

SOCIAL CREDIT

For Political and Economic Democracy

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FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1936

Weekly Twopence

2,000,000 HERRINGS WANTONLY DESTROYED

Due to Orders of Herring Board

Fishermen Compelled to Throw Huge Catch Back Into Sea While Millions Are Undernourished

IT IS NO GOOD JUST BEING SORRY

MORE than two million herrings, desperately needed as food for the submerged quarter of our population who are starving and without hope, were thrown back into the sea at Lerwick on Saturday, on the responsibility of the Herring Board.

Under orders of the Herring Board, the price was not allowed to go below 16s. a cran, and the cheap rates at which curers in the past have absorbed part or the whole of a surplus were not allowed to operate.—*"The Times," June 8.*

But 13,500,000 people without a National Dividend cannot afford to spend 6s. a week on food! When the curers got herrings at cheap rates these poor wretches were able to buy some of them, but the Herring Board has put a stop to that—so without a National Dividend they cannot buy at the more expensive price.

In view of recent criticisms in Parliament regarding dumping at Lerwick, it must be understood that as Lerwick is 180 miles from Aberdeen, the nearest big market, it is impossible to do anything else with surplus herrings except throw them back into the sea.—*"The Times," June 8.*

With all the restraint we can muster we would point out—

1. That to feed surplus food to starving people is not impossible.
2. That there are other markets besides Aberdeen.

3. That there is no shortage of motor lorries, locomotives, trucks, ships, or aeroplanes.

4. That the reason for throwing the fish back into the sea was previously stated to be the price control exercised by the Herring Board—not the distance to Aberdeen. The price to fish curers, it was.

Another excuse put forward in *The Times* for throwing 2,000,000 herrings into the sea was that it was a Saturday!

The present situation would not have arisen if the Herring Board's plan of restricting operations of fishing boats to their own localities during the early season had been adopted. The refusal to adopt this plan has resulted in far too many boats fishing in Shetland waters during the early season.—*"The Times," June 8.*

In other words the policy of the Herring Board is to restrict production, and, if it fails to restrict production, to have the production destroyed.

This is the policy of a lunatic. The Government is MAD. A body without a soul is MAD.

The electorate can give direction to the Government to stop its insane policy of destroying plenty so as to fit poverty.

It can demand a National Dividend to distribute the plenty which is now destroyed and restricted, without anyone suffering by it.

IT IS NO GOOD JUST BEING SORRY.

EVERYBODY'S DOING IT

The Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire is to be congratulated on a piece of common sense in its report which will be presented to its annual meeting at the Savoy Hotel on June 24:

The need to convert world food surpluses to more normal levels by increasing consumption among those sections of population still suffering from under-consumption is discussed. Attention is drawn to the inquiry being made by the League of Nations into this question, and to the statement of Sir John Orr at the British Association's meeting last September that in this country alone the diet of 45 per cent. of the population was below the level, "according to modern standards, adequate for maintaining health."

It is therefore quite evident, the report states, that there is an immense unsatisfied demand for more food in the United Kingdom, as well as in the rest of the world, but that there is not sufficient "effective" demand, i.e., demand from people with the money necessary to buy it. It is also evident that if "human" demand could be converted into "effective" demand not only would this country be capable of absorbing all the foodstuffs which British agriculture could produce, but also those surpluses which the Dominions and other exporting countries might wish to send her. If, further, the Dominions and other food-exporting countries were themselves to give their people the ability to consume the food necessary for health, the surpluses available for export would be substantially diminished.

Under those conditions, the report continues, the Dominions would welcome immigrants for settlement on the land; whereas under present conditions the Dominions, already with many unemployed men, are being asked to restrict their agricultural production, to refrain from developing uneconomic secondary industries, and yet to take more immigrants.

THE MARCH OF PROGRESS

INVENTIONS NOW AND TO COME

Two Dutch inventions for the pulverisation of rubber arouse expectations—if successful they will mean a revolution in rubber manufacture.

DEATH RAY

An article in the *Evening Standard* describes a radio death ray which will kill flies, wasps, bees, and mosquitoes as they fly through an open window.

It is to be developed for the purpose of keeping granaries free from pests—also orchards—and even food in store or for canning.

It is to be hoped, the article concludes, that their undoubted possibilities in warfare will never be developed. It is as "life rays" and not "death rays" that their marvellous powers should be harnessed.

THEY'RE OFF!

THE CHARGE OF THE BLIGHT BRIGADE

The Cotton Spindles Board commenced preliminary arrangements on Monday for its task of spending up to £2,000,000 in buying up for destruction 10,000,000 "redundant" spindles in the Lancashire cotton industry.

Spindles to left of them,
Spindles to right of them,
Spindles in front of them,
Shatter'd and sunder'd.

"Forward the Blight Brigade!
Confound the Cotton Trade!"

Was there a man dismay'd?

All the world wondered.

Theirs not to make reply,

Theirs not to reason why,

Theirs but to go and buy—

Smash by the hundred.

O the wild charge they made!

Which the consumer paid.

Honour the Blight Brigade?!
Someone has blundered!

When you think of the bond issues the next generation must pay off, it's no wonder an infant yells when it's born.—*The "G.G. Review," (British Guiana).*

THE FIG TREE

THE first number of a new Douglas Social Credit Quarterly Review, edited by Major Douglas, will be published shortly.

Many well-known writers have promised to contribute.

The title of the review will be **THE FIG TREE** and the price 10s. 6d. a year, or 3s. 6d. a quarter, post free, from **The Social Credit Press, 163A Strand, London, W.C.2.**

Subscriptions are invited immediately.

NOVEL DECISION

A WIDER GREAT WEST ROAD

Middlesex County Council has approved the construction of cycle tracks along the Great West Road, at a cost of £12,000.

The County Engineer was asked to prepare a scheme for widening the carriageways to 30 feet. This will cost £80,000.

These decisions were taken because of the heavy number of accidents on the road.

Evidently this council has had two great ideas:

1. That human life and happiness are more important than finance.
2. That road accidents are due less to the criminal negligence and culpability of road users than to bad roads.

Their reason is a good one. Let us hope they did not spoil it by regarding the job as a means of providing work.

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A DOCTOR STATESMAN

The Magic of Common Sense

Authorities recommend pregnant women to take two pints of milk and plenty of butter, eggs, fruit and vegetables daily. They might just as well advise everybody suffering from bronchitis to winter in the South of France. This divorce of reality from attempts at tackling the immediate and urgent problems of nutrition is hardly calculated to change the nation from a C 3 to an A 1 people.

So said Dr. Geoffrey W. Theobald in Edinburgh to a joint meeting of the Royal Institute of Public Health and the Institute of Public Hygiene, as reported in the *Edinburgh Evening Dispatch* of May 28.

Dr. Theobald pointed out that rats, rabbits and birds could be made to devour instead of to nurture their young by feeding them on a diet deficient in certain substances.

"The physical fitness of this nation," he continued, "is not what it should be. The mere perusal of the figures showing the numbers of men attempting to enlist in the Army who are rejected as medically unfit, should occasion alarm."

He found it difficult to reconcile the fact that the majority of his fellow countrymen and women were inadequately fed with the fact that food had had to be destroyed in the United States of

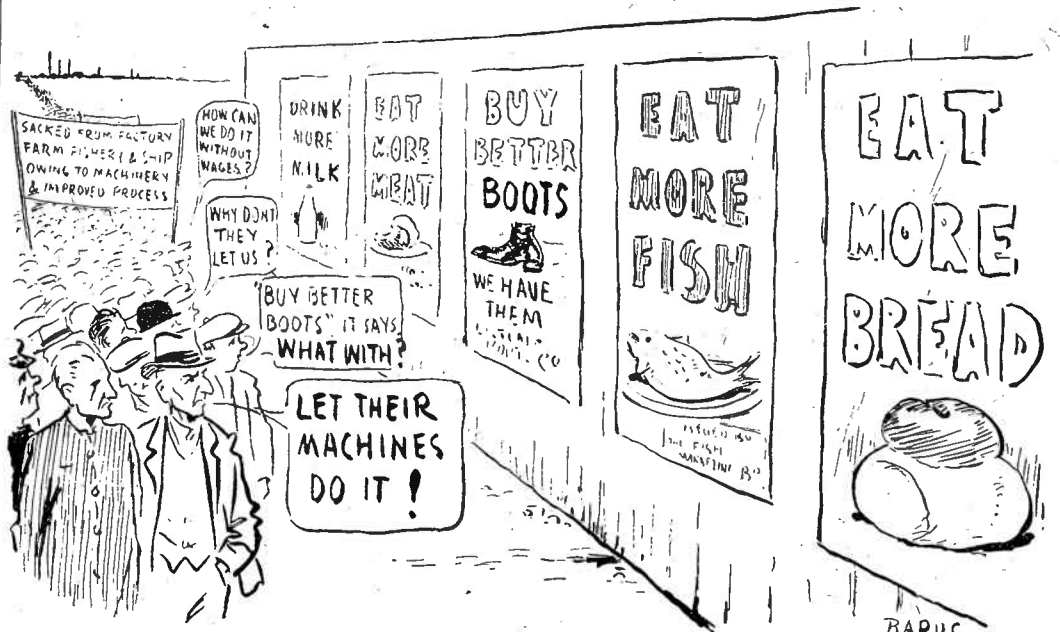
America, Canada, and South America, and, indeed, that fish were thrown back into the sea because the fishermen could obtain no market for their catches, and fruit rotted in orchards because it was not economically worth the picking.

The physician was not a politician, although there was no reason why he should not be a statesman. He could not escape from the conviction that something was radically wrong with a system which admitted of poverty in the midst of plenty.

Animal feeding experiments had contributed very little to their knowledge of disease, and it was clear that such knowledge must come from experiments on man. Men could not be put in cages and fed like rats and mice, but if the hypothesis he had advanced was true, it was evident they were in the position of being able to record and modify dietic experiments conducted by nature on a vast scale.

An ideal experiment, Dr. Theobald suggested, would be to feed a section of the population adequately for ten years and the large capital required would be well expended.

Admirable. But why not all the population? Dr. Theobald's mind works clearly and logically to the right conclusion, and he puts his remedy in scientific form. He should welcome the greater experiment, based on similar reasoning, which is embodied in the undertaking printed on our back page.



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Who is Responsible?

IN England to-day we cannot boast that our prisons are empty, that we have no starving poor, that the people are secure to pursue happiness.

In spite of the fact that our power of wealth production per head is greater than it has ever previously been in the historical march of time, poverty is with us still. In the midst of plenty, and potentially still more plenty, we continue to tolerate not only poverty whilst surrounded with abundance, but we actually allow destruction to be carried on simultaneously with the continued imposition of poverty.

