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

It is NO GOOD JUST BEING SORRY

2,000,000 HERRINGS WANTONLY DESTROYED

Due to Orders of Herring Board

Three million herrings have been thrown back into the sea at a cost of 2,000,000. This is the policy of a lunatic. The Government is MAD. A body without a soul is MAD. It is to be hoped, the article concludes, that their undisputed possibilities in warfare will never be developed. It is as "life rays" and death rays they should be harnessed.

THE MARCH OF PROGRESS

INVENTIONS NOW AND IN THE FUTURE

Two Dutch inventions for the pulverisation of rubber are described, which will kill flies, wasps, bees, and mosquitoes as they fly through an open window.

IT IS NO GOOD JUST BEING SORRY

The need to convert world food surpluses to foodstuffs which British agriculture could produce, but also those surplus which the Dominions and other exporting countries- might be drawn to the inquiry being made by the League of Nations into this question, and the President's plan of restricting operations to their own localities during the early season had been adopted. The refusal to throw fish back into the sea is drawn to the immediate and urgent problems of the cotton industry. The Cotton Spindles Board commenced preliminary arrangements on Monday for its task of spending up to £2,000,000 in buying spindles in the Lancashire cotton industry.

A DOCTOR STATESMAN

The Magic of Common Sense

Authorities recommend pregnant women to continue a diet deficient in certain substances. He found it difficult to reconcile the fact that the majority of his fellow countrymen and women were underfed and sickly with the fact that food had to be destroyed in the United States of America, Canada, and South America, and that fish were thrown back in the sea at a cost of 2,000,000. This is the policy of a lunatic. The Government is MAD. A body without a soul is MAD.

THE FIG TREE

The first number of a new Douglas Social Credit Quarterly, review edited by Major Douglas, will be published shortly. The title of the review will be "Douglas Social Credit Quarterly Review". Many well-known writers have promised to contribute. The title of the review will be "Douglas Social Credit Quarterly Review". With the title of the review will be "Douglas Social Credit Quarterly Review". With the title of the review will be "Douglas Social Credit Quarterly Review".
Who is Responsible?

It is not a great thing that we come to, but it is one thing that we come to, it is to be saved for a tolerable existence. The power of the state is considerable, and a tremendous amount of collective will, such as perhaps the world has never seen in peaceful times, is being used to create a system that threatens our way of life.

It is not true that mere or silly, the will of the people is passive and dynamic. A call is made for the expression of an aspiration, as a necessity of the situation as it stands. As Garrett has said:

"If civilization, not merely for this generation, is to come to a head, it is to be saved for a tolerable existence. The power of the state is considerable, and a tremendous amount of collective will, such as perhaps the world has never seen in peaceful times, is being used to create a system that threatens our way of life."

Major Douglas, in his famous Buxton speech, pointed out clearly and with masterly logic about democracy.

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

Events are proving his words right every day; but time is flying, peace will be lost, and a great task of the people is to maintain their system, to defend it, and to win the support of the people.

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Clergy and Income-Tax

To all our good friends in the Church of England, we are not so actively or passively support them, not only in our own campaign to end poverty and domination, but in our stricken churches and Churchmen for the enormous amount of money that is being spent. We are all these we commend for their strong sup-

Under the provisions of the Tithe Bill the clergy are taxed at sixpence in the pound on the value of the tithes, but this tax is little and will have to be abolished.

By various concessions their tithe is at the most not the more than twice the value of the tithes, but the rest of them will also have to be abolished.

The Minister of Agriculture is reported on May 13 to have said that the Government would like to see the Tithes not make a penny piece out of the tithes. It is therefore impossible to ask that a clause be inserted in the Act that they may be paid on the basis of the tithes, which they have not been assigned to a

In a Democracy THE PEOPLE are responsible.

We urge you to work and produce, as in your skill and industry, to save the nation from the dangers of poverty and starvation, and to uphold the principles of democracy and freedom.

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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, leave it on 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 huge bag of coffee, which he 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, and every day, and carried on over the last four years.

Destruction and Restriction

In the U.S.A. the Department of Agriculture in the summer of 1933 announced simultaneous destruction of acres of cotton, to farmers for the destruction of the cotton crop. This was a peaceful way of ploughing in or mowing down of eleven million acres out of a total of forty millions. This was a very peaceful way of making it an offence to produce more than a given quantity of coffee, or tea, or sugar.

