

# SOCIAL CREDIT

## For Political and Economic Democracy

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Weekly Twopence

### DOCTORS' DILEMMA

#### HEALING POWER RESTRICTED BY FEAR OF STARVATION

The B.M.A. at Oxford

SOME points raised at this meeting are of interest to Social Crediters. Sir Farquhar Buzzard, in his presidential address, said, "Any medical service which aims at the prevention and early detection of disease, to say nothing of the preservation of health, must provide the doctor with ample time to carry out his work, and I have no hesitation in adding, the better educated the doctor the more time he will require."

"The chief flaw in a badly organised service, such as has evolved in this country during the last century, is lack of time, and both the general practitioner and the consultant, in order to earn a living wage, are frequently obliged to undertake far more work than they can deal with efficiently in the hours at their disposal. **"Under the present system it would be necessary to double the number of doctors in order to obtain adequate service, and such a measure would rapidly lead to their starvation."**

"That, in a word, is the problem before us, and if the community cannot afford to support a hundred thousand instead of fifty

several members of the London Blood Transfusion Service have given a pint of blood to save life, as many as fifty or sixty times without ill-effect; in fact they say it makes them feel fit. They receive no reward for their services, and are a noble band.) **As under-nourishment cannot be overcome, Dr. Wills recommends giving large doses of iron daily to working women at health centres, as a routine measure.**

Dr. A. F. Hurst did not agree that anaemia could be caused by malnutrition alone, since well-to-do patients suffering from Anorexia Nervosa (nervous loss of appetite) do not suffer from anaemia, even when almost dying of starvation. Some other factor must be responsible for the anaemia of poverty. (Overcrowding, living in dark, hot, damp, smelly rooms; over-clothing, so that the skin is perpetually moist from perspiration. There are many poor women who live permanently indoors, and the atmosphere of their houses is most distressing to doctors and clergymen, especially in winter, when all the windows are closed. This way of living, associated with malnutrition, as it usually is, is quite

### COME AND GET IT!

See back page.

thousand doctors—and you will readily agree that it cannot—every effort should be made to ensure that time and energy are not wasted . . ."

#### Food and Health

The scientific section on nutrition, which was held for the first time, was well attended, between sixty and eighty doctors being there. Sir Robert McCarrison, who has done a lot of pioneer work on the vitamins, read the opening paper; he said: **"The majority of people in these islands have not the means to provide themselves with proper food—a state of affairs which is damnatory to our society."** Normal health could not be maintained on a subnormal diet, and at no period is an adequate diet so important as in infancy and childhood. (Gardeners know that if they allow young plants to remain too long in small pots in which their nutrition is deficient, permanent damage is done, and no subsequent treatment will avail to secure the finest blooms.)

Resistance to disease depends upon a diet properly supplied with vitamins (such foods as fresh meat, fish (especially herrings), butter, milk, eggs, raw fruit and vegetables; most of them relatively expensive forms of food).

At Papworth Village Settlement for tuberculous patients no child has been infected with T.B. since its foundation twenty years ago, and McCarrison believed this due to (1) the adequate supply of food enjoyed by the residents and their families, and (2) the absence of "mass infection" (plenty of space, fresh air and sunlight, or absence of slum conditions).

#### Poverty and Anaemia

Dr. Lucy Wills read a paper on Nutritional Anaemia, which she said was very prevalent amongst the poor, and was inevitable so long as their diet consisted exclusively of white bread, margarine and tea. Normally-fed dogs and men were capable of undergoing frequent and severe blood losses without any harm resulting, but amongst the poor, quite trivial haemorrhages, such as may occur from piles, were liable to cause chronic anaemia and ill-health. (It is worth noting that

enough to account for anaemia; and it constitutes a menace to everybody in the vicinity.)

The other papers at this session were purely technical, and there was no time for discussion. I have given the exact words as far as possible. Sir Farquhar Buzzard's address appears in the *British Medical Journal* of July 25, page 164. The sentences in brackets are my own comments, which I have put in solely to illustrate the points of the speakers. FREWEN MOOR, M.C., M.D.

#### The Doctors' Dilemma

Sir Farquhar Buzzard is to be thanked for posing the staggering dilemma with which our crazy system has confronted on the one hand the medical profession, and on the other the sick multitude. "Under the present system," then—

1. Huge numbers of people are poor in health.
2. Lack of food, lack of space, air and sunlight adds to their number.
3. Huge numbers are poor in pocket.
4. Twice as many doctors are needed.
5. The sick people cannot pay for treatment enough to keep the requisite number of doctors from starvation.
6. The medical profession is overcrowded.
7. Young men from the Universities cannot find jobs.
8. Fresh meat and fish (especially herrings), eggs, fruit and vegetables are needed to resist disease.
9. British farmers cannot sell their produce.
10. Potato restriction schemes are in force.
11. Herrings are thrown back into the sea in millions.
12. There is unemployment in the building trade.

In short, "under the present system"—  
The sick want to be healed but cannot pay.  
Doctors want to heal, but need pay.  
The starving want to eat, but cannot pay.  
Producers want to sell, but need pay.  
So we keep down the doctors and let the sick stay sick—and destroy the food and let the starving starve on.

IN THIS YEAR OF GRRRR—

### AN OBJECT LESSON

#### AUCHTERMUCHTY SOWS DRAGONS' TEETH

The Seeds of War are in Every Village

AUCHTERMUCHTY for the Auchtermuchteans, a tariff wall round the town and no more dumping on early-closing day from the foreigners at Strathmiglo, Pitlour, Collessie and the like—such, according to the *Evening Standard* of July 17, are to be the slogans of that Royal and ancient burgh in the north-west of Fifeshire.

"The cause of the trouble is Tuesday afternoons," explained the Dean of the Guild, Councillor William Dick. "Tuesday afternoons here are early-closing days, and directly the local shops shut, carts drive in from the towns round about, selling things to the people of Auchtermuchty."

**"That's a grave loss to the shopkeepers of Auchtermuchty, and now it's getting worse. The carts come in from the other towns, and sell their things a wee bit cheaper than the shops."**

**"Am I'm sorry to say the people of Auchtermuchty are taking advantage of it, and buying up, on Thursday afternoons, things they will need for the week."**

"But there's an old law in Auchtermuchty," he continued with a smile, "that we are going to revive, to put a stop to it."

"If we revive that old law, every cart that comes selling into Auchtermuchty on a afternoon will have to pay the town a toll of twopence. That'll stop it."

#### What Do the People Want?

The people of Auchtermuchty—to whose goings on the Dean is smilingly ready to put a stop—seem to have had what they wanted, and if they want to retain it they will have to bring pressure to bear on the Guild. It has to yield to pressure, and at present is yielding to the vested interests in the shape of local shopkeepers.

If they succeed in resisting the twopenny tariff the local shopkeepers will continue to lose trade; if the tariff is imposed the people of neighbouring villages will lose trade.

Economic war is being waged in Auchtermuchty, and they have reached the stage where internal discontent is impelling them to plant their trouble on neighbouring villages. And these in turn will try to pass the brick wall, until at length someone is discovered trying to plant their unemployment problem on a foreign country.

As Major Douglas said, "The seeds of war are in every village." Retaliation is the watchword. An export bounty of 2d. on every cart may be the next step in Strathmiglo. Watch it, Pitlour, Collessie, and the like!

#### A BANKER'S PARADISE?

"Socialism. Norway has a Socialist government without a Socialist majority, which means that the government can't socialise because of the majority and the workers can't strike because of the government."—From *Hints for Visitors to Norway*.

An interesting illustration of the policy of divide and rule in operation, one of the results of which is described in the same book as follows:—

"Taxation. Please remember when you play bridge in Norway, two out of 13 tricks go to the Treasury Office."

Only two?

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Taking it Back to the Reservoir

## SOCIAL CREDIT

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### Whose Will?

"SOME of the biggest men in the United States," said President Woodrow Wilson, "are afraid of somebody, are afraid of something. They know there is a power somewhere so organised, so subtle, so watchful, so interlocked, so complete, so pervasive, that they had better not speak above their breath when they speak in condemnation of it."

Those who have investigated, however superficially, the ramifications of the Money Monopoly, know the truth of those words. The power referred to by the President (who was certainly in a position to know something about it) is conscious, and has a certain definite and clear-cut will. Those few men who operate this power know the policy towards which it is being directed.

It is *their* will that directs the power, seeking not only to dominate the whole world and all its people and the conditions of their lives from birth to death—but also to render the governed absolutely helpless to protest and powerless to resist any of the conditions which the high personages, infatuated by their bullying lust of domination, decide to impose upon them.

This will-with-power is already in operation; its influence bears intimately on the life of every living individual, but the culminating point of its design—that of rendering its victims completely helpless and incapable of resistance—has not yet been finally achieved. It is known to many besides those who form the Social Credit Movement that the secret of power referred to by President Wilson rests in the complete and unjustifiable control of public credit.

It is not so well known, in spite of President Wilson's vivid exposure of it, that this control is directed by a comparatively few men, who operate the power consciously to a secret design of their own construction.

It is *the aim* or purpose of this design that stamps it with the sign of Lucifer, and which marks the will of those men (who presume to rule by the power of Mammon) as *evil in its nature*, notwithstanding the fact that always the *ambition* to dominate, which is a fundamental principle of their secret plan, can be put forward piecemeal and the evil purpose obscured by an apparent angelic atmosphere of light and reason.

The crime of Lucifer was not of the crude, bestial, obvious sort described as Satanic, it was, and is much more subtle, for, though Lucifer was an archangel of power and light, *he was not content to be a prince in the hierarchy of Heaven, he aspired to rule in place of God Himself.*

The will of those who direct the Credit Monopoly is consciously aimed at "collective slavery" for everybody else except themselves. Freedom, independence and economic security for individuals without the mark of the serf's collar is anathema to them.

