—Ed.]

BOOK REVIEWS

In Praise of Idleness*

This book, which is in its third edition, takes its name from the first of fifteen essays on different subjects. It has an intriguing title, but the essay to which it refers gave me the impression that the author was treating his subject in a purely academic way as if toying with a bold idea speculatively and theoretically, but without conviction, or any understanding of what is implied by the leisure produced by the power age.

An essay on "Architecture and Economics" finishes up with a masterpiece of confusion posing as scholarship: "... unemployment remains a grave evil... the problem of unemployment... The health and character of children... must suffer so long as the desire for profit regulates economic activities... If they [the suburbs] were constructed by municipal instead of private enterprise... Hideousness, as much as worry and poverty, is part of the price we pay for our slavery to the motive of private profit."

I tried to read on, but when I remembered the title of the book and the shortness of life, I stopped at the second essay.

G.H.

* "In Praise of Idleness," by Bertrand Russell. London: George Allen & Unwin Ltd. 7s. 6d.

ELECTORS' LEAFLETS

Demand National Dividends

Leaflet No. 4 (revised)

For Recruiting.—Contains a space for address of local group or supervisor. For distribution at meetings, or delivery by post or from door to door after collecting signed demand forms.

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

Leaflet No. 5

Elector's Demand and Undertaking.—The instrument of the Electoral Campaign, in purple on orange or purple on white.

(Post free) 7s. 6d. for 1,000; 4s. for 500; 1s. for 100.

Leaflet No. 6

For Personal and Business Friends.—Not suitable for the house-to-house canvass, but for use in offices, factories, or by travellers, or at parties. Space for 24 signatures.

(Carriage extra) 27s. 6d. for 1,000; 3s. for 100; 1s. 6d. for 50; 9d. for 25.

Leaflet No. 7

For Getting Workers and Funds. A cheap give-away leaflet which should attract buyers of the 2d. pamphlet "How to Get What You Want."

(Post free) 3s. for 1,000 (in lots of 1,000); smaller quantities at 1s. 6d. for 250.

The Dean of Canterbury's Forms. Combined letter and pledge form.

7s. 6d. a thousand, post free.

Obtainable from the offices of SOCIAL CREDIT, 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2.

Fundamentals of Money*

"There is only one excuse which I have to offer for inflicting still another book about Money upon the public. It is that I do not consider that any book recently published has dealt satisfactorily with the fundamentals of the subject." Thus Mr. Houston in his apologetic preface.

Unfortunately this is no palliation for sophistry. For example: "The supply of goods and services tends to increase with developments of mechanical technique and industrial organisation, with increase in the number of productive workers and the efficient application of greater supplies of capital to the processes of manufacture. Improvements in transport also place greater supplies in the places where they are most highly valued and encourage output. These influences naturally tend to lower prices. Some factors tend to diminish the supply of goods, the chief of which is the exhaustion of natural supplies." (Page 159). The italics are ours.

Again: "Wages, of course, can be easily raised, but public opinion, trades union activity and other factors have combined of late to hinder alterations in a downward direction. The acceptance by the State of the responsibility for supporting the unemployed has encouraged the practice of economising in wages by laying the men off rather than reducing the scales of pay." Granting the small truth of this, is this any appreciable difference in economy? The author's condemnation of purchasing-power parity rests on the citation of a purely hypothetical thesis; together with a complete and somewhat lofty ignorance of all movements that might bring order out of chaos. According to his diagrammatic theory of economic cycles, the next peak-year should occur in, approximately, 1960. F.J.L.

* "The Fundamentals of Money," by Henry Houston. London: P. S. King & Son. 10s.

LIGHT IN DARKNESS

The method of producing goods in this country has hitherto been to produce them according to the capacity of the consumers to buy them.

Whereas the sensible thing for any community would be to produce goods according to the capacity of the consumers to consume them.—"Daily Express," April 28.

Another large plant for the production of synthetic motor spirit is to be erected in Germany. It is expected that the cost (now 10d. per gallon) will be further reduced. Sales last year (a monopoly of the Reich) increased by 2,684,000 gallons.—"Financial Times," March 30, 1936.

Transparent resin is a new material, which is giving new life to many industries. It is being introduced widely in aircraft in place of glass, as it is only one-third the weight, and unsplinterable.—"Financial Times," April 4, 1936.

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- 1935 (Sept.) Lagonda Rapier Sports Tourer, 7,000 miles, £235.
- 1933 Austin 16 h.p. Berkeley Saloon de Luxe, £110.
- 1933 Austin 12/4 Eaton two-seater, small mileage, £79.
- 1929 Rolls Royce 20 h.p. Tourer, excellent car, £295.
- 1935 Wolseley 14 h.p. Saloon de Luxe, 13,000 miles, £145.
- 1932 (December, 1931) Cadillac seven-passenger Limousine, £195.
- 1935/36 Wolseley Wasp 10 h.p. Saloon de Luxe, £135.
- 1934 Humber 12 h.p. Saloon de Luxe, £135.
- 1936 Daimler 15 h.p. Foursome drop-head Coupe, run 200 miles only, sale through death of late owner, £395.
- 1935 Ford V.8 Saloon de Luxe, 4-door, £145.
- 1935 Lanchester 10 h.p. Series B Saloon, £215.