While this state of affairs continues it is mere hypocrisy to express sorrow for the unfortunate victims of such a wicked system. It is worse than useless to be just sorry, for it provides a plausible way of escape from the personal responsibility that falls on each one of us as citizens in a democratic country.

We cannot expect to retain the benefits of democracy if we refuse to accept the responsibility that is involved in the principle of democracy.

At the present time, to remain silent and inactive in the face of the criminal destruction of wealth while children are forced to starve is to consent to the crime — is to become party to the wicked system that cheats us of our birthright.

It is no use being sorry or silent, the will of the people must be made vocal and dynamic.

Action is called for as an obligation of honour, as an expression of conscience, as a necessity of the situation as it stands.

And there is no escape.

Major Douglas, in his famous Buxton speech, pointed out clearly and with masterly logic that

"If civilisation, not merely for this generation but for many generations to come, is to be saved for a tolerable existence, it requires primarily a tremendous amount of collective will, such as perhaps the world has never seen in peace time, although it is not unknown in times of war."

"If this collective will can be mobilised in times of so-called peace as it has been mobilised in times of war, nothing can resist it. If it cannot, then we have indeed lost the peace, whatever we did in the war."

In view of the march of events since those words were spoken, who can challenge the logic and analysis of Douglas?

Events are proving his words right every day; but time is flying; peace will be lost if action, rightly directed, is not forthcoming quickly. Get in touch with the United Democrats to-day.

Clergy and Income-Tax

To all our good friends in the Church of England, who not only bear with us, but actively or passively support us, not only in our own campaign to end poverty and domination, but in our strictures on the Church and Churchmen for evasion of the command "Shepherd, feed thy flocks,"—to all these we commend for their strong support, the following letter to *The Times* of June 9, over the signature of Lord Somers:

Under the provisions of the Tithe Bill the clergy are being called to make sacrifices for the sake of the tithepayers, but it is not perhaps generally realised that many of them will also have to pay increased income-tax.

By various concessions their tithe is at the present time assessed for income-tax at a figure considerably less than it actually is. These concessions are not retained in the proposed Bill.

The Minister of Agriculture is reported on May 13 as stating that "it was a fundamental principle that the Treasury should not make a penny piece out of the scheme." It is therefore not too much to ask that a clause may be inserted to the effect that moneys received by the clergy in the place of their tithes should not be reassessed on a higher figure than it is at present.

Popular Front

We warn our readers against the insidious propaganda in favour of "popular fronts." There is no hope for the people in them—they are a trap for fooling the people at the polls.

The typical "popular front" programmes will be found to contain all the devices for exploiting sectional grievances in order to increase the power of centralised control, coupled with concessions—in form but not in substance—to the growing movement for monetary or other reform which is based on the paradox of poverty in plenty.

Specifically such programmes will invariably include all the following:

1. Nationalisation of finance.
2. Planning. (State interference with private enterprise.)
3. Schemes for making work.

Exactly the opposite of the campaign to demand results, the "popular front" is an exploitation of popular ignorance of technical matters.

A Knavish Trick

The objective of the "popular front" is to manipulate the nominations of candidates in any constituency in such a manner that the individual voter, deprived by collusion of the candidate he intended to vote for, is persuaded to vote for the "popular front" compromise rather than let the Right wing opposition candidate win.

On the surface it is an amiable "get-together," "we-must-have-unity" stunt for the eager rank and file; at the fountain head it is a cruel, relentless fraud.

Read the Electors' Demand on the back page. That is a demand for the *substance*; it leaves the *form* for fools to contest. It will provide the popular *backing* which will enable Members of Parliament to snap their fingers at all organisations.

The will of the people for a sufficiency in freedom is there to be crystallised. We have only to go steadily on with the great task our leader has given us and we shall get the results the people want, outwit their enemies, confound their politics, and frustrate their knavish tricks.

Whitewash and Hogwash

Lord Mottistone has been speaking on "thrift" again. At Torquay last Friday he extolled the progress of the State-controlled thrift organisations since he became chairman of the National Savings Assembly.

There was much unrest in the world to-day, Lord Mottistone said, but in England there was comparative calm, and those who wanted things turned upside down were surprisingly few. There were dark spots in the distressed areas, but in England as a whole there was a body of contentment far greater than anywhere else in the world. That was due to many causes, among them being love and reverence for the Throne, the character of the people, coupled with the great efforts made by thrift organisations which infused a spirit of co-operation between masters and men to good effect. The National Savings movement could therefore take some little credit for the present contentment.

Dark spots in the distressed areas! What unctuous whitewash. The distressed areas are one huge festering sore. The suicide parade is as large as ever and the asylums continue at full pressure. Thirteen and a half million people with less than 6s. a week to spend on food have not enough strength to spit in the eye of "thrift" salesmen, let alone the ability to purchase their wares.

Beware of the "Thrift" Mongers

—What is it that these thrift mongers have to sell? Nothing—nothing. It's just a huge confidence trick, possible only by the blind co-operation of its victims.

The word thrift means economical management, which in practical terms is the maximum provision of requirements with the minimum expenditure of energy, time and material—something which can and should be done now, not in or for the future.

It has nothing whatever to do, except by the corruption of persuasive tongues *out for their own gain*, with laying up store for the future—for the worm, the moth, the thief. "Take no thought for the morrow" is not merely Holy Writ, to be dismissed on weekdays by practical men; it is sound advice and is a solemn warning against the modern perversion of the idea of thrift. To be thrifty in the real sense, is to thrive.

There has but to be a scare about a change of government, or the least threat to the convenience of the moneychangers, and they calmly expose their own trickery—"Your savings will be destroyed," they shriek.

It is not in the power of any man, government, or institution to guarantee the future of any man. Nor is it possible to save next year's harvest.

Do Not Be Tricked

Mr. Ernest Brown, the Minister of Labour, speaking at a dinner of the National Savings Assembly, said that the National Savings movement offered the people safe capital, sure interest, and easy realisation. Their capital was safe, for its security was the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom. That fund, with its dignified name, was the National Exchequer till and its basis was the national credit. There was no better security in the whole world.

The insolence of that message is well-nigh inconceivable—except that people are misled by the jargon. Translated into plain physical terms it means this:

You may safely lend your money to these institutions, as they know that they can call upon you to work and produce, as in your skill and environment you can to perfection. You yourselves are the guarantors of these institutions.

Whether you save your pieces of paper or not, people of Britain, you are your own guarantors, now and evermore. Heed not the veiled calamity howling of the "thrift" mongers.

Take no thought for the morrow, but whatsoever your right hand finds to do, now, do it, with economy of effort, time and material.

If any difficulty of any kind arises in the future, you and you alone have the power to overcome it. And this is true if all the "thrift" institutions perish—and whether or not you have put your money into them.

A Twist (with apologies to Dickens!)

"Ugh," said Sir Notto Squiedjem, "if you give people money, they'll only spend it! Then they'll want more!"

"That they will, sir," said Sergeant Lickspittle Bumblegrind. "Why, one young devil in our Hinstitution this very morning, sir, if you please, sir, had the humpudence to ask for more porridge, sir . . . said he was hungry! I gave him the strap . . . and when you come to think of it, sir, these low-lived scum, isn't it awful to think that a growing lad wants porridge *every* morning, sir?"

"It's not good for their young morals, sir, is it, to give them food *every* day, sir, because next day they'll want it all over again, won't they, sir?"

"It never henters their 'eads, sir, though I knock 'em about hard enough, to *save* today's breakfast for tomorrow, sir."

"That's a great idea of yours, sir, to *save* today's income for tomorrow; why, *one day's ration would last 'em for hever, sir, like that*, and look how much money *that* would save our Hinstitution, sir, wouldn't it, sir? And how good it would be, sir, for their *morals*, sir. So *thrift*, if you know what I mean, sir."

"The Bank is a wonderful Hinstitution—'holy' is the word, h'isn't it, sir?"

Spaniards Demand Leisure

The troubles of Spain show few signs of abating, and all sections of society must by now be utterly exasperated with their life of unrest, varied by commotion.

It is interesting to note the realistic demands that are being made. They sound extravagant only to those who are blinded by financial orthodoxy, and they are so dubbed by *The Times*, whose report of June 5 we quote:

At the Penarroya mines in Andalusia a list of 60 claims was recently presented and French engineers were seized as hostages on several occasions. The intervention of the French Embassy secured the release of the engineers, but the miners have reduced their output by 50 per cent., and persist in their claims. They demand higher wages, a 29-hour week, a monthly allowance for each child in the case of married workers, 21 to 30 days' holiday a year, pensions at the age of 50 for underground workers, and for widows, pensions equal to the wages earned by their late husbands.

Only the higher wages are out of place—technicalities which have crept into a demand for results. Substitute "higher incomes" and they would be nearly right. We are passing out of the Age of Wages into the Age of Dividends.

The Goods Are Available

Recently crews in the mercantile marine went on strike and navigation was paralysed. Among the terms of settlement is a menu filling nearly a column in the newspapers. The lists include many forms of vegetables, fish, meat, and chicken. Sweets and cheese must be varied daily. Over a score of national recipes are mentioned, and a nice discrimination is shown as regards special food and drink for the tropics, for coasting vessels and for ocean-going ships. Provided cooks can be found the delicacies listed are such as might have tempted the appetites of Grand Admirals of Castile.—*The Times*, June 5.

All these are things that caterers everywhere are only too anxious to be allowed to supply, provided they can get payment. And that is a matter of arithmetic.

We note with pleasure that these Spaniards demand what they want because they know it can be supplied. They don't argue about methods, nor enquire "where the money is to come from."

Try Again, Jenny, Try Again, Do

From Mula, a small town in Andalusia, comes the surprising news that servant girls, hitherto considered the Cinderellas among the workers, have formed a trade union and struck for a minimum wage of £1 5s. a month, one day's holiday in the week, exclusive of Sunday, and other bagatelles.—*The Times*, June 5.

Bagatelles, indeed! Six shillings for a four-day week!

"*Happily*," says *The Times*, "the maids do not appear to have been as stubborn as the name of their place of residence might imply."

We should like all these people, miners, marines, and maids, to have a National Dividend. They *would* enjoy it.

And everybody in Spain could settle down to the leisured colourful life which is their natural heritage.