They aspire—with all power that money can buy to back their design—to dominate a robot humanity; and their lust puts priority on the grasp of the power to coerce, to punish, to withhold the means of life, unless the victims conform docilely to their WILL. And all under the deceptive disguise of disinterestedness. Thus, the unemployed and destitute are in a sense, free, but only free to starve to death. Free to die, but not to live!

The distinguishing feature of the Social Credit Movement consists not of the technicalities of its economic teaching, but rather of the dynamic direction of its aim and object.

The policy of Social Credit is diametrically opposed to that of the Money Monopoly.

The aim of Social Credit is a maximum of common freedom.

The aim of the Credit Monopoly is to impose mass slavery.

What is YOUR WILL in this vital matter?

### Social Credit at Ashridge

We gather that there was practically a record attendance for the Social Credit Study Course at the Bonar Law College for Conservatives at Ashridge, a tribute to the interest which is taken in the subject, and evidence of the growing anxiety amongst the middle classes at the endless crisis we live in.

The students, like Gaul, were divided into three parts—pro, anti, and neutral. The antis remained belligerently so to the end. The neutrals departed with expressions of determination to "look more closely into the matter," and the pros, God bless them, are always with us.

If, as has been suggested, the course was intended to "lay the ghost of Social Credit" amongst Conservatives, it failed signally to do so. The complicated technical argument of Mr. R. G. Hawtrey, Assistant Secretary to the Treasury, was too long, too involved, and delivered too rapidly to make any impression. This was the conclusion reached, apparently, by antis as well as neutrals.

Mr. Wigley opened for Social Credit, as the cricket reports put it, and was not allowed to stop. He carried his bat and was seen, still quietly and persuasively lecturing, on Monday morning. A good knock, by all accounts.

### Fireworks

Dr. Tudor Jones, at very short notice, deputised for Major Douglas, whose absence through indisposition was naturally disappointing to many who had come to hear him. The notes for his speech were read and briefly amplified by Dr. Tudor Jones, who rightly held his audience to a consideration of the objective rather than the technique of the subject.

The discussion was enlivened by a heated outburst from an indignant banker, who appeared to take Major Douglas's strictures on the fraudulent basis of the banking system as a personal affront. The temperature remained at a fairly high level.

Social Credit financial technique is a subject requiring close and unremitting study, either in solitude or with two or three

diligent students with the works of Major Douglas as text-books.

This week-end course for over a hundred students was an object lesson in the impossibility of what is called educational propaganda. Education is one thing, and involves very hard work indeed. Propaganda is something quite different—it is publicity to arouse interest.

As propaganda the course was a distinct success, there is no doubt whatever of the interest that was aroused. The interested will now have the opportunity to educate themselves. They are invited to write to the Information Department of the Social Credit Secretariat Limited.

### Russia Goes Work-Mad

Article 12 of the new Constitution of the U.S.S.R. (June 11, 1936) says: "Work in the U.S.S.R. is the obligation of each citizen capable of working, according to the principle: 'He who does not work shall not eat.'" In the U.S.S.R. the principle of socialism is being realised: "From each according to his ability, to each according to his work."

Thus even when labour-saving devices can ensure abundance and render compulsory work unnecessary, compulsory work is made a condition of life. Where is freedom? What is the object of existence?

Thus rewards and punishments are perpetuated, and necessitate judgments. "Judge not," said Christ. Beware Anti-Christ!

But the "principle of Socialism" used to read: "From each according to his ability, to each according to his NEEDS."

### Spain's Ordeal

No sooner is one war ended than another begins—civil war this time. And all the business of trying to do profitable business with the belligerents, openly or secretly, has, as usual, begun.

Civil war produces in other countries an interesting clash between political sympathies and constitutional prejudices. Socialists gleefully support the Spanish Left Wing Government and extol the constitution. Fascists and die-hards openly back the rebels and flout the Spanish democracy. Moderates pin their faith gingerly on democracy and

the constitution with the comforting thought that it is not really a red government—only pink.

As the *News-Chronicle* puts it (July 25):

All that free men hold dear is at stake in Spain to-day. In the streets of Spanish cities men and women are dying for liberty and the rights of the common people . . . in one more country of Europe freedom has been monstrously challenged—this time by would-be despots prepared to enlist the aid of Moors and foreign riff-raff to enslave their own brothers . . . Those odd Englishmen who, themselves enjoying freedom, drink to the success of tyranny in other lands represent the present Government in Spain as a Red rabble. It is nothing of the sort. It is a moderate Government of the Left-Centre . . .

### Spain in the Work-Mad-House

Fortunately a growing number of people who look on democracy as the birthright of humanity view with ever-increasing distrust the party system which has defiled it.

All parties are tarred with the same brush and feathered with the same feathers. All have centrally devised programmes, based on the idea that those in control know what is good for the people. All parties think it is good for people to be kept at work.

All parties contain unscrupulous political climbers who will use any device for their self-aggrandisement—and the people have put up with it, so far.

So in Spain, the Popular Front Government is ready for the same huge work creation stunts as is M. Leon Blum in France. Monstrous public works to keep the people busy will be launched when the rebels are off the Government's hands.

But what of the rebels? Well, their leader, General Francisco Franco, said in an interview with the *Evening Standard* on June 22—"We offer work for everyone . . ."

### How Many Englands?

Cases of "gross overwork of young people, almost incredible in these days," is disclosed in the report for 1935 of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Workshops. Substantial increase in the number of accidents is also recorded.

## WILL IT COME TO YOU?

See back page.

Commenting on this report in a leading article on July 25, *The Times* said:

There are two Englands. One is an England of industrial activity with places where the workers are too few. The other is an England where there is scarcely a job of work. The striking contrast of congested employment and congested unemployment excites a desire for just a touch of benevolent dictatorship.

That is just about how it would strike *The Times*, but there is no need for dictatorships, benevolent or otherwise. Nor is the desire to get the people to work so laudable as it is made out to be.

There are two more Englands at least. One is an England of vast productive capacity in terms of food, clothes and shelter, in which the production is restricted and the product destroyed. The other is an England where there is scarcely a square meal a week, where clothes are shabby, and the shelter a slum.

We can all be dictators—to our Member of Parliament—to put an end to the contrast of over-production, so-called, and under-consumption.

### Broken Homes

It has been denied officially recently that the Means Test is responsible for breaking up the homes of those who suffer under its indignities. Yet, according to the *Sunday Graphic* and *Sunday News* for July 12, deserted wives and children are costing the Welsh Public Assistance authorities £100,000 a year, and in Glamorganshire and Monmouthshire alone, there are over 5,000 separated couples. "Frequently," the report states, "when Public Assistance authorities prosecute erring husbands for failing to maintain wives and children they have deserted, it is revealed that the husbands owe sums ranging from £100 to £300."

Does the Government dare to deny that the origin of these domestic tragedies in many cases is the Means Test? And there is plenty for all, but broken homes, blighted lives and finally death from disease born of "malnutrition" or the final catastrophe which now approaches so rapidly—war—is the cost of "sound finance." Tell your Member of Parliament it is not worth the cost. Demand an end to poverty.

### Press Barons Don't Care

In a recent issue of a Melbourne newspaper it was stated that Melbourne City Council's Infectious Diseases Officer, after conducting a medical examination among 1,009 children of pre-school age, produced the alarming report that only 17 per cent. showed no defects!

Increasing effect of malnutrition with age was very marked. At two years of age 16 per cent. of the children were under weight; at three, 18 per cent.; at four, 23 per cent.; and at five, 43 per cent. The children examined represented a fair sample of the pre-school children in the inner metropolitan area, and were not specially selected as needing examination.

Dealing with this report, the Melbourne *Tribune* says:

"Did we read any comment by the press on Dr. Bull's official report to the authorities? Not a word! And did our daily press attempt to ascertain the reason why working class children were prevented from enjoying good, wholesome food, and better living conditions generally? No! Not one line of comment and not one line regarding the cause of our present economic troubles."

Scarcely a day passes but we read in English and Australian newspapers—indeed, in newspapers from all over the world—tales of the misery and suffering of our fellow creatures through poverty, and accounts of those who, through no fault of their own, having failed to obtain the bare necessities of life, although abundance is all round us, decided to end it all. But we never read in these same newspapers the slightest criticism of the present monstrous financial system which is the cause of so many suffering the pangs of starvation and feeling the rapid approach of mass death in its most horrible form.

### Hell On Earth

Revelations of the conditions which miners have to endure even in the most modern pits were made in a discussion on workmen's compensation at the concluding session of the Miners' Federation conference at Scarborough.

The "hellish" conditions underground were graphically described by Mr. S. Blackledge (Lancashire), who said the mines were getting deeper and deeper and hotter.

At four thousand feet the temperature is 106 degrees. Men's legs, arms and bodies—for they sometimes work up to their necks in water—were in water at a temperature of 112 degrees. The strata reached 115 degrees.

What the temperature of Hell is I do not know, but we are approaching it. We are getting deeper and deeper and when we cut through I will let you know.

Men have come to me with 50 boils on their bodies, yet the mines inspector said this did not affect their health. Men have been known to lose 18¾ pounds weight in a single shift.

Compare this with the feverish desire to keep miners at work and not to close this delectable labour market by labour-saving inventions!

Miners are forced by the economic system into a hell upon earth. Only a successful demand for National Dividends can save them from this cruel dilemma.

### The Courtesies of Burglary

Burglars broke into a house in Knightsbridge, and stole small articles of jewellery valued at £150, according to a report in the *Evening Standard* on July 23.

Among them was a locket containing some treasured family mementoes.

Later the mementoes were returned by post to the owner, and next day the following advertisement appeared in a personal column:

Burglar.—Thank you for returning much valued contents of locket.—Knightsbridge.

There is much food for thought in this incident for all those who believe that people would be demoralised if they had a National Dividend.