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Announcements & Meetings

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

Belfast Douglas Social Credit Group
Group Headquarters: 72, Ann Street
Office Hours: 2.30 to 5.30 and 7 to 10 p.m.
Public Lecture each Thursday at 7.45 p.m.
Bring or send that new "enquirer." Questions and discussion invited.

Cardiff Social Credit Association
Meeting at 10, Park Place, on Monday, May 11, at 8 p.m. Mr. P. D. Pratt will speak on "The Philosophy of Social Dynamics." Chairman: Mr. P. Langmaid.

Liverpool Social Credit Association
Meetings held in Reece's Café, 14, Castle Street, first Friday each month, 7.45 p.m.
Hon. Sec.: Miss D. M. Roberts, "Fern Lee," Halewood Road, Gateacre, Liverpool.

National Dividend Club
Electoral Campaign.

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

The next meeting will be at 11, High Holborn, W.C.1, at 6.15 p.m., May 21. Subject: Ten-minute Talks by Various Speakers.

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

To Let

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

Bound Volumes

Orders for bound copies of Volume II of SOCIAL CREDIT (from February 8 to August 2 last year) can be accepted. These volumes include a comprehensive index.

Separate indexes for Volume II are available at 6d. each, post free. A comprehensive index for Volume III (duplicated) can be supplied for 1s. post free. Apply SOCIAL CREDIT, 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2.

Shopping Guide

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Copies of the photograph which appeared in SOCIAL CREDIT of November 29, 1935, can be supplied at the following prices:—

Postcards ... 2d. each, postage ½d.
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Group Revenue Supervisors and overseas readers may obtain supplies for resale at a special discount of twenty-five per cent. on all orders for one dozen or more cabinets. Orders accompanied by remittances should be sent to SOCIAL CREDIT, 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2.

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SOME IMMINENT ECONOMISTS

No. 5—

The Jolly Miller

by **Frotti**

MINE Esteamed Lad, I was a good lot rejoiced to observe that my old fiend J. Baker White, Director of the Comic League, has been indicting himself to the newspapers, sir, on the subjects of Sir John Orr and the 22 million of under-nourished Britishers. A cutting from the Birmingham Post has most recently retched me, being dispatched by hansom reader of our coloms.

Largely as a result of the publication of Sir John Orr's book, malnutrition has become a question of public interest. There are indications, however, that the statements in it are being misconstrued for purposes of political propaganda designed to show that malnutrition is one of the faults of the present economic "system" and that you have only to sweep away the system to provide adequate food for everybody. I would suggest, therefore, that there are actual facts concerning malnutrition that should be born in mind when considering the problem.

The first point is that the situation is obviously improving, although the nation as a whole is eating less of certain kinds of food.

Isn't that nicely put, old cheese-might? There are indications that statements are being misconstrued, and the nations as a hole is eating less of certain kinds of food, though the situation is improving. It appears from enquiry that the nations is eating less butters, egg, bacons, meat, fruit, vegetables and such refuses, but on the other hands is consuming great quantities of machinery, capital asses and public works. If the imbibing of sugars has declined, sire, more sugar-boxes are being used, and financially the balancing is thus maintained, I assert.

It has been widely assumed that the malnutrition to which Sir John Orr has drawn attention results from people not having enough money to buy adequate quantities of food. This is unquestionably true of certain of the depressed areas and of certain families in all parts of the country; but there is no doubt that a considerable amount of under-feeding is due either to ignorance, to laziness or to a preference to spend money on things other than food.

Again, sirrah, with what astoatness Baker places his nails in the head! There is no doubting whatever that from ignorance and laziness and so forth millions of stupid labour-johnnies spend moneys on Means Tests, Unemployment Insurances, Income Taxings, Building Societies, Tithes-rates, and many another thing, when by activity and actions they could make such diversions unnecessary. (But do you suppose Mr. White really is a Baker?)

He necks proceeds to prove very prittily, dear pal, that Malnutrations is mainly due to British Sportsmanship.

It is not entirely coincidence that the football pool business is centred mainly upon Liverpool and Glasgow, the two cities in the kingdom that, excluding London, have by far the greatest number of workless and where serious malnutrition is known to exist.

Apparently, fond hearty, all the chappie-persons in these places, the Diseased Arias, could live like lords on the fats of the land if only they would restrain themselves from sportiveness. Let them go to working, old spot, instead of football poolings, or Frotti for one and Baker for another will have no sympathy with them.