Sin of Destroying Food

That anyone should suffer from lack of food in a world of plenty is a scandal which should be ended at all costs. There are to-day hundreds of thousands of men, women and children in this country who are underfed, not because there is a scarcity of food but because food is often destroyed in order to keep up prices! This sounds incredible, but it is a well-known fact. At a conference of Market Authorities' Associations on Monday, Mr. H. A. Wallace, Secretary of the Midland and Southern Association, declared that there is clear evidence of a large quantity of herrings being thrown back into the sea because they are not worth marketing at current prices. It was pointed out that such fish would be invaluable in the distressed areas, and Government action was urged. To destroy food of any kind is a sin and should be made a criminal offence. In war-time, Governments do not hesitate to impose severe penalties and, if necessary, such action should be taken in peace-time—our people have still to be fed. It was reported that the Herring Fishery Board had agreed to hold a conference with retail fishmongers and wholesale merchants to arrange for the distribution of surplus supplies. We fear nothing effective will be done unless public opinion is aroused.—*The Church of England Newspaper*, May 29.

We are sorry to detect a demand for penalties on the fishermen or fishmongers because people cannot afford to buy from them. Will the *Church of England Newspaper* arouse public opinion to demand for every Briton a National Dividend, which will distribute the plenty we now destroy or restrict? Or is it content with calamity howling against helpless fishermen and fishmongers? This is a challenge. Shepherd—feed thy flock.

Bogus Concession

Plans for nationalising the Central Banks of Canada, New Zealand, and France, are well under way, and it is interesting to notice how little horrified are the financial columnists of our newspapers.

After years of terrible warnings of what can happen if rude politicians tamper with the delicately poised machinery of banking, the present attitude seems incongruous. It is probably intended to imply a resigned fatalism—a weary acceptance of the unruly mob's decision—a sagacious awaiting of the inevitable reaction.

In point of fact, of course, the nationalisation of the central bank is entirely irrelevant to financial policy, which can be pursued equally by a government service or a private enterprise.

As we shall never tire of recalling, Mr. Montagu Norman has actually said that he would welcome nationalisation.

A Sop to Cerberus

The nationalisation of these banks is the answer to the strong anti-bank vote which has arisen in all three countries. In New Zealand and in Canada there is an informed minority of Social Crediters who know perfectly well that a change of administration of banking is not the same as a change of policy.

In New Zealand they hope that nationalisation may be the precursor of a radical change of policy, based on certain statements of Mr. Savage, the Labour Premier. We fervently hope so, too.

It is appropriate, however, to quote from the first preliminary statement of policy issued in 1933 by the Social Credit Secretariat, which dealt with this question:

Such questions as the nationalisation of the Bank of England, which under existing conditions would merely strengthen an already too powerful institution, or the deprivation of the power of the joint stock banks to issue and recall credit, are administrative questions, a decision in regard to which, to be otherwise than detrimental, must be consequent in point of time to the radical change in policy involved in the re-transfer to the community of the beneficial ownership of credit; a change which can take place under any form of administration.

In a Democracy THE PEOPLE are responsible

WASTE!

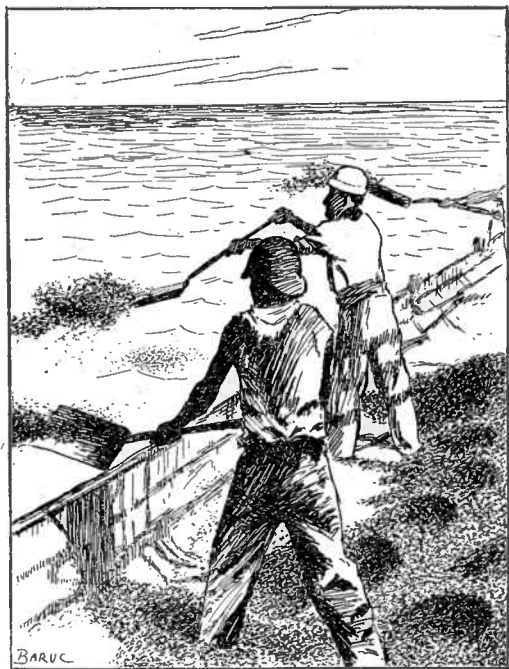
The Sole Object of Production is Consumption

—Adam Smith

IF you saw a man stagger on to Westminster Bridge carrying a large, heavy bag of the finest Brazilian coffee, heave it on to the parapet, and then push it over into the river, what would you say? "What wicked waste! A public scandal! Call a policeman!"

And suppose your indignant comment were interrupted by yet another man, with yet another bag of excellent coffee, which he also pushed over into the water, would you not be speechless with rage?

Well, that act of destruction would have to be performed once every minute, night and day without stopping, for over 60 years to catch up with the deliberate destruction of coffee that has been going on in Brazil during the last four years.



The above is from a photo showing Brazilian coffee being shovelled overboard into the sea.

Good fish is often sabotaged in a similar way from British ships in the North Sea.

Over thirty-five million 125 lb. bags of good Brazilian coffee have been destroyed by burning it, by throwing it in the sea, by mixing it with tar to make fuel briquets—good coffee, enough to provide two breakfast cups of coffee a day for nearly four years to everybody in the British Isles.

Instead, we have to pay for the wanton destruction a levy of 10s. a bag, which goes into the price of the coffee we do drink.

But they do not stop at destroying coffee by the million bags. They actually practise a kind of birth control of coffee by spraying young coffee trees with creosote.

This destruction of the living plant to prevent it bearing fruit is more stealthy, less spectacular. Coffee destroyed causes indignation—coffee which never grows does not get into the scare head-lines.

These two forms of WASTE are used simultaneously to get rid of coffee. But it is not only coffee that suffers.

The waste of coffee by destruction or by restriction is typical of what is going on regularly, and on a vast scale (as secretly as possible, generally by restriction) with practically every living necessity required by man.

This "flinging of God's gifts back in His face" is an affront to the millions of people who would be so glad to enjoy the comforts of this wonderful 20th century of skill, knowledge, and power production.

For it is known that whilst the world is glutted with life-giving foods, millions of people are underfed; with many coal-mines shut down (rationalisation) and miners on the dole, a million homes have no fuel to burn and are inadequately warmed; with building materials and plant, architects and brick-

layers unemployed, we have slums still with us. In spite of the plenty that is actual and possible, millions are denied access to it, and remain poor, and children starve.

Destruction and Restriction

In the U.S.A. the Department of Agriculture in the summer of 1933 announced bounties of seven to twenty dollars an acre to farmers for the destruction of the cotton crop. This was successful in securing the ploughing in or mowing down of eleven million acres out of a total of forty millions.

"In America, under A.A.A., 6,000,000 surplus pigs were slaughtered and thrown away."—*"Daily Express,"* January 7, 1936.

"This great American crop [cotton] has been cut by no less than 40 per cent."—*"The Observer."*

Sixty thousand sheep in the San Julian area of the Argentine were slaughtered and burnt in 1933.

From Denmark came reports in November, 1933, that cattle were being slaughtered in the Government abattoirs at the rate of 5,000 a week, for the carcasses to be burnt in incinerators.

The principal copper producers of the world entered into an agreement at Brussels in December, 1931, to limit production in 1932 to 26 per cent. of the capacity of their mines.

Rubber, tin, jute, wheat, butter, sugar, fruit, meat, and a host of other products have been, and continue to be, birth-controlled or destroyed.

"Steel production maintains its level at 47 per cent. of capacity of the mills."—*Message from New York in "The Times,"* April 29, 1935.

Tea was restricted in 1933 by 121,000,000 lb.

"The prices of tea at Mincing Lane are improving with every possibility of still higher levels as THE TEA RESTRICTION SCHEMES BECOME FULLY OPERATIVE . . . It must be expected the BENEFICIAL effects will be gradual . . . Consequently some of the tea shares are worth attention."—*"Glasgow Evening News,"* July 17, 1933.

In Barbarous Britain

In our own country we have not lagged behind in the devil's work of destruction and restriction. In the hot and rainless August of 1933, a shipload of good oranges was dumped into the sea off Liverpool. Such news items as these below are common:—

"Mackerel were sold at Newlyn, Cornwall, at four a penny, and boats were warned not to put out, as no profit could be made."—*"News Chronicle,"* March 27, 1936.

"Owing to unusually heavy catches of young herrings during the past day or two, more than 1,000,000 fish have been thrown back into the sea at Lerwick, Shetland Isles."—*"Sunday Express,"* May, 1936.

"Of the 15,500,000 acres of permanent grass land in England and Wales, not 300,000 are fully productive. The rest wants ploughing in and re-sowing."—*Professor R. G. Stapledon, Royal Society of Arts, May 13, 1936.*

Most of the work of creating scarcity out of abundance which is practised in this country is of the less spectacular but more diabolically effective kind—under many names—in many guises.

The breaking up of ships, great and small, before their useful life is ended—the schemes for destroying millions of so-called "redundant" cotton spindles—the laws compelling fishermen to use wider meshed nets—all these are methods of reducing the quantity of the good things of life we all want to enjoy.

All our so-called marketing boards are really restriction boards, soviet committees exercising power to fine, levy, licence, and limit production without any reference to law or Parliament.

The Milk Board fines any distributor or producer selling milk for human consumption below their fixed price, but sells milk itself for manufacturing purposes at about 4d. a gallon.

The Potato Board fines any grower £5 for

seeding an extra acre, or £100 for growing an extra 20 acres.

The Herring Board restricts fishing. All make extra levies (which go into consumer prices) for the purpose of destruction and debt creation.

Rationalisation schemes are all (under the guise of "planning for efficiency") destructive and restrictive. They "plan" all right, but it is scarcity and poverty that is being planned.

The Bank of England has planned and carried out huge schemes of destruction, as by one of its own companies, The National Shipbuilding Security Co., formed for buying up and scrapping shipbuilding berths. The Government itself is busy on restriction; witness the Coal Mines Act passed by the last Labour Government, which succeeded in making it an offence to produce more than a given quota of coal.

While Millions Starve

Meanwhile, the World Committee on Relief has stated that in 1934 2,400,000 people starved to death and 1,200,000 committed suicide . . . During the same period there were destroyed 1,000,000 carloads of grain; 267,000 carloads of coffee; 560,000 cwt. of sugar; 50,000 cwt. of rice; and 50,000 tons of meat.

A doctor writes to *The Times*:—

"I have personally seen cases of rickets within the constituency of the present Prime Minister much worse than I saw in post-war Vienna. Between the Tyne and the Tees there is, in spite of what Sir George Newman says in his last two reports, a substantial and progressive deterioration in public health."—*From a letter to "The Times" by G. F. Walker, M.D., Sunderland.*

In Britain, there are 4,500,000 who can spend only 4s. a week on food, whilst 9,000,000 more can spend only 6s., yet, according to Sir John Orr's report, to maintain an adequate safe standard 10s. a week per head is needed.

These two things are going on side by side:

1. Ever increasing capacity to produce food, clothing, shelter, warmth, transport, and all the necessities and most of the luxuries of civilised life.
2. Millions of people in this country, and also in other countries living drab, penurious lives, many under-nourished, and some even starving.