### "Limiting Sales" of Milk

Restriction of milk production was mentioned by Mr. F. Jackson (Lancaster), a member of the Milk Marketing Board, at a meeting of the Lancashire branch executive of the National Farmers' Union at Preston recently, according to the *Daily Dispatch*.

Mr. Jackson said the Board had no power at present to check production, but probably would seek power within a few months. The action would be called "limiting sales."

Restriction of production is going on all over this country all the time. When it is "voluntary" it is called bad trade. When it is "organised" it is called any old name but restriction of production.



# FOREIGN TRADE

## A LOW(N) COMEDY

By T. L. Mawson

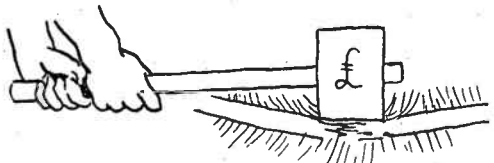
Scene: The Holy of Holies in the Temple of Finance. At a desk in the centre of the room an Old Lady is sitting slumped in a chair, breathing heavily, her eyes shut. A very large Cat is lying to one side of the desk, its gaze fixed malevolently on the audience.



As the curtain rises a knock is heard at the door. The Old Lady starts and snatches up a fountain pen with which she hastily begins to scribble on her blotter.

OLD LADY: Come in! Come in! (Enters the Prime Minister of England). Why! If it isn't Mr. Flanders! Come right in, Mr. Flanders. And what can I do for you to-day? A little loan perhaps? You boys all know where to come, don't you, when you're getting a little short? (Points pen at him waggishly).

P.M. Er—good morning, Madam. My er—colleagues on the Cabinet have asked



Money to rationalise the Cotton Industry

me to come and see you about a little matter we have under consideration to improve the well-being of our people. But we have imposed so much on your good nature during the past years that I really feel a trifle diffident in approaching you again.

O.L. Now, now, Mr. Flanders, you surely know me better than that? But don't stand, Mr. Flanders, don't stand, take a seat and tell me all about it.

P.M. (Sitting) Well, madam, it's like this. You will remember that some time ago you were kind enough to lend us the money to scrap—er—I should say rationalise the greater part of the Lancashire cotton mills.

O.L. Yes, yes, I remember that well. And now you want another loan to rationalise the rest, eh?

P.M. No, not yet. That will no doubt come in time, but we must make haste slowly. Our present trouble is that even



More Shirts than People can Buy

the few mills left are turning out far more shirts than our people can afford to buy. We

have made some enquiries abroad with a view to disposing of the surplus and we find that the inhabitants of Hydrophobia are wearing no shirts at all. Never have done, in fact.

O.L. Dear me, Mr. Flanders. What do they wear, may I ask?

P.M. Er—I am credibly informed, Madam, that they are accustomed to go about in—er—in the nude.

O.L. Tut, tut, that will never do. You must sell them your Lancashire shirts, obviously.

P.M. That is what we propose to do, with your kind assistance. You see, unfortunately Hydrophobia has as yet not come into contact with civilisation at all and therefore has no money system as we understand it.

O.L. Good heavens, Mr. Flanders! How on earth do they manage? Do you mean to tell me they have not even a central bank?

P.M. No banks at all, Madam. I am given to understand that they conduct their business entirely by barter. A man with a surplus of coffee will exchange it for another



In these days they could not hope to isolate themselves from civilisation

man's surplus of oranges, and so forth. They have offered to send us these and other products in return for our shirts.

O.L. You refused, of course?

P.M. Naturally, Madam. We informed them that we could not possibly do business on those lines. We recommended them to apply to you for advice in the setting up of a central bank to institute a proper monetary system in their country.

O.L. You did right, Mr. Flanders. I will attend to that at once. But what about these shirts?

P.M. That, I must admit, required a great deal of diplomacy. The Hydrophobians were not particularly keen on shirts. They said they had done without them for some hundreds of years and were prepared to do so in the future. However, we convinced them that without shirts and a financial system they could hope for no consideration from the Great Powers and that in these

days they could no longer hope to isolate themselves from civilisation.

O.L. Yes, yes. And then?

P.M. Our proposal is, Madam, that you should issue a loan to Hydrophobia to enable them to buy our shirts.

O.L. A loan? Let me think. (Ponders a moment). Yes I think that could be arranged. I shall make them a loan for say five years. At the end of that time our experts will have got their bank into working order and we will then be able to make them another loan to pay off the first one with the accumulated interest. But what if they repudiate?

P.M. My government, Madam, is prepared to guarantee you against any loss.

O.L. That will do nicely. You can regard it as settled. And now, Mr. Flanders, how is the political situation?

P.M. It is quite satisfactory for the moment, Madam. There is, of course, a



Paying the First Loan with Accumulated Interest

certain undercurrent of unrest. There always is; funnily enough a lot of it seems to be directed not against us as it usually is, but against you.

O.L. Against me? But why, Mr. Flanders?

P.M. People are asking where your money comes from. We give them the proper answer, of course, but that does not seem to satisfy them. Between ourselves, Madam, what ought we to tell them? Where does the money come from?

O.L. That, Mr. Flanders, is a very intricate question. It would be impossible to explain it to the lay mind, I doubt if you would understand it yourself. Tell the people it is a matter for experts, trained in the system since childhood, as I myself was.

P.M. Yes, yes, I quite understand. But I doubt if that will calm them. They are muttering about a National Divi— (Cat gives an unearthly shriek and springs on to the mantelpiece, bristling and spitting at P.M.).

P.M. I seem to have upset your cat, Madam. Well, I must not take up any more of your valuable time. Good-day, Madam, and thank you. (Exit).

O.L. Another loan, another central bank!



Where does the Money come from?

Europe, Canada, America, Australia, and now Hydrophobia! A little while, a few more loans, and the world will be ours! (Turns toward cat). But he nearly had me then, Skinner, my cat: "Where does the money come from?" indeed! First time I've ever been asked that. Tell me, Skinner, you're a knowledgeable old cat, where does the money come from?

Cat remains dumb, seated on mantelpiece, gazing reflectively at the inkwell on O.L.'s desk. Curtain.

## WORLD'S BEER OUTPUT RISES

### TAX CUT STIMULUS TO CONSUMPTION

In 1935, according to the *Financial Times* of July 21, the world's beer production increased by 4,800,000 barrels (American) to 162,900,000, according to the annual report of Joh Barth and Sohn, the Nuremberg hop factors . . .

As a result of less unemployment in Germany beer consumption has increased. As a result of more money in the pockets of Germans formerly unemployed.

Referring to the reduction of the beer tax in England in 1933 it is pointed out that consumption in this country has since increased. Compared with the first three months of 1933 consumption in 1936 shows an expansion of 34.29 per cent.

The attention of those countries which have increased beer taxes in order to meet reduced income is drawn to this fact and it is pointed out that by reducing the beer tax and sale prices a stimulus is given to consumption.

Of course—because people can afford to buy more beer when the price is less, and still have money to spend on other things. When will we wake up?

### TOO BAD

Fifteen fire engines with 60 firemen were sent to the Bank of England when smoke was seen coming from one of the vaults this afternoon, says the *Evening Standard* of July 26.

They went to the Lothbury entrance, and police guards were immediately put on all entrances to the Bank.

Lothbury was completely closed to traffic, and a fire engine containing gas masks was sent from Shoreditch.

Five firemen wearing gas masks went into the Bank with extinguishers, and found a heap of sacks were smouldering. The trouble was quickly dealt with; no damage was done, and all the engines except two then returned to their stations.

### THE CAUSE OF WARS

Mr. W. M. Hughes, Australia's wartime Prime Minister and present Minister for Health, said, "The increasing intensity of competition for economic markets must lead to armed conflict unless an economic settlement is found.

"This, however, is hardly to be hoped for," he added, as quoted by *Reuter's Brisbane Correspondent*. "Talk about peace in a world armed to the teeth is utterly futile.

"The nations of Europe are cowering in fear of a world war—a war to the death with most modern and terrible instruments of destruction."

It all depends what he means by "economic settlement." If it is some Finance-dictated agreement between nations to give the present system a further lease of life, there is no hope of averting war. But if he means a scheme to distribute each nation's wealth to the people who are heirs to it, there is hope.

### THEY DON'T LIKE SLAVERY

"The real obstacle to restoration of world markets lies in the very significant change of social attitude towards economic regulation. Security rather than abundance, and self-sufficiency rather than co-operation, have come to dominate political and economic thought."—Mr. J. B. Condliffe in *"Index."*

What the gentleman means is that the pig-headed and selfish nations of this world refuse to submit to "economic regulating"—that is, to world schemes of sabotage and restriction. With porcine perversity, they wish to feel secure and self-sufficient.

## SHOT AND SHELL

The first consignment of 15,000 gas masks, ordered by the Egyptian Government from London, has arrived at Alexandria. — *"Financial Times,"* July 28.

There will be no Defence Loan in the present financial year, which ends on March 31. This is a decision by the Cabinet. It means that the accelerated programme, and any further acceleration and extension decided on this year, is to be paid for out of taxes.—*"Daily Express,"* July 17.

"I am not going to make any promises about the future of taxes you have to pay. All I am going to say is this—I am hopeful that you have seen the worst of it." — Mr. Neville Chamberlain in the *"Daily Express,"* July 24.

The bunch of carrots in front of the donkey's nose has to be renewed and kept fresh from time to time.

## INSIDE STUFF

See back page.

Winnie Melville says "I have been starving." Home, jewels and furs all sold for debts. "Happiness," her house at Sunningdale, had been sold, but the bulk of the money went to pay off bank charges on it, and some creditors had been paid.—*"Evening Standard,"* July 24.

She should know that she has not been starving, but merely not eating the right food! Her "Happiness" was sold to make figures appear in bank ledgers, but millions of people have no happiness simply because ledger figures have to be kept "sound."

Sheep with bald faces and without tails are being developed in South Dakota. Expert told American Society of Engineers that the new sheep produce better meat, finer wool.—*"Daily Express,"* July 3.