Surely there is a relation between the question of malnutrition and the fact that every week nearly twenty million people go to the cinema; that every Saturday close on seven hundred thousand pay to go to football matches.

Disgusting, Sire, is it not? And only Jay Baker has sensed it. Of course, all these pipples should be locked in and compelled to devour fruits, vegetable-eggings and

general high-tables; and football matches must be inhibited by law at once, cinemas shut down and all outdoor or indoor fun and games of any sorts eliminated.

Malnutrition is a problem that must be tackled, and is second in importance only to that of unemployment.

Once we get all these idol johnnies back upon labouring duties we shall at once encounter Keynes's Perversity to Consume coming into operations. Everybody will at once stop gambolling with halfpennies and spend pound-notes upon egg-fruits once more, until the Habit of Consuming is lost by over-investment, and unemployment is again essentials for undressing the balances. That is what our Baked White bloke is trying for to express in his well-bread way.

But there is another problems, even graver. Certain silly citizen-cads are taking to eating cans!

Sir John Orr, in his book, has dealt with the falling consumption of the basic agricultural products; but it is often forgotten that this has been counterbalanced by the rising sale of canned goods.

And indeed dear old Jay himself knows a butcher who knows a lady-woman who "buys nothing but scraps and offal," which, it seems, this oftal woman prefers to decent foodstuffs. Of course, you might say, Sire, that we cannot help the tastings of Jay's butcher's lady-friends; but we must not forget that if this is truthful of one lady, Baker White is rightfully fearing that all the Diseased Arias has acquired these peculiar Propensities to Consume Dustbins and Catsmeat.

In seeking the answer to this grave national problem, which is brought very forcibly before the public eye by the depression in agriculture on the one hand and the poor quality of recruits for the fighting forces on the other, should we not take into consideration the thousands of tons of tins that are to be found on any refuse dump to-day?

Yes, reely, methinks, if the poor could only be got to swallow these tins, they would speedily feel ready for fighting anybody, even J.B.W. itself, sir.

Much of Baker's letter is statics, proving how very few people now die of consumption (in the good sense, I mean, tuberal) or mortality of any kind, owing to not eating too much except cans. But nowhere, Sire, does he include statics of swine-fever among ecomicalist-units, which I should indeed be interested to see.

Pop, pop, old men,

FROTTI

THE QUEEN MARY

Teacher: What do you know about the Queen Mary, Tommy?
Tommy: She's the biggest ship ever built in Britain.

Teacher: What was she built for?
Tommy—after a pause for thought: To be broken up to provide employment.

* * *

PACT AND IMPACT

Sir Josiah Stamp has selected as the subject of his presidential address to the British Association in September "The Impact of Science on Society."

In view of the impact of Mr. Eden on Europe, it is not impossible that by next September the B.A. will know as much about the impact of Science on Society as Sir Josiah does.—"Evening News," April 24.

ELECTORAL CAMPAIGN

BELOW is the form Parliamentary electors are being asked to sign. Please read it carefully, sign (if you have not done so already) and send it (½d. stamp) to United Democrats, 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2. Volunteers to help in the Campaign are wanted.

We Will Abolish Poverty
Elector's Demand and Undertaking

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

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

What to Read

The Works of Major C. H. Douglas

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

By Other Writers

- The Douglas Manual, by Philip Mairet ... 5s. 0d.
- The Meaning of Social Credit (4th Edition of "Economic Nationalism," renamed), by Maurice Colbourne ... 3s. 6d.
- The Social Credit Pamphleteer ... 3s. 6d.
- Money in Industry, by M. Gordon Cumming ... 3s. 6d.
- Promise To Pay, by R. McNair Wilson ... 3s. 6d.
- The A.B.C. of Social Credit, by E. Sage Holter ... 2s. 6d.
- Property, Its Substance and Value, by Le Comte W. G. Serra ... 2s. 6d.
- Life and Money, by Eimar O'Duffy ... 2s. 6d.
- Ordeal by Banking, by Allen Young ... 2s. 0d.
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- What's Wrong With the World? by G. W. L. Day ... 1s. 0d.
- This Leads to War, by G. W. L. Day ... 1s. 0d.
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- Banking and Industry, by A. W. Joseph ... 6d.
- Introduction to Social Credit, by M. Gordon Cumming ... 6d.
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- Poverty Amidst Plenty, by the Earl of Tankerville ... 6d.
- Social Credit and the War on Poverty, by the Dean of Canterbury ... 6d.
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- A Simple Outline of Douglas Social Credit, by R. S. J. Rands ... 1½d.
- (Or 5s. a hundred, post free.)
- False Prophets and False Profits, by W. Adams ... 1d.
- A Christian's Resolutions, by the Dean of Canterbury (1s. 2d. a hundred) ... ½d.

Postage extra.

Douglas Tartan Ties ... 2s. 6d., post free
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