There are three ways of dealing with this



The above is from a photograph of 640 acres of standing grain which was deliberately burnt in Kansas, U.S.A.

situation, which is aptly described as poverty in the midst of plenty.

1. To cut down and restrict the plenty until we have poverty in the midst of poverty. *This is what is being done now.*

2. To extend the restriction and destruction of human beings to keep pace with that of goods.

So nonplussed and blind are people to the glorious possibilities that lie before them that even this is being suggested in some quarters.

Lord Horder, lecturing on eugenics in New York recently, said,—

"The gist of the matter seems to me to be summed up in the question—Are we going to continue to breed and to support a race of sub-men, or are we going to encourage the elevation of the race and thus reduce our commitments in the field of what we call social service,"

No one, Lord Horder pointed out, questions the wisdom or morality of biological control in the animal and plant worlds.

A principle which is accepted in the case of "our horses, our cattle, our dogs, our corn and our cabbages," he held, should have ceased long ago to cause shock when contemplated in relation to human beings.

3. To distribute the foods which we now destroy and restrict so that all can enjoy them, without hurt to anyone.

Which do you choose?

It is time you made your choice, and realise that you will never get what you want until you demand it.

A WARM OVERTURE AND ITS FROSTY RECEPTION

At the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland in Edinburgh the Rev. G. R. Robertson presented an overture from the Presbytery of Dundee asking

the General Assembly to approach Parliament with a demand that in view of the present abundance of food and the potentiality of greater abundance, immediate steps should be taken to abolish undernourishment among the people of Great Britain.

Lt.-Col R. Balfour Graham, Leven, speaking, he said, as a medical officer of health, could not agree to the overture. What was wrong was not under-nourishment; it was malnutrition, and what was required was the education of the people in the proper use of foods for their children. There was a great deal of waste in food given by parents. He advocated the old porridge and milk, vegetables, Scotch broth and so on, which were not on the table at the present day.

The Rev. John Macmillan, Glasgow Cross, said people bought furniture and expected charity to nourish their bodies. Mothers must realise their responsibility regarding the nourishment of their children.—*"Aberdeen Journal,"* May 28.

The pernicious nonsense talked by the opponents of the overture will doubtless have called forth the censure it deserves from our friends in Scotland.

The Lie Direct

Barely a week later the direct lie was given to the argument of the gallant colonel at Geneva. According to *The Times* of June 5, a report presented today to the International Labour Conference states that large numbers of the working population even in the most advanced industrial countries are inadequately nourished, not only owing to the depression, but as a normal condition. This is ascribed in part only to the ineffective use of available income and ignorance of nutritive values on the part of the poor housewife. The primary cause is inability to buy the right kinds of food in the necessary quantities.

The report finds that technically agriculture is in a position to supply the foodstuffs required for an adequate diet, and that the organisation of distribution requires national and even international measures. But the real difficulty is the low income of the workers.

While science has during the past two decades made great progress in elucidating the nutritive basis of health, the enormous progress in the technique of production has impressed upon the public everywhere that there is economically no longer any reason why all members of society should not enjoy the material means necessary for good health and social well-being.

"A LOVER OF ENGLAND"! £2,000 SENT TO REDUCE NATIONAL DEBT

Another poor boob has denied himself and smitten his fellows by sending £2,000 to the Chancellor of the Exchequer to "reduce the National Debt." He called himself "A Lover of England."

Well, if it is applied at once it will reduce the Debt a lot. Let us make a simple subtraction sum—

Before	£7,796,056,000
Lover's Gift	2,000

After	£7,796,054,000
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And when it is paid into the bank for debt reduction £2,000 will have disappeared from circulation. Pity the poor shopkeepers while a "Lover of England" is practising his mistaken self-sacrifice at their expense.

ESTONIANS TO EAT MORE EGGS GOVERNMENT CONTROLS EXPORTS

During May the exports of eggs from Estonia reached the record monthly total of 10,212,120, and more than half were shipped to England.

An extremely strict control is exercised on the exportation of eggs, and a quantity of 35 to 40 per cent. of those offered for sale is not allowed to be exported, but is held back for the home market.

Estonian authorities are apparently little more than half-hearted in the orthodox belief that it is better to sell your breakfast to the foreigner than to eat it yourself. Strange to think that, left to themselves, Estonians would willingly go eggless.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA REARMS THE FASHIONABLE EXPEDIENT

Czechoslovakia is to spend about £50,000,000 on rearmament. It is not yet clear whether this is primarily for defence, or to make work.

THE SCRAP-THE-SPINDLES LOAN

To cut our coats according to our cloth is sense, but doesn't it arouse your wrath To see the Bankers cut this curious caper, To cut our cloth according to their paper? C.G.D.

When a banker inflates the currency he runs no risk personally, when a counterfeiter does so, he risks imprisonment.

What is the difference between a banker and a counterfeiter?

PROPAGANDA BY POST

If you wish to arouse the interest of your friends, if you wish to increase the sales of SOCIAL CREDIT, make every letter you send a propaganda letter by sticking on a Slogan Stamp. Penny stamps in two colours cost only 2s. a sheet of 25, and 6d. stamps in three colours 12s. a sheet of 25. The 6d. stamps can be used as receipts for small donations collected from friends.

Revenue Supervisors can buy these stamps for resale at a big discount. Is your Group taking advantage of this?

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

Read

G.K.'s WEEKLY

Edited by

G. K. CHESTERTON

EVERY THURSDAY PRICE SIXPENCE

"The Restoration of Property," by Hilaire Belloc, is being published in May. The book is a new study of the problems affecting ownership in this country. The price is 1s. (postage 2d.). Orders should be sent to the Manager.

G.K.'s WEEKLY

7/8 ROLLS PASSAGE, LONDON, E.C.4

MAJOR DOUGLAS AND ALBERTA

Correspondence between Mr. Aberhart and Major Douglas—II

WE continue publication of the complete text of all letters and cablegrams exchanged since the victory of the Social Credit Party in Alberta to March 24, 1936:—
Major Douglas was at no time under any obligation to produce a "Social Credit Plan" for Alberta. He stated specifically in his First Interim Report, dated May 23, 1935, to the Provincial Government that "plans for dealing with the public credit are wholly premature, while the power to deal with it has not been attained." This report outlined the first steps necessary to attain it. Major Douglas has repeatedly given the warning that to prepare any kind of cut-and-dried plan prematurely is merely to give valuable information to the credit monopoly whose interest it is to frustrate such plans.

Note.—For the sake of brevity the formalities of address in this correspondence have been omitted. The emphasis and crossheads are ours.—Ed.

Douglas warns Aberhart of Newfoundland's fate.

To the Hon. W. Aberhart from Major C. H. Douglas, London, September 10, 1935.

Dear Mr. Aberhart,

The following extract is from a well-informed correspondent:—

"Mr. Weir, head of the Bankers' Clearing House Association, dropped in for a chat last night, and I gathered that it had been agreed for a long time that if Aberhart comes in in Alberta that their plan would be to separate him from Douglas and urge him bit by bit into co-operation with the banks and then put in Banking Committees to control the finance of the Province as in Newfoundland."

C. H. DOUGLAS

To Aberhart, Ottawa, September 11.

Important resist formation Loan Council. Refer Ogilvie, Premier, Tasmania.—Douglas.

To the Hon. W. Aberhart from Major C. H. Douglas, London, September 11, 1935.
Confidential.

Dear Mr. Aberhart,

The Press in London are making a good deal of play with Mr. Bennett's desire to help, his emphasis on the Debt situation, and the desirability of meeting it by the formation of a Loan Council.

You will, of course, form your own opinion upon these matters, but I am, myself, a little sceptical as to the *bona fides* of these pronouncements, and suspect that, though the voice may be that of Mr. Bennett, the policy is that of Mr. Montagu Norman, and is an attempt to repeat the tragic history of Australia, in Canada, if necessary by the imposition of methods similar to those now operating in Newfoundland. It is, of course, obvious that Mr. Bennett cannot make arrangements of this description operative in the life of this Federal Parliament, but I think that you would be well advised to obtain from, say, Mr. Ogilvie, the Premier of Tasmania, his views upon this matter, in order that you may use them as evidence against it. I, therefore, cabled you this morning as follows:—"Important resist formation Loan Council. Refer Ogilvie, Premier, Tasmania."

The policy of the Bank of England has been uniform in these matters, and it is clear that it is proposed to repeat the strategy used in Australia, with a view to making it impossible for any Province to direct its own financial affairs.

C. H. DOUGLAS

To Major C. H. Douglas from the Hon. W. Aberhart, Calgary, September 24, 1935

Dear Major Douglas,

Your letter of the 5th at hand, and I have noted its contents very carefully.

The matter of the largest possible favourable bloc of members at Ottawa in the coming federal election is being handled by the Social Credit organisations throughout the country. We feel that we may be able to secure quite a number of members.

We quite appreciate the need of getting the information to the electors of Alberta, and of broadcasting it so that everyone will know what is being done. Thus far the papers have been very friendly to us indeed, and are giving us the publicity that we need.

In connection with the visit of the Dean of Canterbury, we find that the arrangements concerning his visit have been placed in the hands of those who have opposed social credit generally, while at the same time declaring that they are your followers. I hope that his visit, therefore, may not be hindered in its full effect.

I am trying to be careful not to cause antagonism unless it is absolutely necessary. I have found that we get greater support by

presenting our case rather than attacking the enemy.

It is true that the managers of the chartered banks and some of the financiers of the East have treated us very courteously in our recent visit there, but as long as we are carefully watching every move I feel that we need not fear any grave results.

Aberhart rejects advice which would break credit monopoly, calling it "a matter of detail."

Your suggestion that the banks should credit the provincial government account with, say, five million dollars, and should be paid, say, one and one-half per cent. for it, is a matter of detail that will have to be taken up later when we are prepared to start the system.

The matters upon which we had hoped to have received direction from you were rather those of detail in the matter of registering our people and taking a survey of the potential capacity and actual goods that were at present available. We also felt that the liabilities of the province, not only provincial and municipal, but individual as well, should be ascertained as far as possible. We wondered if you had any instructions or advice to give us along this line.

Aberhart admits failure to grasp advice he has rejected, but proceeds to criticise it.

I do not quite understand what you mean by having restricted cheques issued on any account which is guaranteed by the government. It is questionable whether we need to popularise these cheques by giving any premium. However, this is a matter that you can make clear to us when you arrive.

I am looking forward to receiving the general outlines of a permanent plan which you are preparing. I feel satisfied that you need not hesitate to let us have these in definite form at your earliest possible moment. I am sure that the government will be careful not to let the information fall into the wrong hands.