Herman Douyard, a barber, of Northampton, Mass., had a profitable sideline selling fish bait. He found that hair-cutting and shaving took up too much time to allow him to develop proper attention to the fish bait sales. So he built a slot machine for the bait. Anglers drop in a coin and out falls a tin of worms.—*"Evening News,"* July 20.

Now he has only to build a slot machine to cut the hair and shave customers, with talking attachment, and he will throw himself out of work.

Ever since her son went away to evade a warrant for debt, a Birmingham mother left her front door unlocked so that he could get in if he came home. He did come home. He walked in while his mother was asleep

upstairs. And when she came down in the morning she found him there—dead. His head was in the gas oven in the kitchen. The coroner returned a verdict of "Suicide while of unsound mind" on Thomas Edward Lucas, a 32-year-old labourer, of Victoria Road, Aston.—*"Daily Mirror,"* July 25.

Mr. T. Arthur Jones, manager of the Mid-Rhondda labour exchange, told a reporter yesterday that a large demand for apprentices in a number of trades is being unanswered. Parents, he said, were unwilling for their children to leave home. He added: "There are still large numbers of vacancies for young boys and girls which have not been accepted by parents."—*"Daily Express,"* July 16.

The proof of the pudding is in the eating! Would Mr. T. Arthur Jones willingly push his young sons and daughters out of his house?

# SPILLING THE BEANS

ALL IS LOST—WE'VE BEEN FOUND OUT!

## STARTLING EXPOSURE OF SOCIAL CREDIT

IN the July number of the *Workers' Monthly* appears an article "Is Social Credit Akin to Fascism?" with a sub-heading "Reader's Searching Analysis." The article, apparently meant to be taken quite seriously, appears over the signature of one Eric R. Jones, 33, Ravenswood Avenue, Rock Ferry, Cheshire. He begins:

"The statements made by the Social Credit organisation are to the effect that, under their scheme, wealth would go to everyone without working for it."

No doubt our readers will see at once how *searching* has been this masterpiece of "analysis." But this is not all, under the cross-heading "'Wages' Without Work?" our critic exposes the *real* meaning of our suggestions to the unemployed. His logic runs like this:

"All those who are kept out of industry are urged to demand 'wages' without work. And these wages are, since they do not just happen, the product of those who make and use machines—workers. Therefore the suggestion is that the unemployed ask for the wages (or part of them) of those working."

Now isn't that a real scientific bit of research work? We should never have guessed it ourselves, and even now we can hardly believe it. But listen—

"Now, why is the Social Credit Secretariat urging this? It is an urge to rob by law. It does not pretend to base itself upon justice, but barefacedly seeks to induce the unemployed to do injustice to their fellows—to steal from them by law."

### The Iron Hand

Oh, Eric! That is the unkindest cut of all! Really... we never knew... Can it be there is a hidden mystery?... a sinister secret behind the Secretariat? Hush:

"It must be realised that to operate such an idea, terrific iron control would have to be forced on all industrious people."

Now, I do hope the Director of the Electoral Campaign will make a note of that for his own information, for evidently he's got a nutcracker job waiting for him just when he thinks, "good easy man," he'll be able to take a rest. I hope he notices, too, that it is the *industrious* this time who will require iron control. Our sleuth seems to have forgotten the unemployed this time. Or is it just his cunning brain deceiving us? No, it's not that, Eric means business, he's telling the world, and having exposed the wickedness of all the things the Secretariat has suggested, he proceeds to reveal the awful iniquity of its failure in *not* doing certain things under the heading:

"What is NOT Suggested

"The Social Credit Secretariat do not propose that the parasitic classes get to work... They accept the position as it is, and ask the unem-

ployed to demand ample wealth for nothing. Why?

"The motive becomes clear, so soon as we grasp this fact: Social Credit Secretariat do not propose to remove parasitic power. They do not propose to remove the landlord's power to steal over £700,000,000 a year land rent. They do not propose to remove the taxing power, by which millions a year are poured into the pockets of the bondholders, tariff thieves, and other insecure holders.

"It therefore supports parasitism—theft. And merely says that the unemployed should have a good hand in it."

### The Plot Revealed!

Really, Eric! Tell us true, have we been supporting a thieves' kitchen in the Secretariat all unbeknownst? Are the unemployed really parasites? Is there a plot afoot to use the unemployed as catspaws to pour millions a year into other parasites' pockets? Can't you be a little more explicit? Let's read on:

"By every device, it is fostering the idea that the unemployed need not work, but need only demand the wealth.

"The motive begins to emerge. By doing this, the Social Credit Secretariat is seeking to put the unemployed to sleep. It is putting in their minds (those of them not active enough or sharp enough to watch it) the subtle idea that there is nothing to worry about. Thus, it is carefully preparing the way for the introduction of iron control. It is to be noted particularly that it does not itself speak of getting into Parliament. It is carefully making it a part of its propaganda that those politicians who already wield public power will operate its unstated and undefined 'scheme.'

"Should it get support, therefore, it will plant upon industry the greatest possible political control it can, on the surface for the purpose of giving out the 'National Dividend,' but actually for the purpose of allowing the vested interests to carry on their exploitation."

Ah-h,—the motive revealed at last! Wot a plot! Who'd a thought it?

"Right through the literature of the Social Credit Secretariat, this motive is manifest. It is shown in the way attention is concentrated on the idea of living as a drone. And, so subtly is this done, that one is hard put to it to notice the trick. 'Leisure' is spoken of as something desirable, while work is spoken of as something quite unnecessary."

Oh dear, or dear—now what can we do? Eric knows:

"There is one principle and plan which, not to support, is to support robbery with violence. That is the principle of equal rights, applied by the plan of land restoration. The Social Credit Secretariat does not support this."

Here then is the nigger in the woodpile. The real wickedness of the Secretariat is that it does not support dear Eric's pet scheme. Equal rights—the good old Rights of Man which are of no interest to him when he's got them, and no use to him when he hasn't.

Try again—Eric. And remember next time this is an age of plenty.

G.H.

## A BRIGHT IDEA

P.M.J. recently pleaded guilty to "obtaining credit by fraud" to the amount of £7 7s. He was remanded.

This youth, aged 19, succeeded in obtaining a good square meal, not only for himself but for six others, very possibly the first for weeks, and quite likely in his case to be the last for an equally long period if he is incarcerated in one of His Majesty's houses of detention for a period considered adequate to the administration of condign punishment, *not* for eating his fill of stuff of which there is a superfluity everywhere, but of *obtaining credit by fraud*.

Note that whatever happens to P.M.J. the owner of the restaurant will—so far as I know—go short of his cash for the food consumed, as the law does not restore losses unless they can be combed out of the resources of the victims, and P.M.J. had "only 5d. on him when searched at the police station."

One wonders whether if a few more of the "undernourished, and those suffering from malnutrition" could muster up courage and coolness enough to follow this example in large numbers and over widely-spread areas whether the prisons would be soon too full to hold them, and then some *attention of a practical kind* might be brought to bear on the connection (which is quite obvious) between lots of stuff to eat, empty stomachs, and *credit*, which might quite well be a

## PARADISE REPUDIATED

HORRORS OF GARDEN OF EDEN SEEN BY CULTURED CONTEMPORARY

### THE SISYPHUS COMPLEX

HOW can the world best profit from increasing leisure? asks the *Daily Mail*, and goes on to describe a congress in Berlin and Hamburg to which the chief nations have sent delegates, **to discuss those free hours which used to be everyone's hope, but which threaten to become everyone's embarrassment.**

*Everyone's embarrassment!*

The rationing of production, ever-more competent machines, and Labour's demand for still shorter hours **will maketo-morrow's generations** as independent as the Greeks served by their slaves in Athens.

*To-morrow's generations!*

To bestow judgment, interest, and contentment on unoccupied millions may be a task that will keep the Minister of Leisure extraordinarily busy in the world's future Governments.

*What Godlike beneficence! How Superior!*

On whether the broad margin of the day is used wisely will depend the world's future happiness, perhaps stability. What there will not have to be is mere idle loafing.

*No, by Gad, sir, flogging will be too good for them.*

# THE WISE VIRGINS

See back page.

National Dividend delivered free and spent freely by the recipients in decent restaurants.

Of course, it would be tough for the restaurants to begin with, but there is an old saying, "Cast thy bread upon the waters..."

"FIREWORKS"

### BIG WHITE CARSTAIRS

Carstairs was asked yesterday for his impressions of England, after his long absence abroad. He said, "What strikes me is the universal prosperity of the country. Everywhere one sees new branches of the big banks, new public assistance buildings, new workhouses. The people I met in Piccadilly and thereabouts had an air of well-being and confidence, and I noticed that the streets are full of music and singing."

Carstairs is to be the guest of honour of the Lesser Breeds Without The Law Society this week. — "Beachcomber" in the "Daily Express," July 22.

## STRAWS IN THE WIND

ARE YOU EATING THE RIGHT FOOD?

By ROBERT WAITHMAN

There must be cheaper food, or higher incomes, or both. The report, with a necessary piety, disclaims any intention of "entering into any criticism of commercial or agricultural policies."—*"News Chronicle,"* July 24.

### THE WORLD STARVES ITS WAY TO WAR

By RITCHIE CALDER

And the function of those State councils would be to see that adequate food was available for everyone, watch family budgets, control food resources.

"The question of income is at the root of the workers' nutrition problem."

"The main cause of malnutrition is poverty. Malnutrition can never be overcome when poverty is its principal cause, *except by increasing the income of the poor.*" —*"Daily Herald,"* July 24.

# THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND—DISASTER?

By Ezra Pound

THE corrosive nature of usury may perhaps be reckoned by the time required between events. In 1670 Richard Baxter sold his King and his Church. Within 110 years England had lost her American colonies—not because the inhabitants of those colonies were actuated by Anglophobia, but because the "indefinite middle" excreted by Baxter had been swallowed by, or had swallowed up, England.