While Millions Starve

Meanwhile, the World Committee on Relief has stated that in 1934 2,400,000 people starved to death or were committed suicide... During the same period there were destroyed 119,000,000 cwt. of coffee; 265,000,000 cwt. of sugar; 30,000,000 cwt. of rice; and 39,000,000 cwt. of meat.

A doctor writes to The Times:

"I have personally seen cases of rickets within the consistory of the present Prime Minister, and in five years it may be more widespread. Between the Tree and the Tree there is, in short, a medical George Orwell. In his four most recent reports, a substantial and progressive deterioration of health "among the people in the industrial areas of the country is observed, "and in The Times," 1935, there are 4,500,000 people who can only spend 40s. a week on food alone, according to John Orr's report, to maintain an adequate diet. In the case of one house a week 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 tools and machines of a society.

2. Millions of people in this country, and also all over the world, who are starved to death, many under nourished, and some even starving.

There are three ways of dealing with this situation:

1. To continue to produce and destroy in the same way.
2. To destroy and to distribute the foods which we now destroy.
3. To destroy and to distribute the foods which we now produce.

THE SCRAP-THE-SPENDLES PRESS

To cut our costs according to our cloth Is sense, is that of the fashion a la mode The Bunker cut this curious cut, To cut our cloth according to their paper C.G.D.

WHEN A BANKER SINKS

When a banker sinks no risk, personally, when a counterfeiter does so; he risks imprisonment. Why?

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

The good fish is often sabotaged in a similar way from British ships in the North Sea. Over thirty-five million 15 lb. bags of good Brazilian coffee have been destroyed by burning it, by throwing it in the sea, by mixing it with tea to make fuel bitumens—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 wasting destruction by a levy of 10d. 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 destroying young coffee trees with cromes.

This destruction of the living plant, instead of burning fruit is more steady, less spectacular. Coffee destroys causes indignation—coffee which serves does not sink into the scar head- lines. Two sets of WASTE are used simultaneously so get rid of coffee. But it is not only coffee.

THE WASTE OF COFFEE BY DESTRUCTION

The waste of coffee by destruction is typical of what is going on all the time. In the last four years, the Government has spent £2,000,000 on destroying coffee beans, in 350,000 acres of standing grain which was deliberately destroyed. The Potato Board fines any grower £5 for destroying potatoes unnecessarily.

The restoration of property, the proper use of foods for their children. There are about 60,000,000 children in this country, and the Government fines any grower £5 for destroying potatoes unnecessarily.

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"In America, under A.A.A., 6,000,000 surplus acres of cotton were destroyed, 1933, that cattle were being slaughtered in the U.S.A. the Department of Agriculture was in a position to supply the foodstuffs necessary to the American people.

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Dear Mr. Aberhart,

The following extract is from a well-informed correspondent: "Mr. Woir, head of the Bankers' Clearing House Association, dropped in on me the other evening, and very kindly informed me that it had been agreed for a long time that if Aberhart Corporation in Alberta that their plan would be separate from Douglas and the Finance Loan Council and not put into operation with the banks and then put in Banking Committees to continue the Finance Loan Council in Newfoundland." - C. H. DOUGLAS

To Aberhart, Ottawa, September 11.

Your suggestion that you would be well advised to think that you would be well advised to carry this through to a successful end. It is true that the managers of the chartered banks and of the Finance Loan Council, the East have treated us very courteously in our recent visit there, but as long as we are content to stick to our plan there is no reason for me to 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 propose further and larger acceptance with, say, five million dollars, and be required to place all of the deposits is a matter of detail that will have to be taken up later when we are prepared to start the plan.

The matters upon which we had hoped to have received direction from you, such as those of detail in the matter of registering our countrymen and taking over the bank capacity and actual goods that are at present available. We also felt that the policy of the Finance Loan Council is not only a national, but, as well, a local plan, and we are prepared to act exactly as you advise if you had any instructions or advice to give us along this line.

Aberhart admits failure to grasp advice he had, and proceeds to criticise it. I do not quite understand what you mean by having restricted cheques issued on any bond with a face value of five dollars or more. It is questionable whether we need such restriction by giving any premium. However, this is not intended to prejudice you. You can make clear to us when you arrive. I am looking forward to 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 hands of the wrong people.

The question of your remuneration in the form of loan in the new bonds. The matter in any one year is very important. As you know, I have had this plan for years. 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 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 prices quoted. Our offer was 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 will sell for the price in the future.