The question of your remuneration in the matter of your second visit to the province in any one year is very important. As you are aware, our treasury has been greatly depleted. We would, therefore, like to hear from you regarding this.

Aberhart continues to press for cut-and-dried plan.

We hope also that you may see your way clear to give us the necessary advice regarding the plan that you are preparing in detail, so that we will be able to form our own conclusions and make every preparation for your arrival.

Permit me to say in conclusion that we were not able to secure the bonds at the low price that you quoted. Our bonds are very much higher than that. In fact, the low prices quoted were merely bids. I do not believe very many of the holders of our bonds have sold their holdings. Trusting to hear from you soon.—

WILLIAM ABERHART,
Premier

To Major C. H. Douglas from the Hon. W. Aberhart, Calgary, September 24, 1935.

Dear Major Douglas,

Your letter of the 10th September received, in which you have informed me of a chat you had with the head of the Bankers' Clearing House Association.

Aberhart pooh-poohs warning of bank tactics. Presses for plan.

You need have no fear regarding the bankers separating me from you in this great movement. I have every determination to carry this through to a successful end. If the bankers imagine that they are going to carry out a policy as that, you can take it from me that they will be disappointed.

I do hope, however, that you will be per-

fectly frank with our government, and let us have the details of your proposals as early as possible so something may be done. We are for the most part unable to take any definite instructions as to what should be done by way of preparing for the introduction of the Social Credit plan. At present we are doing everything we can to clean up house and put everything in first-class order. We hope to hear from you in the very near future.

WILLIAM ABERHART,
Premier

To Major C. H. Douglas from the Hon. W. Aberhart, Calgary, September 24, 1935.

Dear Major Douglas,

Your letter of the 11th at hand, and in reply I should say that I am very sorry that the London papers are taking such an antagonistic position in regard to the introduction of Social Credit in Alberta when our own papers across the continent are more or less favourably inclined to its introduction. We find that the farther away from the provinces we get, the more confused and hopelessly muddled become the statements of the press. You Social Crediters in the Old Country must do what you can to prevent this misrepresentation and spreading of confusion.

Aberhart thinks Loan Council warning unimportant.

The suggestion of Prime Minister Bennett to form a Loan Council was a matter of small moment when you bear in mind that the provinces have full autonomy of their own credit, and no action that the federal government could take can remove that right from them. I can quite understand how the federal government might want to organise the loans for the provinces in such a way that there would be some uniformity of issue of bonds. It would keep the market from being glutted at certain periods of the year and having no sale at other times. However, this is a matter of little importance to us just now.

I may say that the Right Honourable Mr. Bennett treated us very courteously, in fact he is a personal friend of ours. His constituency, as of course you know, is West Calgary.

I am quite satisfied that the situation in Australia is an entirely different setting to that of Canada. The provinces of Australia have not the autonomy which the provinces of Canada have. However, I will not take time to discuss this matter further with you.

The point of extreme importance to our government is the information outlining the

steps of procedure that must be taken before inaugurating any scheme of Social Credit. Is it essential to you or your plan that we should make a survey of the whole province in order that we may know the total potential resources of the country, the total liabilities standing against those resources, the extent of the population, their various abilities and capacities? Would it be advisable for us to issue prosperity bonds to the extent of one hundred million dollars and sell the same to our own citizens?

Aberhart continues to reject all advice. Presses for plan.

Your suggestion that we get a census of the stocks and shares held by private individuals in Alberta and ask the owners to exchange these stocks for short-date Alberta bonds bearing interest at one per cent. I am sure would alarm our citizens to a very grave degree, and would give the opponents a splendid opportunity to attack viciously the whole method of procedure.

I assure you that every step we take must be taken with a measured tread, and should be taken only after determining the absolute necessity of that step.

We are awaiting the definite outline of your plans so that we may come to some conclusion as to what is definitely necessary.

In the meantime, may I suggest to you that we are not going to expect opposition until that opposition shows its head: then we will be able to deal with it in no uncertain way. Awaiting your further instructions.

WILLIAM ABERHART,
Premier

To the Hon. W. Aberhart from Major C. H. Douglas, London, October 9, 1935.

Dear Mr. Aberhart,

I cabled you some time ago authorising the purchase on my behalf of five Alberta six per cent. Bonds at 90, and a further five at 85. This cable was, of course, sent you in order to express my faith in the future of Alberta, and as it has probably by now served its purpose and the bonds have not fallen to these figures, I should be glad if you would consider this order to buy as cancelled.

If the Bonds have been bought at this date, I will, of course, pay for them.

C. H. DOUGLAS

(To be continued)

Note:—On October 10, one month after the Newfoundland warning, Aberhart appointed as financial adviser R. J. Magor, formerly Relief Controller of Newfoundland, on whose recommendation the administration of Newfoundland, the oldest Dominion in the Empire, was superseded and replaced by a Commission Government under British Government control.

NEW ZEALAND BANK ACT

THE first Act passed in New Zealand in the reign of King Edward VIII. is the Reserve Bank of New Zealand Amendment Act. This Act nationalises the New Zealand Central Bank and brings it under the direct control of the Finance Minister and therefore of the Government of the day.

Section 2 of the Act cancels the share capital and arranges for the reimbursement of shareholders in cash or New Zealand scrip. Section 7 provides that future directors be appointed by the Governor-General.

Section 10 is described in the rubric as "restatement of general functions of Reserve Bank," and the beginning of subsection (1) is worth quoting in full, as it breathes a spirit that at present at any rate is unique to New Zealand. It runs: "10. (1) It shall be the general function of the Reserve Bank, within the limits of its powers, to give effect as far as may be to the monetary policy of the Government, as communicated to it from time to time by the Minister of Finance. For this purpose, and to the end that the economic and social welfare of New Zealand may be promoted and maintained, the Bank shall regulate and control credit and currency in New Zealand . . ."

Most of the other sections deal with consequential repeal and with removal of certain artificial restrictions imposed by the original Reserve Bank Act of 1933.

To gain public control of the Reserve Bank in this way is undoubtedly a step in the right direction, but only a step. This particular method of achieving it would be an absolute necessity, provided the Board of the Reserve Bank refused to co-operate and could not otherwise be taught sense. Whether the Government's desired objective will be reached will now depend entirely on what the Minister of Finance does with his new

powers and how the Board of the Bank responds.

Nationalisation of a bank would normally show one of two possible results. Either the previous directors are given Civil Service status or a set of second-rate bureaucratic experts tries to run the business. In neither event need the alleged objective be any nearer. The new-fledged Civil Servants may pursue the old policy, and then the state of affairs is in many respects worse than before.

Of far greater importance than administrative control is the laying down of a new policy, a reorientation of objective and only if this cannot be achieved in other ways is nationalisation worth while.

Fortunately there is reason to believe that Mr. Savage, the Prime Minister, is alive to the importance of policy being imposed on the Bank, while severely refraining from interfering with the technique of banking. One quotation from his speech during the debate on the Bill will suffice. It is taken from the *Standard* of April 15:

"I am not a banker. I have said that all over the country. My job is to outline a policy that will solve the problems facing New Zealand today, and the job of the banker is to provide credit and currency sufficient to give effect to the will of Parliament. Unless that is true, the banker is master, and not the representative of the people."

Our heartfelt good wishes go out to the Government and people of New Zealand.

H.R.P.

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

G. W. L. DAY on

OWLS IN SUNLIGHT

NOW that the Sun of Plenty has risen in the economic firmament the owl wisecracks, who flew about so happily in the dark days of Scarcity and filled the night with their hootings, find themselves unable to see at all.

Some few diurnal birds, too, have been mobbing them and telling them that it's time they retired to holes in trees. Still they refuse to realise that the Sun has risen, but flop about, hooting the gospel of economic darkness.

Mr. Alston H. Garside, economist of the New York Cotton Exchange, has been pointing out some of the queer tricks which the glare of light is playing upon the owls in America.

The recent efforts of the Government, he says, have clearly shown that it is impossible for it to raise the world price of cotton either by restriction or by withholding supplies from the market. The only way the U.S.A. can raise the price even temporarily is by cutting down American cotton-growing, and if it continues doing this it will end by growing no cotton at all.

He goes on to say that the last three years have shown that even when the price of cotton is forced up for the moment by curtailed production in America, the producers make no more out of it. And as soon as other countries produce more and the price falls again, they make still less. Also, when quantities of cotton are impounded by the government to keep them off the market, this plays straight into the hands of foreign competitors for the limited markets, while the impounded cotton acts as a lowering medicine.

Having said all this and reduced his

listeners to despair, Mr. Garside claps his hands like a breezy Buchmanite and visualises Salvation in the form of more highly productive soil. The idea is to reduce overhead costs and allow the cotton growers to raise other produce besides cotton.

Well, there's nothing like optimism, as the matrimonial agent said to his oldest client on her hundredth birthday. Mr. Garside demonstrates to the satisfaction of a Euclid that America can't force the price of cotton up, because there's too much of it about; so he calls out cheerily that all will be well if they produce a lot more of it, planting enough acreage "to make 14,000,000 to 15,000,000 bales of cotton, having so reduced its costs per pound, especially in terms of labour and land."

Can he really believe that this is a genuine solution, and that all the owls in the world have been banging themselves against the branches before stumbling upon it? For if this plan worked in the case of cotton, it would work also in the case of every other marketable material. All we need do is produce more and reduce costs, "especially in terms of labour and land."

Alas, there is a catch in it! Other nations, with that lack of the public school spirit which is so distressingly apparent in the world today, would soon be playing the same game, so that American cotton would no longer be competing on more favourable terms. Moreover, reduced costs in labour would result in fewer people with money to spend.

It always comes back to the same thing, but can we expect our poor dazzled owls to realise that? Of course not! So soon

as this great Rooseveltian cult of achieving prosperity by destruction has been played out, there will be a swing of the pendulum and all governments will try to achieve it by the reverse process. Fertility, high yields, super-production will be the national slogans all over the world.

But I am in a position to disclose (as the Diplomatic Correspondent puts it) that certain highly-connected officials will see that these watch-words refer only to raw materials and goods, and not to money.

Nothing will be said (so I gather from well-informed sources) about the super-production of credit, and still less about the distribution of the same.

To the utter dismay of the owls, there will thus be too little money in our pockets to buy all this new super-production! So after several years of apocryphal destruction of surpluses, we shall probably return to the Rooseveltian cult of restriction.

Meanwhile, 473 professorial owls in Great Britain will have written 11,624 books proving that Plenty is not yet in sight, and three Chancellors of the Exchequer will thump their chests and declare that the unemployed wouldn't eat any more if you gave it them.