The coincidence of Baxter's treason to the Anglican Church and the drift toward the founding of England's chief usury sore will strike all historians who have cast a glance at the "problem" of bank money.

### The Bank and its Profits

Paterson was soon telling his prospective investors that "the Bank hath profit on all the moneys which it creates out of nothing"—a bit of truth so buried under two centuries of filth that it needed the Macmillan excavating expedition to disinter it officially.

Baxter is the archetype of the kind of man which has made England detested. The spacious days, merrie England, green England, all went through this hole he bored in the bottom of England's boat; this defect of logic; a form of fallacy or cheat known to the earliest logicians and denounced in every elemental textbook on logic. The indefinite middle, the device dear to endowed professors.

Usury was a criminal and punishable offence *above* eight per cent. or above six per cent. *Therefore* it was legal up to the six per cent. or the eight per cent. Q.E.D. (The eight

per cent. law specifically stated that it, as civil law, was not concerned with ethics.) For details of this disastrous epoch of the Anglican Church's slither I am indebted to Henry Swabey, whose admirable monograph will, I hope, soon be available to all Social Crediters and to all parsons with an interest in history (ecclesiastic and human).

### Usury is Rotting Civilisation

It will, I trust, within another forty years be taken as axiomatic that wherever usury has triumphed, civilisation has rotted, the most loathsome species of men have risen to power, truth has withered, and the arts have puffed and gone flabby. The usurer dares not face accurate speech. Any writing where words are used with definite meaning affects him as light does a cockroach.

"The sword protects the ploughshare"? against foreign raiders; and arms, yes, the sword and the *Flammenwerfer* and the Big Bertha can be effective when the man behind the gun does the work, but the sword is no good against bank loans. Nothing but the common sense or the supreme desire for righteousness is any use against usury.

### We Lose America

Within a century of the triumph of Baxterism, England had, as we remarked, lost her American colonies. If Imperialism became spidery and the propaganda needed ever new and more Kiplonian rhetoric, I doubt if even the most slippery statesman or most avaricious gombeen man will think India and Africa were a satisfactory substi-

tute for what might have been a much more compact political entity.

The rabid Imperialist waving his never-by-the-sun-set-on flag can salivate a bit more at the thought of a WHOLE North-American continent, and perhaps perceive that the calf-worship of Baxter, Paterson, and their co-religionists is disruptive.

For two hundred years English Churchmen have been mainly desirous to IGNORE what has become of their church. The nineteenth century was THE century of fake mysteries.

### Emigration of the Poets

I have ceased not to point out that Landor left England, that Keats, Shelley, Byron, Beddoes and Browning left England. And I have asserted an Aristotelian faith that events follow causes.

If the British Bishops, Archbishops and laymen want to look up the respectable parts of their tradition they must go back to pre-Baxter'd era. After that there are a few minority wriggles and protests.

But with the triumph of Baxterism the, as we say in the U.S., "Episcopal Church" became a convenience which, as my Great Uncle Albert remarked, was likeable because it "interfered neither with a man's politics nor his religion."

The cult of KEEPING OFF dangerous topics is the Anglican cult to-day, and has been, I suppose, since 1670.

The assumption that anything not punishable by law was proper conduct is the quintessence of Baxterism.

Attempts to make a church out of make-

shifts or to maintain a religion on a collection of mental evasions do not inspire universal respect.

Admitting that a minority of Anglicans have wanted at times to have a religion, I am tempted to wonder (aloud) what sort they desire.

A rule of life, an hierarchy of values, a purification of that usually undefined entity, "the soul." Do our Anglican brethren expect to attain these by pre-Baxterian or post-Baxterian dogma and/or apologetics?

### The Church Disapproves.

It may be said, empirically, that the English Church does not proselyte. It disapproves.

By that I mean that the Anglican, as observed from without, appears to disapprove not only of all men other, but to be wholly free from any desire that they should join his communion. His church exists as a caste order. Having got rid of the 13 colonies, there remained 300,000,000 Hindus and mixed races where the Brahmin's tame usurers had effectively paralysed constructivity and co-operation. Another caste system was ready for England's supervision.

It don't look to me "a good life." I would willingly hear the Anglican case if any Anglican has the courage to state it, meaning: do the Lords Bishops think they can revive or regenerate; do they think the game worth the candle? Wouldn't ANY attempt at revival of what the reverendos call "spiritual life" lead the whole show plumb bang to Newman?

Have they got a leg to stand on for anything they accomplished from 1670 up to the recent assembly where they did distinguish between "work" and "employment"?



## G. W. L. DAY on THE NEVER NEVER BRIGADE

GREAT BRITAIN is the only country in the world where you can make a joke about having a drink. In other countries there is no sneaking feeling of guilt about going into a pub or having a nip between meals. On the Continent they see no harm in it and therefore it is no subject for mirth. They would as soon make jokes about shaving or having their supper.

The reason why we consider drink sinful in this country is partly because there are always a few people who will abuse any form of pleasure, and partly because of a deeply-rooted belief that anything which is pleasurable is *ipso facto* wrong. There is no doubt that the wives and families of drunkards, especially among the poorer classes, have a good deal to put up with.

With such influences at work, there has for many years been an energetic minority of aggressive teetotallers who wish to prevent their fellows from any further opportunities of having a drink. The Pussyfoot Party is stronger than most people imagine, and but for the powerful Parliamentary influence of the Brewers and Distillers it is possible that we should before now have tried the American experiment of Prohibition.

As it is, we haven't. On the contrary, we have been subjected to such a bombardment of propaganda from the advertising departments of the beer and stout manufacturers as has never before been known. Far from doing us any harm, it seems that these alcoholic beverages are the elixir of life. And yet in spite of all this, the consumption of drink seems to have been steadily declining.

Take, for instance, the figures for drunkenness. At the beginning of the present century the yearly convictions exceeded 200,000. By 1910 they had fallen to 162,000; in 1920 to 96,000; in 1927 to 79,000, and in 1934 to 39,748.

Even this does not tell the whole story. Each of these 39,748 cases refers to a conviction. In many instances a man was convicted over and over again and each time his offence helped to swell the total.

Many men, too, especially casuals searching for work, are apt to spend any surplus money on drink, mixing in with it "Red Biddy" and methylated spirits for the sake of cheapness.

"The vice," says the *Sunday Times*, "leaves the victim a physical wreck with hunted look, ashen complexion, and trembling limbs, and sometimes blindness and insanity are the end of the tragedy. Yet reformers denounce whiskey and beer, but ignore the growing danger from methylated spirits."

This last is very characteristic of the Never Never Brigade. They start off by banning something with the intention of making people good by compulsion. But in a short time the ban becomes more important in their eyes than the end in view. Having declared war on whiskey and beer, they find that the toppers and the deeply despondent take to methylated spirits. But what of that? The temperance reformers see only whiskey and beer bottles pouring out of the Devil's breweries and distilleries. Methylated spirits are outside their narrow category.

Here is another example. I was born at a small town in Hertfordshire which still boasts a greater number of pubs per head of population than any other town in England. The inhabitants, however, are not given to heavy drinking. But one day a Garden City was built close to us, from which licensed houses were rigorously excluded.

What was the result? The enlightened inhabitants used to visit us by the score in their sandals and hygienic clothing and make up for lost time. Indeed, I should say they did more than this. Later on, members of their Golf Club began to lay in a good store of spirits for the weekend, and the membership of the Club increased out of all proportion to the local enthusiasm for golf.

I mention this not in condemnation of the Garden Citizens—most of them lead a blameless life on nuts and Higher Thought—but to show that repressive

regulations usually have the opposite effect from that which is intended.

These figures of reduced drunkenness will no doubt be quoted by temperance reformers as proof of the efficacy of D.O.R.A. But is this claim justified? I doubt it. Hard drinking went naturally with the hearty, full-blooded life of the 'nineties. It does not go with the anaemic, care-ridden life of to-day.

Why shouldn't we all be allowed to drink if we want to? Social workers will perhaps think of brutal, drunken fathers and maudlin mothers in the slums. I suggest that if parents are brutes they are brutes whether they drink or not, and as proof of it I will point out that cruelty to children, according to the last report of the N.S.P.C.C., is worse to-day than ever before.

This old, old notion of making people good by force, where is the evidence of its efficacy? Has anyone ever met a good man who owed his virtue to statutory legislation?

On the other hand, there is any amount of evidence to show that restriction and deprivation produce vice. If you enquired into a hundred cases of men who behave badly to their wives and children, I am willing to bet that you would find that at least ninety of them had been thwarted in the fulfilment of their natural desires. There is more thwarted desire to-day than ever before, consequently there is more cruelty in people's homes.

The thing that would ameliorate these dreadful conditions is a general satisfaction of thwarted desires through the issue of National Dividends.

It might produce more drunkenness for the time being, but what of that? If I were a working-class wife I should not dislike a tyrant who was drunk more than a tyrant who was thwarted and sullen. In any case, if I drew a National Dividend, I should no longer be forced by the threat of starvation to endure his tyranny. I could afford to go away until he mended his ways.

### Overseas Notes

## A LEAD FROM VICTORIA

### CANADA

FROM all over Canada, cuttings have come in containing extracts from a series of articles by Sir Norman Angell attacking Social Credit, which appeared originally in the *Financial Post*. As is already well known to Social Crediters on this side, he has nothing new to say. In the series in question he says it at great length, and in common with Mr. Short of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, whose criticism was referred to in these notes last week, he relies largely upon Mr. Gaitskill's attack, which has already been answered.

It is a poor game trading on one's reputation as a pacifist to sell attacks on proposals which, if adopted, would remove the main cause of war, but so deep-rooted is Sir Norman's financial orthodoxy that it would seem that the one thing he is not prepared to do to prevent another war is to change the system which, if maintained, makes war inevitable.