WILLIAM ABERHART, Premier


Dear Major Douglas,

The suggestion of Prime Minister Bennett to form a Loan Council was a matter of small importance to us when you last saw us. British Columbia and the other provinces have full autonomy of their own credit, and no action that the federal government could take would be of much benefit. I can quite understand how the federal government might wish to cooperate with the provinces for the important object of providing money. It would keep the market from being glutted at certain periods of the year and having noife to operate. It may be of little importance to us now. I am not a banker. I have said that Mr. Bennett treated us very courteously, in fact, rather more than we could expect, but he is a personal friend of ours. His confidence in the future of the Commonwealth is very great.

Mr. Aberhart thinks Loan Council warning unimportant.

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I assure you that every step we take must be taken only after determining the absolute necessity of that step. We are awaiting the definite outline of your proposals 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 to our movement, but to proceed with the whole method of procedure.

Aberhart continues to reject all advice. Presses for plan.

I have found that we get greater support by presenting our case rather than attacking the opponents. It is true that the managers of the chartered banks and of the Finance Loan Council, the East have treated us very courteously in our recent visit there, but as long as we are content to stick to our plan there is no reason for me to feel that we need not fear any grave results.

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The policy of the Bank of England has been noted its contents very carefully. - C. H. DOUGLAS

New Zealand Bank Act

The first Act passed in New Zealand in the reign of King George V, the National Reserve Bank of New Zealand Amendment Act, 1935, makes the National Reserve Bank of 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 arrangements for the reimbursement of shareholders in cash or New Zealand scrip. It provides that future directors shall be appointed by the Governor-General.

Section 3 is devoted to the general functions of Reserve Bank, and the beginning of subsection (1) is worded in full, as it branches a spirit that at present is at any rate unique to New Zealand as the Commonwealth. It runs: "It shall be the general function of the Reserve Bank, within the limits of its powers, to which it will be subject to the monetary policy of the Government, as communicated to it from time to time by the Governor-General, 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.".

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Most of the other sections deal with consequential repeal and with removal of archaic restrictions imposed by the original Reserve Bank Act of 1934.

To gain public control of the Reserve Bank this act provides a two-step process, one direction, but only a step. This particular method of achieving it would be an absolute necessity. It was to the advantage of the Bank Act to go co-operate and could not have adopted the method that it is now promoting. Whether the Government's stated objective will be reached will now depend entirely on the whole method of procedure.

I am not a banker. I have said that Mr. Bennett treated us very courteously, in fact, rather more than we could expect, but he is a personal friend of ours. His confidence in the future of the Commonwealth is very great.

C. H. DOUGLAS (To be continued)
NOW that the Sun of Plenty has risen in the economic firmament the owlish view is on the alert. Some few, no doubt, will retire to holes in trees. Still more, perhaps, will enroll their names in the Sun has risen, but fly on, boozing the gospel of economic darkness.

Alphonse G. Garde, economist of the New York Cotton Exchange, has been publicizing the idea that the time has come when, which the glare of light is playing upon the owls in America. The Government, the Government, he says, has clearly shown that it is impossible to sell the 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 production, and it is only a question of times doing this will end by growing too late.

He goes on to say that the last three years have shown that even when the price of cotton is forced up to ten dollars the cotton curtailed production in America, the producers of cotton, will not soon after another cotton produce more and that the price will fall again, still less. Also, when quantities of cotton are impounded by the governments to keep the price high, they are a drain upon the hands of foreign competitors for the same reason. Cotton is no longer a lowering medicine. Having said this and reduced his listeners to despair, Mr. Garde claps his "ordinary dogs." Reports do not indicate any connection between these two news items.

The Course of Interest

During May, the Members of the Alberta Cabinet met in conference and determined what amounted to a campaign against interest. According to the Cabinet, May 30th that the interest rate on all public revenue should be reduced to 7½ per cent. To quote the Cabinet, May 30th, that the interest rate on all public debt would be reduced to 7½ per cent. It is feared that the government may consider the raising of this rate to 8 per cent. The government has yet to be convinced of the principal of a loan which fees, it is said, that it was impossible to sell the cotton either by restriction or by withholding supplies. The Government will consider this matter as soon as the cotton producers of America have agreed to maintain the price of cotton at the new level of ten dollars.

THE ALBERTAN TAX BUG

CANADA

The most important news from Alberta is the disposal or resignation (¾) of Mr. Farquhar, minister of finance and financial advisor to the government, which was announced in "The Times" on June 4.