But those of us who belong to other feathered species, so to speak, why shouldn't we insist upon distribution of Plenty to all, instead of its restriction and destruction?

There is no reason why we shouldn't; no practical difficulty, really. Only a few Himalayan ridges of ignorance, prejudices and self-interested conservatism.

But what are these against the combined will of several millions of sufferers? Where there's a will —

For the New Reader

1. We live in an age of applied power.
2. We can therefore produce plenty.
3. Yet there is poverty!
4. The plenty can be distributed, because in fact it only means taking goods from one spot where there is plenty and putting them down in another where there are not enough.
5. Therefore poverty, fear and want can be abolished.
6. The manufacturer's problem is not how to make, but how to get paid for the goods he makes.
7. The consumer's problem is not how to find, but how to pay for the goods he wants.
8. If consumers received NATIONAL DIVIDENDS, they could pay for the goods the makers can't now sell.
9. Thus at one stroke the makers' and consumers' problem would be solved.
10. For lack of that, makers have to destroy goods, and the Government helps in restricting their production. So all we want is a NATIONAL DIVIDEND which is really only a monetary or other claim to goods we now destroy and production we restrict.
11. Such a personal income, whatever form it may take, is what every man and woman in this country really wants.
12. And they will get it WHEN the people VOICE their OWN WILL unmistakably and with pointed insistence that a NATIONAL DIVIDEND shall be distributed and poverty abolished.
13. The rule of fear will be ended and poverty abolished, when individuals realise that Members of Parliament are there to insist that the will of the people shall PREVAIL.
14. Your Member of Parliament is your servant. Use him. ACT NOW. Do not delay.

Tell your Member of Parliament (and get as many others as you can to do the same) to insist on the abolition of poverty BEFORE ANYTHING ELSE, and the issue of NATIONAL DIVIDENDS. Don't be put off; don't be side-tracked by party issues; secure the homes and hearths of Britain first.

Listen to careerists no longer.

Keep the aim clear—don't compromise, don't argue or beg. This is a democratic country. Claim your birthright in a clarion tone. Don't wait for election times, tell your Member of Parliament NOW, and KEEP ON telling him louder and oftener WHAT YOU WANT FIRST—until the storm of sound and determined purpose bends the Government to THE WILL OF THE PEOPLE, and with the issue of NATIONAL DIVIDENDS, the devil's reign of poverty, fear and insecurity is ended for ever in the Isles of Britain.

Overseas

THE ALBERTAN TAX BUG

CANADA

THE most important news from Alberta is the dismissal or resignation (?) of Mr. R. J. Magor from the post of financial adviser to the government, which was announced in *The Times* on June 4. The most amusing, that a dog tax is to be imposed, under which pedigree dogs will be charged at ten times the rate charged on "ordinary dogs." Reports do not indicate any connection between these two news items.

The Curse of Interest

During May, the Members of the Alberta Cabinet, led by Mr. Aberhart, carried on what amounted to a campaign against interest. This was followed by the announcement on May 27 that the interest rate on all public debt would be reduced to 2½ per cent. on June 1. Thus the province, having defaulted on the principal of a loan which fell due on April 1, is now defaulting on the interest of all its debts. In so far as these debts are owed to the banks and their affiliated corporations, no suffering will result, but it is hard on small investors who rely on them for income. The default on the principal was contrary to the advice of Major Douglas, who also offered to advise on the interest payments. His advice would have lined up the small investor with the government and given a welcome fillip to Albertan industry.

Mr. Cockcroft, the Finance Minister, explaining the default, said—"... it is impossible for the government to pay a higher rate of interest, having imposed so much in taxes on the people of the province," and "Anxiety from the government point of view is the balancing of the budget, and working to the end of living within our means." He apparently forgets that balanced budgets are an admission that the money created by the banks is theirs by right, and that the means—the real wealth in goods—of Alberta are almost unlimited.

Soundings at Ottawa

This second default was preceded by a visit to Ottawa by Mr. Aberhart, Mr. Cockcroft and two other ministers, to try, once more, to secure financial assistance from the Federal Government. Decisions have yet to be announced, but the compulsory conversion which followed this meeting probably implies that Ottawa refused assistance except

on conditions which Mr. Aberhart would not accept.

Melting Money

The proposal to finance road construction by means of certificates, which will pass as money, but must have a stamp representing two per cent. of their face value affixed each week, appears to be going ahead. The comment on this proposal in SOCIAL CREDIT for May 8 is worth quoting—

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.

When the proposal was first referred to in the Canadian press, it was indignantly denied, but now it is reported that it is to be instituted forthwith. According to one report 20,000 men were to be set to work on June 1. The *New York Wall Street Journal*, with more subtlety than accuracy, comments—"The project will be the first major construction job financed under the Social Credit system..." But it is no good blaming the press affixing the Social Credit label to a taxation ramp, since the man in charge of the scheme is the recently-appointed minister without portfolio, whose job it is to assist in putting Social Credit into operation, and of whom Mr. Aberhart said recently—"I have recognised for some time past that Mr. Maynard seemed to have obtained a good grasp of Social Credit principles."

Other Taxation

Reports indicate increasing opposition to the recently instituted tax of two per cent. on sales. As was to be expected, it hits the small retailer, whereas the large firms suffer much less inconvenience; as to the consumer, well, he does not matter. But, to quote the *Douglas Social Credit Advocate*, "the tax bug has bitten the Aberhart Government pretty badly," and, as is well known, those bitten are deaf to the cries of those suffering under taxes. Only thus can one account for the report that it is intended to impose yet another tax in the form of a levy of 50 per cent. on interest.

The Loan Council

Mr. John Blackmore, the leader of the 17 Social Credit Members in the Federal Parliament, caused a sensation last month when, in the course of a debate on a resolution to alter the British North America Act to permit the setting up of the Council, he read from a letter the following statement:

"Your major danger in Canada now is in connection with an intrigue between the financiers of the United States, the Bank of Canada and"—he left this blank—"to modify the British North America Act so as to put you under the control of Wall Street. The danger is instant and serious."

He refused the name of the writer, but said he was "a man who I very much fear knows a good deal about this subject." After a heated discussion the statement was withdrawn and expunged from *Hansard*.

Subsequently the Senate refused to pass the resolution in the form submitted, and insisted on amendments, of which particulars have not been received.

Broadcasting

A committee appointed by the Government has reported in favour of the establishment of a national system in Canada similar to the B.B.C.! Evidently Mr. Aberhart's success as a broadcaster, even though he now shows no signs of threatening the credit monopoly, has been taken as a warning.

FRANCE

The widespread strikes in France, following the victory at the polls of the parties of the Left, are reminiscent of the events leading to the establishment of the Fascist régime in Italy, which was preceded by the similar stay-in strikes. This is not to say that events will take a similar course in France.

One of the main planks in the Left platform was control of banking, more particularly the Bank of France, in the interests of the nation, and a first step taken by M. Blum on accession to power was the appointment of M. Labeyrie as Governor of the Bank in place of M. Tannery. M. Labeyrie is a civil servant in the Ministry of Finance—equivalent to our Treasury—is a Conservative, and is reported to be an admirer and friend of that sinister figure in French politics, M. Caillaux. Evidently the most to be expected of the Socialist victory is a change of tactics within the framework of the present financial system. This is confirmed by the announced intention to maintain the present gold value of the franc.

The most apposite comment on the situation appeared in *The Economist*—"In democratic countries, recently, failure to promote economic recovery has invariably been fatal to the party in power."

HOLIDAYS

Readers who contemplate spending their summer holidays at any of the places named hereunder should write for a list of hotels and boarding-houses, which have been inspected and are recommended by local Social Crediters. By patronising these places readers will ensure a comfortable holiday and will have the satisfaction of helping Secretariat funds, to which a commission on all bookings has been promised.

- BANGOR (Ireland) HASTINGS
- FELIXSTOWE JERSEY
- FOLKESTONE VENTNOR (I. of W.)

Sunny Felixstowe

Board Residence. Two minutes from Sea, Shops, Tennis, Theatre, etc. Freedom, comfort. Good cooking. Terms: From 2 guineas per week. August, 2½ guineas per week. Special terms for winter. Mr. and Mrs. Sands, "Westwood," Cobbold Road, Felixstowe.

BECOME A BILLSTICKER

Slogan labels in the Campaign colours—orange and purple—can be supplied at 1d. a sheet of 16, or 1s. a dozen, post free. Revenue Supervisors can obtain supplies of these labels for resale at a special discount. Is your Group taking advantage of this? Orders accompanied by remittances should be sent to SOCIAL CREDIT, 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2.

TO "PUBLICITY," SOCIAL CREDIT, 163A, STRAND, W.C.2.

Send me particulars of the little TASK OF HONOUR referred to overleaf. I want to help.

SEE
PAGE
1/4d.
STAMP
REVERSE

CUT ROUND THIS BORDER

ACTIVE SERVICE

DURING the summer months the National Dividend Club is undertaking a crusade of open-air meetings in the London area. The objective is the furtherance of the Electoral Campaign by (a) commencing the Campaign in different constituencies, and (b) supporting existing groups of workers. Individuals who wish to arouse local interest, and working groups who want to have their efforts supported, should write to the Club for assistance. They are asked to find suitable open-air meeting places, and there are plenty of such which are recognised stands in different parts of London, where local inhabitants can spend a pleasant, amusing, or instructive evening when funds do not permit of a fling at the flicks. It is for the local enthusiast to find the site, and, if required, storage room for the platform and banner for a few days. The Club will do the rest. Not only are the meetings of help with the actual work of the Campaigners, but new speakers are being trained. Men and women are mounting the rostrum for the first time in their lives, and under the expert guidance of the Supervisor of Propaganda, they are learning to address open-air audiences, and one day it will be possible to have speakers addressing numbers of simultaneous meetings all over the London area.

There is a call for helpers with the Electoral Campaign in South Battersea. Readers who can spare a little time for canvassing should please get into touch with the organiser at 75, Altenbury Gardens, S.W.11. If they can't spare the time, they should induce a friend to help. It is not at all necessary to be a Social Creditor to be a Campaigner; in fact some of the best workers on the Campaign know nothing about Social Credit.

Preparations for a public meeting have been occupying the time and attention of the workers in Fulham, but none the less four spent one hour calling at 71 houses for 24 pledges. This looks as if they sought out a district where pledges are not easily come by, instead of doing what most people do, going into an easy area. It's dogged as does it!

It has taken just under 24 hours to collect 464 signatures at Stockton-on-Tees, and in just under 68 hours almost 1,600 pledges were added to the Liverpool total. In Bedford one man collected 62 signatures.

T.H.S.