### Small Fry

The *Montreal Herald* of July 11 reports that the Canadian Bank of Commerce has introduced what is described as a "personal loan service." This will provide loans for wage and salary earners and the professional classes, on the security of two guarantors, and a life policy taken out by the bank. Evidently all the big fish—the industrial and trading concerns—are already netted if the bank finds it necessary to go for small fry such as this.

If the majority of people in Canada could borrow in this way, using each other as guarantors and then unite in a refusal to repay, they would in effect secure a national dividend, for the "loss" to the banks would

only be a loss of balance in their books and need cost the depositors and shareholders nothing.

### Victoria is Unvictorian

The people of British Columbia received a jolt last month when a meeting of 500 rate-payers in its staidly respectable and very beautiful capital, passed a resolution in favour of a refusal to pay any increase in rates. This is quite a good start. Vancouver

value"—his name will go down in history. Should he fail he will discredit the Social Credit proposals in the eyes of the ignorant, and himself in the eyes of those who have trusted him.

### "Red-Hot Money"

The issue of so-called "Prosperity Bonds" in Alberta to pay for public works has now commenced. It will be remembered that these bonds depreciate unless stamped each week, the result being that people will spend them as quickly as possible to avoid the cost of stamping.

In commenting on the scheme *The Herald*, an Albertan paper, quotes Senator Glass of Virginia, who when the U.S. nationalised

## WHO HESITATES IS LOST

See back page.

should now go one better and refuse to pay any rates at all—or taxes.

It is to be hoped that the Social Crediters in B.C. are following this matter up. A successful strike of taxpayers would do more to break the financial stranglehold and usher in National Dividends than all the party politicians put together, whatever their label.

### March 3, 1937

This date is to be a red-letter day in the history of the Aberhart Government in Alberta, for, according to the *Ottawa Citizen* of July 15, it is the date named by Mr. Aberhart as that on which the payment of National Dividends will commence. To this end a call has been made for volunteers to assist in registering citizens, and it is probable that a special session of the legislature will be called for the autumn.

The people of Alberta have, and always have had, the good wishes of every Social Creditor. Should Mr. Aberhart succeed in issuing dividends on the terms of the pledge on our back page—"These dividends must not increase prices or taxes or deprive owners of their property or decrease its relative

gold, drew attention to the inscription on the dollar—"In God We Trust"—this, said he, should be replaced by "I hope that my redeemer liveth." This, *The Herald* suggests, would also make a suitable inscription for the prosperity bonds.

### A Snap Election

The newly-formed Social Credit Party in Manitoba has issued a seven-point programme, but it is doubtful if many candidates actually stood at the provincial election which was expected to take place in the autumn but was suddenly announced for July 27 by the Liberal Government in power. At the time of going to press no results have been received.

The party programme, like all party programmes, is a compromise. It provides for National Dividends and the institution of the "just price," neither of which are defined, and also provides for "fair wages," which, given National Dividends, the worker could secure for himself. It would appear to be intended to appeal to the socialistically-minded, for, according to one correspondent, some members of the party "range from pale pink to deep crimson"!

## FOR THE NEW READER

1. There is obvious and acute poverty.
  2. Most people have less than they want.
  3. There is a general feeling of fear and insecurity. Individuals fear the loss of their jobs, which means the loss of their incomes. Businesses fear the loss or shrinkage of their markets, which means the loss or shrinkage of their incomes. Nations fear one another. The whole world fears war.
  4. The shops are full of goods which the shopkeepers want to sell to the public who want them but cannot afford them.
  5. The factories are full of goods which the manufacturers want to sell to the shopkeepers.
  6. The transport undertakings, and all who provide service want to sell service.
  7. Each nation has so much goods and services that it strives to export to foreign markets.
  8. There are not enough buyers to provide the markets that nations, businesses or individuals need in order to get rid of their goods and services.
  9. The solution of all the troubles enumerated above lies in the hands of the voters of any democratic country.
  10. It is not to argue about causes, remedies, parties or persons, but to demand, clearly and unitedly an increased personal income for every individual—a National Dividend—to distribute what is now wasted or restricted.
  11. The demand must be made in such a way (see elector's demand on back page) that prices and taxes are not allowed to increase. No one need lose in this age of plenty.
  12. It is up to the people themselves to realise these obvious things, to put aside the futility of party politics, and to demand that the persons who are paid to represent them in Parliament shall urgently instruct (not beg) the Government to carry out the WILL OF THE PEOPLE.
- This is the simple means of solving The Great Universal Problem of Poverty in the Midst of Plenty, and the Root Cause of War. The time for action before the next great war is short; the matter is desperately urgent.

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## THE FIG TREE

A new quarterly review

edited by

Major C. H. DOUGLAS

The first number was published on June 24; subsequent issues will be in September, December and March

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Various literary features in prose and verse  
A penetrating survey of current affairs

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### OVERSEAS NOTES—continued

### NORWAY

A special number of the Norwegian advertising journal *Propaganda* has been issued for the visit of the Advertising Association's Convention on the S.S. "Voltaire" to Oslo. The editor is to be congratulated for including an article "The Problem that Advertising can not Solve," and the author, Mr. Robert Millar, for seizing the opportunity to draw the attention of these visitors to the greatest factor in "sales resistance" to-day—lack of purchasing power.

The article closes by a qualification of its title, for the problem, says the author, although insoluble by advertising, can be solved by advertising men. "If only 10 men of those on board the 'Voltaire' were convinced that it ought to be done, they could do it. Not by advertising goods where purchasing power is lacking, but by a mighty publicity effort to put over the solution that already lies to hand."

Better still by a "mighty publicity effort," not to "put over" anything, but to get people to realise their power as voters and to demand results. This calls neither for an attempt to turn a technical subject into slogans, nor for an intensive course of study by advertising experts to qualify as financial experts, it calls only for common-sense.

M.W.

## ACTIVE SERVICE

### Recruiting in South Wales

On Monday last, Colonel Creagh Scott spoke at Aberdare to an audience of about fifty, which included a number who had heard him on his last visit. From the remainder he received approximately 60 per cent. signatures for work.

On Tuesday and Wednesday he took open-air meetings at Cardiff Docks and Splott, where he spoke from a cart in the street.

From these meetings he obtained approximately 45 per cent. and 33 per cent. respectively.

He has adopted new tactics on calling for workers' signatures. At the conclusion of his address he invites all those who agree with him to remain and "dismisses" the remainder.

Canadian Social Crediters visiting England are invited to call or 'phone

He then impresses on those present the importance of realising their individual responsibility and calls upon them to do something instead of "just gaping, talking and wrangling."

The best thing they can do is to sign on as workers and go round every dwelling in the district, giving all the time they can spare each day and each week.

He finishes up on a negative note, urging them not to sign if they do not wish to help themselves and their children, and advises them to go about grousing against themselves, and not the government and the politicians.

These remarks were received by the majority with amusement and applause. He also caused merriment in his reference to Sir Kingsley Wood as the "Minister of Malnutrition."

Colonel Scott has booked the fortnight, November 21 to December 5, when it is hoped to arrange two or three meetings per night over a wide area.

Working in the Birmingham district, two pairs of workers collected 95 and 92 in one-and-a-half hours. They can do with a few more workers.

It is RESULTS and not OPINIONS in Colchester! "Just lately we have done a big block of council houses. The results prove to us that we are on the right track. It amazes me that there should ever have been any opposition at all on the part of those who have the slightest glimmering of the truths contained in the teachings of Douglas—I mean opposition to the Electoral Campaign. What else could such people as myself work at to relieve our feelings of impotence?"

From Hastings comes a report that experience on the job of the Electoral Campaign is showing that those who were pessimistic have been, and are being, proved wrong. Each week has shown an increase in signed pledges obtained for the same period of time worked. Three workers have obtained 134 signatures in one hour, nearly one signature per worker for every one-and-a-third minutes worked. This, it is determined, is merely a shadow of the Things (and results) to Come.

## THE INSTITUTE OF EXPORT

A LETTER of considerable importance has just come into my hands. It is dated June 12 and emanates from "The Institute of Export," with an address in Westminster, and contains such eminent names as Lord Meston, Sir Ernest Benn, Sir Harry MacGowan and Sir Francis Goodenough.

"This Institute," the letter says, "has urged on many occasions that it is a national duty to export—that every producer or manufacturer should ascertain if, and precisely to what extent, his goods will sell abroad. Hitherto the plea has been advanced on commercial grounds alone. Recent shadows on the political horizon leading to our extensive re-armament programme, which itself introduces the risk of apathy to export, prompt me to draw attention to the part which export trade can and does play in the maintenance of national safety."

Setting on one side for a moment the fascinating speculation as to whether the apathy to export is or is not to be ascribed to the propensity to consume, I cannot refrain from indicating certain sound and perhaps, unfortunately, insoluble drawbacks to the programme urged upon us by this institute.

### EXPORTS MEAN IMPORTS

The unwelcome truth is that we cannot afford to import. Already we are living beyond our means of providing work. It is a well-known fact that a single imported egg may cause a whole family to suffer years of malnutrition. Statistics show that, until they were emptied into the river, the shiploads of Russian butter threatened to put the entire

that I am fully alive to the Merchant Marine's contribution towards the last War. IT WAS VERY LARGELY THE UNWITTING CAUSE OF THE WAR.

Nor am I ignorant of the appalling danger that without the Merchant Marine

THERE MIGHT HAVE BEEN NO WAR AT ALL.

Such a state of affairs is as intolerable to me as it is to Sir Ernest Benn, for instance, or Sir Francis Goodenough. History rises up in instant protest against the deprivation of so rich a chapter in her annals. Literature shrinks with horror from a world innocent of the memoirs of Mr. Lloyd George or Mr. Churchill. Moreover, the unthinkable situation of the unemployment problem today could not be faced at all, had there remained alive ten million more men to congest the labour exchanges, force up prices and still further reduce demand.