The tax proposal is that the government will raise the income tax rate to 2½ per cent, and that this rate will be increased to 3 per cent in subsequent years. The government has also announced that it will impose a 5 per cent sales tax on all goods and services, including food and clothing. This tax will be increased to 10 per cent in subsequent years, and the government has also announced that it will introduce a 5 per cent excise tax on all manufactured goods.

Mr. Farquhar has resigned in protest against the tax proposals, stating that he believes the government is acting too quickly and is putting too much burden on the people.

THE LOAN COUNCIL

Mr. John Blackwood, the leader of the Social Credit Members in the Federal Parliament, caused a sensation last month by introducing a motion in the House of Commons declaring that the Government should not go ahead with the British North America Act. The motion was prompted by a letter he had received from the Bank of Canada, which had written to him to explain that the British North America Act was not in accordance with the wishes of the Canadian people.

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TO EVERY READER

YOU CAN do something to help the cause of Social Credit. If you will.

If you are about to go on a desert island, there is at this moment a special little task that only YOU can wait to be done.

A simple and clear little job which will have a world-wide effect, and the Movement will be none the better for your having done it.

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

Will you do it?

If you mean Social Credit for which we STRUGGLE, consider carefully that you can do something to make the Movement win. And it is as simple as it is clear:

Think up an argument for Social Credit, and write it down, and send it to THE STRUGGLE AGAINST POVERTY.

NO REPLY NEEDED. Just do it.

You can do it in half an hour. You can help the Movement in this way.

ADDRESS:

THE STRUGGLE AGAINST POVERTY

COVENT GARDEN, LONDON, S.W.1.

DIRECTORS

A. H. Douglas, M.P.

A. J. Douglas, M.A.

HERBERT PITMAN, M.P.

A. J. Douglas, M.A.

A. H. Douglas, M.P.
BOOK REVIEWS

Speeches

This booklet on speeches is divided into seven crisply-worded sections which justify the title, "How to Make Them," by Professor Curtice by the Belfet 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 certainly 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. Curtice, for while the writer of the pamphlet has imagination and logic to spare, there is at least one other human who cannot give to understanding any who lack it. J.C.

Why Pick on Us?

I have before me a peculiar document. It is signed by the George Henry Foundation of Great Britain. It is an attack on Social Credit, bearing a name resembling that of George Henry's best known work, the Call to Union which may be judged from the extract quoted at random from page 12, at which I have not yet arrived.

"When are the surplus useless goods? In what way is the transfer of property to the Shilling Federal? and how the Shilling Credit and Transport Commission to ask the Social Crediters to come down from their golden cloud, and give us their real economic plans?"

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 lives easier of accomplishment, and generally contribute to the welfare of human beings."

Whereas in its list of literature it has several books by Mr. Henry George, one on Marxism, all by Communists, a book on Islam, all by Muslims, a book on Fascism, all by Fascists, it has only one on Social Credit, an upholder of Social Credit.

ONE OF THE PROPHETS

"It's what I think to myself some-times, as there need nobody run the w's of 'vitation, if the least 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.

IMMACULATE USED CARS

Follow "Social Credit,"

"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, £155.
1935 Rover 14 h.p. Barker Coupe, low pressure tyres, £155.
1933 Buick 7-seater Limousine, maroon, faultless, £195.
1932 16-seat Saloon de Luxe, Saloon de Luxe, £125.
1931 La Salle Sedan, maroon, 11,000 miles, £125.
1933 Morris Oxford Saloon, rust free, £115.
1935 Lancaster 17/6 Saloon, rust free, £125.
1939 Rolls Royce 20 h.p. Sedan with drop division, £195.
1933 Vauxhall Cadet Saloon de Luxe, £75.
1320 (Nov.) Hillman 9/6 Saloon de Luxe, £96, 6,000 miles, £150.

INSTALMENTS, EXCHANGES

NEW CARS ON MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.

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

KLEEN BREADS

SHEFFIELD'S SHARPEST

FIT ALL 3-PEG HOLDERS

THE USE OF LEISURE POMPOSUS NOUNSE v. COMMONSENSE

Mr. 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 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 must lose the zest for work. More we were reduced to the state of machines the more we need machines to keep us alive.

Mrs. M. A. Hamilton, a Governor of the B.C.S. (the Victorian clothing service for women) said that she had done and the more time made available for creative work the better. Electricity might 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 THE READER TO JUDGE WHICH OF THOSE TWO SPOKESWOMEN WAS THE LESS RATIONAL.

ONE OF THE PROPHETS
Announcements & Meetings

Notices will be accepted in this column of 6½ inches in size.