TAXATION

WE may regard Governments as being spokesmen of the financial system, since it is by the sanction of Governments that the existing system is maintained.

It is claimed by these governmental spokesmen that we are living in a period of great stringency, that financial economy is necessary, both of the voluntary or saving description and of the involuntary description, which may be for the present purpose described as taxation. . . .

Taxation is simply a form of compulsory saving, is essentially deflationary in character, and merely means a decreased demand upon consumable goods.—Major C. H. Douglas in "The New and the Old Economies."

TO EVERY READER

YOU CAN do something to help the cause for which this paper stands—if you will.

Unless you live alone on a desert island, there is at this moment a special little task that only YOU can do—waiting to be done.

A simple easy little job which will have far-reaching effects of great importance to the Movement.

FIVE MINUTES EACH DAY FOR A WEEK WILL SEE IT THROUGH.

Will you try it?

If you mean business — volunteer NOW for the TASK OF HONOUR — contribute freely and willingly a little time and effort towards laying the foundations of the SOCIAL CREDIT STATE in which the rule of fear and want will be banished for ever.

Don't delay—fill in your name and address overleaf, fix a ½d. stamp, cut out and post in an unsealed envelope bearing ½d. stamp to "PUBLICITY," SOCIAL CREDIT, 163A, STRAND, W.C.2.

LIAISON

And the Maintenance of Personal Contact between Affiliated Groups and the Secretariat

MAJOR DOUGLAS has recently again emphasised the importance of close liaison between the various parts of the Social Credit Movement.

Our objective may be shortly described as under:

OBJECTIVE

The objective shall be the abolition of poverty and the distribution to every citizen of Great Britain and Northern Ireland of National Dividends, which must not increase taxes or prices, or deprive owners of their property; and to secure, as a minimum, for everyone a sufficiency in freedom.

POLICY

The policy shall be to attain this objective by full acceptance of:

(1) The principles laid down by Major Douglas in "Economic Democracy" and the "Buxton Speech."

(2) The responsibility of all members to support Major Douglas, since he has been unanimously elected to carry out his policy.

The Movement as a whole is responsible for selecting our objective and policy and also the executive chief, Major Douglas, under whose direction the Secretariat is working; and the only reason for the existence of the Secretariat is to help the Movement and Major Douglas (carry out this policy) to attain the objective.

Consequently it is evident that the closest possible touch between groups and areas and the Secretariat is extremely desirable; this can be done both by correspondence and by personal contact, but it is proposed to do our utmost to extend the personal contact part by periodical visits to groups made by representatives of the Secretariat, who will be termed "liaison officers."

The Directors and Assistant Directors of the Secretariat, together with certain others in regular touch with the Secretariat, have agreed to do this work of liaison, and it is hoped that this will provide opportunities for them to meet the members and Supervisors of groups, as well as possible supporters and friends.

A list of these liaison officers will be published in SOCIAL CREDIT. They will be only too glad to assist in any difficulties that may have arisen, to help in any way possible, and to receive suggestions and pass on information.

Due notice will be given to groups and also in the paper SOCIAL CREDIT that a liaison officer will be in their neighbourhood on certain dates; and it will be much appreciated if meetings of the groups concerned can be arranged so far as possible to fit in with those dates, as these visits are being made at the personal expense of the liaison officers concerned, owing to the fact that the finances of the Secretariat (and probably of the groups also) do not permit of the payment of such travelling expenses.

SOUTHAMPTON'S "BEST SELLER"

How many are aware that Southampton Chamber of Commerce are responsible for a "best seller"?

The book in question was compiled by the Economic Crisis Committee. At a meeting of the Chamber, last night, the chairman, Mr. Howard Mayes, said the report was now in its thirteenth thousand and continues to meet with a world-wide sale. Only last week, two orders were received from Vancouver for fifty copies each of the report, whilst this week a letter had been received from Holland inquiring whether permission could be given for the translation and publication of the report in Dutch newspapers, periodicals and in pamphlet form.—Southampton "Daily Echo," June 5.

The Southampton Report was the first official document to embody the findings and policy for which this paper stands.

Copies may be obtained from the Publications Department, SOCIAL CREDIT, 163A, Strand, W.C.2. Price 6d. each, postage 1d. extra.

SERVICE FOR SUICIDES

"NOT PRACTICABLE" TO TAKE DEATH OUT OF GAS

For some time now experiments have been made to render gas used in homes harmless to human life, and the Research Executive Committee of the British Commercial Gas Association have been carefully watching the German process for taking poison out of gas.

Hamelin, the city of the Pied Piper, has laid down a plant which, it is claimed, will supply its householders with non-poisonous gas for lighting and cooking. Hamelin, according to the legend, learned a lesson, which taught it to put human before financial values.

More "Sealed Lips"!

In his presidential address to the British Commercial Gas Association, Colonel W. Moncrieff Carr, of the Stretford and District Gas Board, stated that the German process had also come under the review of the International Gas Union.

The general consensus of opinion appeared to be that it was not at present practicable, under normal manufacturing conditions, to render gas completely non-toxic, and that even if it were so, there were reasons which rendered such practice undesirable.

It was recently stated that the gas industry in this country does not consider that if carbon monoxide were eliminated, this step would reduce the total number of suicides even by one.—"Evening Standard," May 26.

We entirely agree that the suicide will end his wretched life some other way if gas is made non-poisonous. The only way to reduce suicides is to remove the main cause of worry.

But why not avoid accidents? Not for financial reasons, we hope!

TIT-BIT FOR SOCIAL CREDITERS

Commenting on M. Blum's declaration of French policy, *The Times* City editor, on June 9, remarked:

The social reforms that are promised cannot fail to increase production costs, which must have a restrictive effect on the export trade in the absence of depreciation or devaluation of the currency.

Depreciation, that is to say, the writing down of prices below financial cost, particularly in the home market, but also, if required, in the export market, is the king pin of the Social Credit financial proposals.

INDUSTRIAL TRANSPORT

A national transport board to organise the country's transport services was suggested by Mr. F. Smith, head of the transport executive of Unilever, Limited, at the annual congress of the Industrial Transport Association which opened in Glasgow yesterday. He said that a complete analysis of traffic movements throughout the country was a primary essential to laying the foundations of a new transport structure built on modern lines to meet modern needs.

It was inevitable that the planning of this structure would involve the elimination of redundant railway services and redundant water services in much the same way as what were called redundant road services were eliminated today.—"The Times," June 2.

In other words, destroy the plenty that the people would be glad to enjoy!

And the people allow it!

This sort of nonsense ought to be shouted down.

ALBERTA'S WEALTH

The British American Oil Company's absorption plant, now in process of construction in south Turner Valley [Alberta], will probably be completed by June 15. The new plant will have a capacity of 60,000,000 cu. ft. of gas daily. It will extract gasoline from gas which was considered "waste" during the boom years of 1929 and 1930.—"Canada's Weekly," June 5.

SECRETARIAT NOTICES

Pass this paper on to a friend or leave it in a bus.

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.

Back Numbers of "Social Credit."—There is still a quantity of back numbers of SOCIAL CREDIT available in bundles of fifty assorted copies, suitable for free distribution as specimen copies, at 1s. for fifty, carriage free.

Attacks on Social Credit.—Numerous local Conservative and Unionist Association papers (May issue) have published a paragraph under "Notes of the Month" entitled "Social Credit Fails." This refers to Alberta, and its untruth may be judged by the Douglas-Aberhart correspondence. We are now publishing. Readers might draw the attention of local Conservatives to the truth.

Holidays in Jersey.—Readers visiting Jersey who are prepared to assist the local Group by speaking at meetings organised in the hotels and boarding-houses are asked to write to T. L. Mawson, Sea Breeze, La Moye, Jersey.

COTTAGE FUND

to June 9, 1936

	£	s.	d.
Amount previously acknowledged	77	9	3
Walmley	1	0	0
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"MONEY" LEAFLET

A new issue of this leaflet is now ready.

Amended and checked by Secretariat Technical Bureau (with several new quotations).

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POVERTY ENDS

CAR SIGNS

Suitable for sticking on the back-windows of motor cars, the slogans shown above and below, printed in black or red, ready gummed on the face, are available from Publications Dept. SOCIAL CREDIT, 163A Strand, W.C.2, 6d. a set, post free.

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PHOTOGRAPHS OF MAJOR DOUGLAS

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.
Cabinet Size, unmounted	...
Cabinet Size, mounted	...
Quantities of one dozen or more	post free.

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.

THE STRUGGLE AGAINST POVERTY

READ SOCIAL CREDIT RESTATED

A rejoinder to

The Rev. Prof. Corkey, M.A., Ph.D., M.P.

32 PAGES

Price **THREEPENCE**

Issued by the Douglas Social Credit Movement (Belfast Group), 72, Ann Street, Belfast.

"Well written, and will be read with interest both by supporters and opponents of the Douglas Credit System."—*Belfast News-Letter*.

"A vigorous reply—couched in simple and effective language and manner."—*Northern Whig*.

On Sale in Northern Ireland at newsagents, bookshops, or by post (4d.) from the Belfast Group. Special prices for quantities to Groups.

CORRESPONDENCE

Corner Sites

Remembering Major Douglas's suggestion that it would be interesting to compile statistics of the number of banks occupying corner sites, I have counted those on the Finchley Road route out of London, from Marylebone Circus to Barnet, and found that of 51 banks in this distance of 10½ miles, no fewer than 37, or three out of every four, were on corners. Less than half of the public houses on the same route were on corners.

London, W.1

R. S. GLEADOW

[In fact, the business of the bankster is more profitable than that of the boozier!—Ed.]

The Right Spirit

Will you kindly allow me a small space in your valuable paper to voice my and other's opinions?

We are far too quiet respecting spreading the news of National Dividends, the abolition of poverty, and war. Why is it we do not have marches with fifes and drums? The young people love music, and would respond to a march with flags carrying our slogans on them.

It would be an inexpensive affair, and could be arranged in every town. Look at Parkstone and Poole; their noise has done wonders. If every Briton with a spark of human kindness would come out and beat

the drums, and shout loudly, we might possibly be in time to save our millions of starving brothers and sisters. It is the job of the so-called clergy and parsons; they have the time and money, but the desire is lacking. If they will not raise a finger to help our starving darlings, I know they cannot administer spiritual food.

On November 5 last the clergy held a meeting at the Albert Hall, talked enough about the malady, but not a word about any remedy. In case they did not know a remedy, I sent word of ours to the Archbishop of York. Never have I heard any results of the meeting.

Is it that the clergy and parsons are jealous, idle or ignorant? Woe betide them if they fail to help! Woe unto you hypocrites who pretend to preach God's Gospel while you destroy His gifts!