"Clearly, therefore, unless we are to be exposed to the well-known risks, we must do all we can to justify shipowners maintaining their fleets at required strength. That means more and more exports and yet hitherto there has been no concerted effort to make the country export-minded, no specialised instruction to induce and qualify people to take up export as a career."

And obviously something ought to be done about it. We can call to mind large numbers of people who certainly ought to be induced to take up export as a career.

This is the kind of thing which the Popular Front might well adopt and develop, with suitable modifications. The aims of the

## THE GAME IS WITH YOU

See back page.

West Country upon a margarine basis for a generation to come. Are not the men of Kent at this moment plunged into a procession to the last man over the tithe question, solely because someone has been buying too many tins of imported peaches?

These facts must be faced. At the same time there is much to be said for the other side:

"The contribution to the Great War of 1914-1918 by the Mercantile Marine is too well known to need recall. What, however, would have been the position without it?"

I am not unaware of these arguments. Let me assure Lord Meston and his confrères

Popular Front have purposely been left as vague and undefined as possible, in order to produce a complete fluidity—one might almost say liquefaction—of ideas. The leaders would find no difficulty in incorporating the Institute's programme into the party's policy—indeed in five minutes over a glass of stout the Committee could completely re-sloganise the whole movement.

I suggest that the watchword "Export Everything" may be one likely to invoke a large measure of zealous enthusiasm throughout the distressed areas.

O. WATT GARBAGE

### HEARD IN THE QUEUE (at a Labour Exchange)

"I should think the £300 millions Chamberlain's going to find for defence will give some of us a bit of work," said Number One hopefully.

"Ay, that it will," said a man with a Scots accent.

"Yes," said the man in front, "have you ever considered that when we've worked and made the guns, ships and aeroplanes for that money, and having earned and spent it, we shall STILL OWE IT?"

A stunned silence.

"You are always asking for work," went on the man in front, "and in the long run it means you are asking for WAR. If you had the sense to ask for your own share of the nation's credit (in which we each have property rights by inheritance) in the form of NATIONAL DIVIDENDS, you could have avoided means tests, poverty, the coming war, unnecessary labour, and the robbery that will put you in debt for the wages you will have to earn in the new preparation for destruction."

### ELECTORS' LEAFLETS

#### Demand National Dividends

##### Leaflet No. 4 (revised)

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

##### Leaflet No. 5

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

##### Leaflet No. 6

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

#### The Dean of Canterbury's Forms.

Combined letter and pledge form.

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

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

## What to Read

### The Works of Major C. H. Douglas

Economic Democracy (4th Edition) 1934) ... 3s. 6d.

The original statement of the philosophy and proposals of Major Douglas.

Credit-Power and Democracy (4th Edition, 1934) ... 3s. 6d.

One of these two books is essential for the serious student.

Social Credit (3rd Edition, 1933) ... 3s. 6d.

Contains the philosophical background of the subject and includes the Draft Scheme for Scotland.

The Control and Distribution of Production (2nd Edn., 1934) ... 3s. 6d.

Warning Democracy (2nd Edition, 1934) ... 3s. 6d.

Two collections of speeches and articles treating the subject from different angles.

The Monopoly of Credit ... 3s. 6d.

The latest technical exposition, and includes the Statement of Evidence before the Macmillan Committee.

These Present Discontents: The Labour Party and Social Credit 1s. 0d.

The Nature of Democracy ... 6d.

The Buxton Speech.

The Use of Money ... 6d.

The Christchurch Speech.

Money and the Price System ... 3d.

The Oslo Speech (reduced price for quantities).

Social Credit Principles ... 1d.

### By Other Writers

The Douglas Manual, by Philip Mairet ... 5s. 0d.

The Meaning of Social Credit (4th Edition of "Economic Nationalism," renamed), by Maurice Colbourne ... 3s. 6d.

The Social Credit Pamphleteer ... 3s. 6d.

Money in Industry, by M. Gordon Cumming ... 3s. 6d.

The A.B.C. of Social Credit, by E. Sage Holter ... 2s. 6d.

Property, Its Substance and Value, by Le Comte W. G. Serra ... 2s. 6d.

Life and Money, by Eimar O'Duffy ... 2s. 6d.

You and Parliament, by Dr. Tudor Jones ... 1s. 0d.

What's Wrong With the World? by G. W. L. Day ... 1s. 0d.

This Leads to War, by G. W. L. Day ... 1s. 0d.

Christian Economics, by Brian Dunningham ... 1s. 0d.

Banking and Industry, by A. W. Joseph ... 6d.

Introduction to Social Credit, by M. Gordon Cumming ... 6d.

Poverty Amidst Plenty, by C. F. J. Galloway ... 6d.

Poverty Amidst Plenty, by the Earl of Tankerville ... 6d.

Social Credit and the War on Poverty, by the Dean of Canterbury ... 6d.

What is this Social Credit? by A. L. Gibson ... 6d.

Short Papers on Money, by the Marquis of Tavistock ... 6d.

The B.B.C. Speech and The Fear of Leisure, by A. R. Orage ... 6d.

The Sanity of Social Credit, by Maurice Colbourne ... 6d.

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An Open Letter to a Professional Man, by Bonamy Dobree ... 6d.

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Why Poverty in the Midst of Plenty? by the Dean of Canterbury ... 4d.

The Abolition of Poverty, by R. S. J. Rands ... 4d.

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Economics for Everybody, by Elles Dee ... 3d.

The Remedy for the Farmer's Plight, by Lt.-Colonel J. Creagh Scott ... 3d.

The Douglas Theory and its Communal Implications, by Fred Tait ... 3d.

Social Credit, by A. Hamilton McIntyre, C.A. ... 3d.

Social Credit Restated. A Rejoinder to Prof. Corkey, M.A., Ph.D., M.P. ... 3d.

How to Get What You Want, by G. W. L. Day and G. F. Powell ... 2d.

A Simple Outline of Douglas Social Credit, by R. S. J. Rands ... 1½d.

(Or 5s. a hundred, post free.) False Prophets and False Profits, by W. Adams ... 1d.

A Christian's Resolutions, by the Dean of Canterbury (1s. 2d. a hundred) ... ½d.

Postage extra.

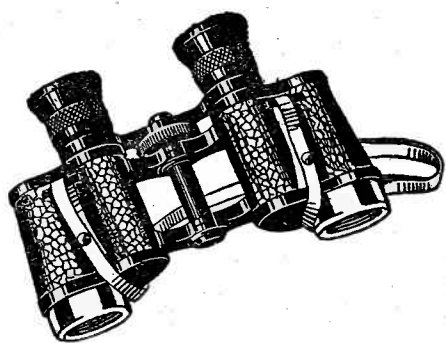
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# CORRESPONDENCE

## Holiday Task

I shall welcome the new SOCIAL CREDIT wholeheartedly, for I have for some time recognised the need for a publication which would expound the simple Douglas philosophy without giving the casual reader the impression that Social Credit is something complicated, involved, and difficult to understand, as it has been misrepresented to be.

I sincerely trust that readers will not "treasure" their copies, but leave them in 'bus, tram, train, or restaurant for the benefit of others.

At this time of the year we are scattering all over the country on holidays, and many of us are temporarily sojourning in small towns and villages where our creed is not known. Many of these places have Social Institutes, Reading Rooms, and other places where the local people foregather. If Social Crediters feel grateful for the benefit derived from their holidays, I ask them to express it in practical form, by discovering such a centre in their holiday resort and sending half-a-crown to headquarters as a three months' subscription so that a copy of SOCIAL CREDIT may be sent weekly by post to augment the supply of magazines available for the residents. In many of these small places there is very little interest outside weather, crops, bad trade and such like subjects, but the ground, in all probability, is fertile.

I am making a start myself with the Aberdovey Institute.  
Birmingham. ISLWYN

## "Modern Times"

One wonders how many film-goers appreciated the deep pathos back of Charlie Chaplin's latest — "Modern Times" — the factory scene with its continual speeding up urge under televised direction of a manager in whose eyes men existed as numbers, not human souls. Our hero's breakdown because of this madding rush — the unemployed processions — the pathetic figure of the girl of the water-front, all, yes! we must admit it — true to life, lived under present economic conditions.

In the cinema in which the writer saw this film, much laughter prevailed, forcing the question as to whether the purpose of the picture "went home."

If all who have and will see this film realise that it is within their power to remove the cause of the tragedy there portrayed, Charlie Chaplin will indeed have served his day and generation.

The picture leaves a heartache, the query of the little heroine, "What's the use of trying?" haunts the memory — because thousands are asking the same question hourly and daily. The use of trying finds its keynote in Major Douglas's philosophy, thus kindling the embers of faith and hope, so that ere long, the fire long smouldering will blaze, and in its warmth all those pathetic "humans," so ably portrayed in "Modern Times," will find comfort and happiness, the collective heritage partakable under the Social Credit plan.

Plymouth RENEÉ RULE  
[We commented on the film "Modern Times" on the front page of our February 28 issue.—Ed.]

# FORTUNE'S FORELOCK

See back page.

## Announcements & Meetings

Notices will be accepted in this column from affiliated Groups 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**  
Next public meeting, September 4. Meeting place to be announced later. Hon. Secretary: 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.

There will be an Open-Air Meeting at 8 p.m. on Monday, August 10, at St. Leonard Street, S.W.1, near Victoria Station. Please support.  
All enquiries should be addressed to the Honorary Secretary: Capt. T. H. Story, 28, Ashburnham Gardens, Upminster, Essex.

**The United Democrats**  
WALLASEY DIVISIONAL GROUP CAMPAIGNERS WANTED  
Members and enquirers meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 8 p.m., at 48, Church Street, Egremont.

**Bound Volumes**  
Orders for bound copies of Volume II of SOCIAL CREDIT (from February 8 to August 2 last year) can be accepted. These volumes include a comprehensive index.  
Separate indexes for Volume II are available at 6d. each, post free. Apply SOCIAL CREDIT, 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2.