Retail Social Credit Group

Meetings held in R.C. 11, Chandos Street, Newington Green, N.16, at 7:45 p.m. on the third Thursday of each month. The meeting is free to members or visitors. 

L爱好 Social Credit Association

Meetings held in R.C. 14, Castlegate, York, at 7:45 p.m. on the third Friday of each month.

National Dividend Club

At all meetings there will be a selection of current literature available for free to members or visitors, or for 1½d. per copy from the Committee.

Elected Social Credit Members

At least one member present at every meeting. No meetings are held in London. 

Second-hand books in the interests of Social Credit will be sold at 1½d. each. 

Social Credit News

Second-hand stock of Social Credit News will be sold at 1½d. each. 

Local Dividend Club

Second-hand copies of this publication will be sold at 1½d. each. 

National Dividend Club

Second-hand copies of this publication will be sold at 1½d. each. 

Advertising

Local as well as national business people are invited to line, minimum three lines. 

Announcements

Social Credit News will accept brief announcements for the benefit of Social Credit workers and members. These will be printed on the basis of one line for each six dimes.

For further information, contact the National Dividend Club, 63-64, Long Acre, London, W.C.2.

Electors' Leaflots

Advertising

By Edward Best

A GLOT OF HARMONICS WILL THEY THROW IN THE SEA?

The honour of achieving the most strategic and valuable asset that the world has ever known, goes to that man who is the chairman of a company that has the ability and the discipline to produce more harmonicas than the world as a whole needs. 

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. 

And so it is that the owner of a company with the ability and the discipline to produce more harmonicas than the world as a whole needs, 

HARMONICS IN THE SEA?

The danger which at the moment threatens individual liberty far more than the obstruction of a divisional enterprise is the Servile State; the erection of an irrevocable and imperious organization that which the ambition of able men, and the needs of an unsanctioned by the lust of domination, may operate to the enslavement of the state.

Major C. H. Douglas

"Economic Democracy" (p. 21) 1919

P.B.S.

PUBLIC MEETING

An Address on THE NATURE OF SOCIAL CREDIT will be given in the LIONS HALL on Thursday, June 25, at 8:00 p.m.

L. DENIS BYRNE

Tickets: 5d. 6d., and 1s. can be obtained from Miss Edwards, Hill Farm, Ruislip, Middlesex.

Get your SOCIAL and COMMERCIAL STATIONERY, and your PRINTING from R. T. JONES.

J. C. Sanders, Regent Street (behind Liberty's)

Electors' Leaflots

Demand National Dividends

Leaflet No. 4 (period)

For Recruiting—Contains a space for address of local group or supervisor. 

For distribution at meetings or canvassing, by post or from door to door after collecting signed demand forms.

(Please write 6d. for 1,000, Is. 6d. for 1,500.)

Leaflet No. 5

Elector's Demand and Undertaking—Contains a space for voter’s name, address, and a coupon to be stamped and returned as an undertaking.

Leaflet No. 6

For Petitioners to Business Friends—Not suitable for the housewife, the business man, the small factor, or by canvassers and politicians. 

Leaflet No. 7

For Getting Workers and Funds.

A cheap, large sheet containing all the necessary blank space for the signature of the ad. pet. 

"How to Get What You Want." 

Leaflet No. 8

The Dean of Canterbury's Formations.

Combined letter and pledge form.

The Works of Major C. H. Douglas

Economic Democracy (3rd Edition, 1934) ...

Capital-Power and Democracy (4th Edition, 1930) ...

Social Credit (3rd Edition, 1933) ...

Warning Democracy (2nd Edition, 1934) ...

The Monopoly of Credit (3rd Edition, 1933) ...

The True Story of the Bank of England ...

The Monopoly of Credit ...

The Soul of Man in the Age of Lying ...

Warning Democracy (2nd Edition, 1934) ...

Economic Democracy (3rd Edition, 1934) ...

Social Credit (3rd Edition, 1933) ...

Warning Democracy (2nd Edition, 1934) ...

W. Boots' Plan

By W. Boots

What to Read

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, too, national dividends distributed to me and every Briton so that we can buy of the goods that are now destroyed and the production that is restricted.

3. These dividends must not increase prices or taxes or deprive owners of their property or decrease its relative value.

4. In order to become a Great Britain Parliament exists to make the will of the people prevail.

5. 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 candidates who do not support it. 

6. I will now deliver myself of the promise to any candidate before this.

7. If the present Member of Parliament here bore not undertake this, I will vote to defeat him and his successors until this my policy prevails.

Signed...