Life is like a city full of crooked street, Death the market place where all must meet. If life was merchandised that gold could buy, The rich would live and the poor alone would die.

Jesus said, come, buy wine, and milk, without money, and price. Deeds not creeds; results not methods.

Fire away with the Electoral Campaign. Don't forget the noise with drums and whistle. A friend has just been in with 50 signatures.

Brighton

BEDRIDDEN S.C.

**Made in a
"40-HOUR
WEEK"
FACTORY**

The sharpest blade you can use
and only a penny each — or six
in a packet for sixpence.

**KLEEN
BLADES**

FIT ALL 3-PEG HOLDERS



BOOK REVIEWS

Speeches

This booklet on speeches is divided into seven crisply-worded sections which justify the title,* but it is a little disturbing to think that persons essaying to speak in public should require some of the advice offered. Nevertheless, it is justified by such as a chairman who told his audience that, "We shall have the address now, and the business when more people have come." J.W.R.

A New Pamphlet

This pamphlet,† published as a rejoinder to the Rev. Professor Corkey by the Belfast Group, is exceptionally well written. It is far more than the sub-title indicates, as the following quotation will show: "It is a natural law that if a man does not eat he will eventually die; but it is an artificial law that a man must have money in order to buy the food he needs to keep him alive."

We will not recommend the above to Prof. Corkey, for while the writer of the pamphlet can give logic and reason to all who read, he cannot give understanding to any who lack it. J.C.

Why Pick on Us?

I have before me a peculiar document,‡ published by the Henry George Foundation of Great Britain. It is an attack on Social Credit, bearing a name closely resembling Henry George's best known work, the calibre of which may be judged from this extract quoted at random from page 12, at which I have just opened it:

Where are the surplus unsaleable goods? In what store or warehouse or dump? We would ask the Social Crediters to come down from generalisations and give us an estimate of how long existing stocks in shops and warehouses would hold out were all production to cease. (!!!)

But that is not what makes the document peculiar. It is this: According to a note at the beginning, the H.G.F. desires to "remove involuntary poverty, promote industrial and international peace, make all other reforms easier of accomplishment, and generally contribute to the welfare of humanity."

Whereas in its list of literature it has several publications on Russia and on Marxism, all by Communists, a book on Fascism by a Fascist, it has only one on Social Credit—by an opponent of Social Credit. L.F.

*"Speeches and How to Make Them," by Stanley Townsend, LL.B. London: May & Curtis Ltd. 1s. 6d.

†"Social Credit Restated." Issued by the Douglas Social Credit Movement, Belfast Group. Belfast: 72, Ann Street. Obtainable from SOCIAL CREDIT, 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2. 3d.

‡"Poverty and Plenty," by W. R. Lester, London: Hogarth Press. 1s.

ONE OF THE PROPHETS

IT'S what I think to myself sometimes, as there need nobody run short of victuals if the land was made the most on, and there was never a morsel but what could find its way to a mouth.—George Eliot in "Silas Marner," Ch. xvi.

SAVE THE CHILDREN

"In the civilisation in which we live it seems strange that a society such as yours should be necessary," said the Duke of Kent to the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, of which he is president.

"I am sure that it is a surprise to many people to read of the unhappily large number of cases of cruelty and neglect dealt with each year," he continued.

"The figures in the report show that last year's cases were the highest since the war. On the other hand, cases of wilful cruelty were less frequent, and the number of prosecutions is the lowest since the foundation of the society."

"It must also be remembered that the population has greatly increased, and that the scope of the society has been largely extended."

The Duke said he was sure that sometimes neglect had been due to bad housing conditions and unemployment, the parents having found it difficult to give the attention to their children that they would wish.

"But for cruelty there is no excuse," said the Duke, "and, as a parent, it is a thing I cannot understand."—"Daily Telegraph," May 27.

Cruelty to children is indeed a black horror. So long as people are allowed to live worse than pigs they will continue to behave worse than pigs. The responsibility, in these circumstances, for saving the children rests upon all of us. And what we must do is to obtain decent living conditions for the lost—for those who have been described as miserable sinners.

THE USE OF LEISURE POMPOUS NONSENSE v. COMMONSENSE

Mr. St. John Ervine, speaking at the annual luncheon of the Electrical Association for Women, referred to the rapidity of modern developments. He said the great problem now was to bring the people up to the level of the machines that had been made for them. With the spread of invention more people would have increasing leisure, and they would lose the zest for work. The more we were reduced to the state of machines the more we needed machines to keep us alive.

Mrs. M. A. Hamilton, a Governor of the B.B.C., saw "the Victorian cloven hoof" in such views, and urged that electricity meant release from unnecessary labour for women. There could be no free mind in an unfree body. The less ordinary work a person had to do and the more time made available for creative work the better. Electricity could bring to everybody the things that had been the privilege of the few, and if in the process danger arose for many things of priceless value it was worth the risk.

We leave our readers to judge which of these two speakers was talking self-complacent, pharisaical, obscurantist nonsense, and which plain common sense. No prize is offered.

German synthetic rubber (Buma), made chiefly from calcium carbide and coal products, wears 10 to 30 per cent. better than raw rubber. — "The Times," February 17, 1936.

The Italian railways now employ only 134,000 men, compared with 241,000 in 1922, according to Signor Antonio Benni, Minister of Communications in the Italian Chamber of Deputies on March 29.

IMMACULATE USED CARS

Fellow "Social Crediters,"

Will you please compare the prices of these cars with anything offering elsewhere. It is in your own interest to do so:—

- 1935 Wolseley 14 h.p. Saloon de Luxe, 13,000 miles, £145.
- 1932 (December, 1931) Cadillac seven-passenger Limousine, £195.
- 1934 Rover 12 h.p. Saloon 6-light, blue, £140.
- 1926 Rolls Royce 20 h.p. Barker Coupe, low pressure tyres, £195.
- 1933 Buick 7-seater Limousine, maroon, faultless, £295.
- 1935 Humber Snipe Saloon de Luxe, faultless, £275.
- 1935 La Salle Sedan, maroon, 11,000 miles, £395.
- 1934 Morris Oxford Saloon de Luxe, faultless, £105.
- 1935 Lanchester 12/6 Saloon de Luxe, black, £225.
- 1929 Rolls Royce 20 h.p. Saloon with drop division, £295.
- 1933 Vauxhall Cadet Saloon de Luxe, £75.
- 1935 (Nov.) Hillman 20/70 Sports Saloon, cost £360, 6,000 miles, £195.

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- Economics for Everybody ... 3d.
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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.
Supplies of the pamphlet "Social Credit Restated," a rejoinder to the Rev. Prof. Corkey, and other literature, can be obtained.

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.

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

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W. BOOTS'S PLAN

By W. BOOTS

[Professor Wat Boots, author of "Douglas Debunked," "That Nauseating Nostrum," "Social Credit!" and other stories, is the Famous Economist.]

AN authority so eminent as myself should be in need of no introduction. Nevertheless, perhaps I had better say a few words regarding the history of my Plan, and the many vicissitudes through which it has passed.

I originally conceived it during the great Fire Insurance Scandals a few years ago, and at once hastened to lay it before the Chancellor of the Exchequer. It was returned to me—unread. I know this because a postal order for 6d., inadvertently left between pp. 695 and 6, had not been removed. I sent articles to the *New Statesman*, the *Spectator* and *The Times*. They were not published. Finally, I gave a course of lectures at the School of Economics, to which nobody came. It is due to these factors, therefore, that your readers have the honour of listening to my views.

My Plan is in its essence not so much Economic as Monetary. But let it not be imagined, I pray, that it is in any way connected with the pernicious doctrine of Social Credit. This abomination has been finally exterminated in many works of my own; and if anything further were needed, there is a brilliant exposé at the ridiculous price of 3d. by Maurice Dubb, M.A.—the latter increment of association costing, I believe, at least five guineas. If a sufficient

number of copies are sold, however, it will have been largely worth it.

If Maurice's work has a fault, and how few of us are perfect, it lies in the fact that in one place he actually restates the A + B Theorem as an original notion of his own. But I am sure he did not mean to do this; and apart from it, his criticism is sheerly devastating, as the cover of the pamphlet delicately hints.

As for me, I differ fundamentally from Douglas because, though Left, I am Sound. Douglas is neither—and, of course, entirely wrong into the bargain. Naturally, however, I am prepared to admit that he may have pointed out the undoubted deficiency of purchasing power which does, in fact, exist. But, as my dear colleague Harold Latchkey says in the *Daily Harold*, speaking of Father Coughlin, that his "link with big business is no more apparent to the multitude in America than was Hitler's to big business in Germany," so I asseverate that Major Douglas' link with the Bank of England is no more apparent to the multitude in England than the Dean of Canterbury's with Sir Oswald Mosley or Harold Latchkey's own with old Manchester School-chums.

My Plan is simply based upon the ultimate need for full employment for everybody, with complete equality of income at the lowest possible level.

(To be continued)

A GLUT OF HARMONICAS WILL THEY THROW THEM IN THE SEA?

THE honour of achieving the smartest piece of sheer high-powered salesmanship the world has ever known, goes to a German who has succeeded in selling 2,500 miles of mouth organs to the Standard Oil Company.

There used to be a joke about all the saxophones in the U.S.A. being placed end to end, and left there, and how satisfactory it would be. It is just one of the jokes about those harmonicas that will be made now. Take, for example, *The Times* report of the feat:

One harmonica, it has been said, is a mouthful. What 40,000,000 are only the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey and its somewhat startled shareholders really know.

The company, as its president disclosed at the annual meeting, owns that number—enough to give two to every boy in the United States and still have a lot left over. As there was no way of getting the proceeds of its oil out of Germany in the shape of currency it bought ships with its credit, and when the Germans ran out of ships it bought harmonicas—40,000,000 of them.

Nobody knows yet, and everybody is afraid to think, what will be done with the harmonicas. But that only touches the fringes of the

subject. How about the scene when the order was placed? The intrepid salesman no doubt started off by offering a hundred million. I can't believe he just offered 40 million and that the Standard Oil Company snapped them up, leaving him cursing his own timidity.

And think of the encouragement this has given to harmonica manufacturers in Germany to produce more and more harmonicas.

And consider the dejection of American manufacturers of harmonicas when they try to sell against the 40,000,000—a crushing blow.

Finally, observe the beetling brows of the professors of economics who will now write huge tomes to prove that there really isn't plenty of anything except harmonicas.

P.B.S.

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An Address on

THE NATURE OF SOCIAL CREDIT

will be given in the **KINGSWAY HALL**

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Speaker: **L. DENIS BYRNE**

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Take two tickets and bring a friend!

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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)

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