## Holiday & Shopping Guide

LOCAL as well as national business people are invited to use this column. Rate, 1s. a line. All readers are urged to support all advertisers.

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Week-ends or holidays in quiet, unspoilt country. All diets, home farm produce of highest quality. Garage. 5s. to 7s. 6d. a day. John Swift, Parsonage Farm, Little Saling, near Braintree, Essex. Highly recommended.

**To Let**  
Furnished cottage with lounge hall, living room, kitchenette, two bedrooms (3 beds and bed-settee); Bournemouth Pavilion, etc., 20 minutes by 'bus; close to golf links. Woodland and moorland walks nearby. Full particulars and photo on receipt of stamped addressed envelope to Miss McCallum, The Cottage, West Parley, Wimborne. Booked July 27 to August 24, August 24 to September 5. Terms: To end of June, 35s. weekly; July to September, 2 1/2 guineas weekly, payable to the Secretariat, as a contribution to the funds from the owner.

**Scarborough.**—Will lady (animal lover) join another, sunny bungalow with garden, permanent, only 18s. weekly, board and attend self. 18, Cross Lane.

**Walker-on-Tyne.**—Workmen or married couple coming to Walker-on-Tyne find home comfort at 574, Welbeck Road.

**Isle of Man.**—Comfortable Apartments or Board. A. Welham, 3, Alberta Drive, Onchan, Douglas, I.O.M.

**Unemployed active Social Creditor** desires commence business own account. Would anyone consider financing? Box L.X., this paper.

## THE POLICEMAN'S LOT

Car parked outside a shop in Boscombe. A policeman's face is suddenly seen to be filling up the window, and a would-be stern voice says: "Don't you know you're on the bus stop? If you want to park somewhere, take a tip from me and don't park on a bus stop."

"I'm very sorry, I didn't see it was a bus

stop. I just saw it was the Maypole Dairy, and stopped."

A nod dismissed the incident as forgiven and forgotten, and the official expression suddenly changed. "What's all this on the back of the car?"

"It's about National Dividends and the abolition of poverty."

"Nothing to do with Stalin, is it?"


"Nothing whatever. It's just common-sense. There's plenty of everything so there's no need for poverty. Everybody's beginning to realise it. There's no need to take anything away from anybody, because there's more than enough for all. Haven't you heard anything about this movement?"

"Well, as a matter of fact I've been reading about it lately. A paper was brought into the station about a month ago and some of us are very interested in it and would like to know more about it."

"Take this paper"—handing him the current number of SOCIAL CREDIT—"and pass it round. You ought to take it in; it's only tuppence and it will tell you all about the movement and the progress it's making all over the world."

"Right, thank you, I will." D.B.

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"The Restoration of Property," by Hilaire Belloc, is now on sale. 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.

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### 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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THE FORM BELOW CAN BE USED TO RECRUIT A NEW READER  
GET THAT FRIEND OF YOURS TO SIGN ONE OF THEM

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To Mr.....  
Please supply me weekly with a copy of SOCIAL CREDIT.  
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Address.....  
Fill in this and hand it to your Local Newsagent.

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For 12 months I enclose 10s.  
For 6 months I enclose 5s.  
Post this to SOCIAL CREDIT,  
163A, Strand, London, W.C.2

# COME AND GET IT

IT IS NECESSARY TO APPLY  
IN ORDER TO GET THE NEW  
FREE SUPPLEMENT

When dinner is ready in the timber forests of North America the lumber camp cooks, after a last look at the great mess of pork and beans, and the raisin pie, go to the cook-house door and yell "Come and Get It!"

The lumber jacks know what to do about it. Do you?

CIRCUMSTANCES have compelled us to limit the issue of our free supplement to those who have fulfilled certain conditions (if you have not applied, be sure to read carefully the instructions in the last two sections of this article), but there are those among our readers who have urged us to make no conditions and issue it free to all.

We sympathise most heartily with this sentiment, which reminds us of the robust and sanguine Scot who complained that the draft Social Credit Scheme for Scotland allowed for a Dividend of only three pounds a week per family. He wanted it to be five pounds at least.

Well, we should like to do it. We want everyone to have not merely our confidential supplement, but we want, too, National Dividends distributed to us and to every Briton so that we can buy all we want of the goods that are now destroyed and the production that is restricted.

We cannot arrange for either by our own unaided efforts. With the whole-hearted help and co-operation of present and future supporters nothing is impossible.

Meanwhile we are determined to seize the opportunity which is offered

by the growing popularity of this paper. Already our circulation is many times greater than all other British Social Credit papers put together, but it must go further; it must appeal to the widest public.

For a long time we have been sure that the general public was uninterested in, and even impatient of, the space taken up in his twopennyworth by technical or internal material. We have been sure that if we are to make a fresh big advance of sales through the newsagents we must remove these private communications, and give to the general public, and especially to the new reader what he is entitled to expect for his twopence.

The free supplement will therefore contain the technical, private, and at times confidential material which is of useful interest only to those who have already decided that the best course to adopt to get what they want is to follow the lead of Major Douglas.

That it will reach them is assured by the dual qualification that is required of those who wish to receive the supplement.

## GAINS ALL ROUND

The reader of SOCIAL CREDIT will get full measure of the **philosophy** of

Douglas, related to the events of the week. He will no longer be embarrassed with technical and internal matters which are of interest to a section only of our readers.

The newsagent will have a paper to sell which he can be sure of attracting custom, repeat orders, and recommendations.

The editor will not be debarred, as in the past, from passing on certain kinds of confidential information to those who will know what use to make of it. This privilege, which would have been extremely useful on a certain occasion about twelve months ago, will be willingly foregone if certain of our plans for the supplement come to pass.

While those staunch followers of Douglas, to whom certain pages of SOCIAL CREDIT have been devoted in the past, will get what they want in a form more acceptable to them in the pages of the supplement.

## WHAT YOU HAVE TO DO

In order to receive the new free Confidential Supplement **you must apply for it**, and give an undertaking to treat its contents as confidential. This may be done upon the Application Form below.

The supplement will be sent free of charge to all such applicants who have or obtain the following **dual** qualification:

**1. That they are registered subscribers to the funds of the Social Credit Secretariat Limited.**

Applicants who are not so registered will receive particulars of how they may become registered. This supplement is one of the many additional and improved services which the Secretariat has set itself to give those who are supporting it.

**2. That they are direct subscribers to SOCIAL CREDIT.**

This qualification is imposed upon us by practical difficulties of cost and distribution. We cannot supply a confidential supplement through the newsagents, so it will be sent inside the subscribers' issue of SOCIAL CREDIT, thus saving postage.

## YOU HAVE BEEN WARNED

Fill in and post the application form below. Remember that your application will tell us how many to print. Waste no time, therefore; do not leave everything to the last minute like the foolish virgins in the parable.

**Are you a registered subscriber—do you know what it means?**

If you apply this week there will be time for you to find out in readiness to receive the first supplement.

## SPECIAL CONFIDENTIAL SUPPLEMENT TO SOCIAL CREDIT

### Form of Application

I wish to receive the Special Confidential Supplement to SOCIAL CREDIT, and if I am not already qualified for this I wish to become so. I hereby undertake to treat the contents of the Supplement as strictly confidential.

Signed.....

Address.....

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

## THE JOURNALIST'S JUMP

Unlimited variety is his keynote, and this is how it goes:

*Monday*—Mummy wrapped in manuscripts.

*Tuesday*—Cloudburst at Sittingbourne.

*Wednesday*—Women as Food Faddists.

*Thursday*—Well, on Thursday he may get his High Jump—social credit—and mostly he fails to clear it.

"It seem as if events are in the pay of social credit," and it is certain that the procession of those same events, pressing on towards the climax which Douglas has foreseen will bring increasing publicity for Social Credit.

The firm grip on reality and its making over into human institutions which is "Douglas," may be depicted in a light-hearted spirit—but it needs roots; and these are not in fads or figments, but in facts. And journalists need these roots—to jump!

Press men and those who move in the newspaper world will agree that to penetrate the press is an imperative activity. They are asked to write X.R., Social Credit Secretariat, 163A, Strand, W.C.2.

## ARMAMENTS AND COTTON DEMAND

Cotton is still cheap according to one large section of the market. There is another view that there will be a small setback followed by further advances.

Demand is still increasing in America and Britain. Rearmament will undoubtedly have an effect on British consumption. Gas masks are to be made of cotton. A great deal of military equipment has a cotton base. The coarsest types are used for gun cotton, which the munition factories must be using in large quantities now.

The technical position of the market is reasonably good, and it is expected that improving relationship between supply and demand will have further effects on price.—*"Evening Standard," July 22, 1936.*

Three cheers for poison gas! It helps us "to turn the corner."

## SOCIAL CREDIT CONFIDENTIAL SUPPLEMENT

The First Issue Will Include:

THE ASHRIDGE SPEECH ..... By MAJOR C. H. DOUGLAS  
SOCIAL CREDIT IN SUMMARY ..... By L. D. BYRNE  
SOCIAL CREDIT PROGRESS OVERSEAS ..... By M.W.  
FOREIGN EXCHANGES ..... By R. L. NORTHBRIDGE  
GERMANY'S BLOCKED MARKS ..... By W. L. BARDSLEY  
ABERHART AND DOUGLAS ..... A COMMENTARY

And other contributions on

The Campaign, Social Credit, the Movement, and the Secretariat.

## ELECTORAL CAMPAIGN

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

### We Will Abolish Poverty Elector's Demand and Undertaking

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

## BOOK REVIEW

### Collective Security\*

It required a great effort of will to read this lecture through to the end. I could not escape the conviction that Professor McNair was weaving dreams of fantastic nonsense around theories based chiefly upon expediency. One would think that if a system of law is to differ in principle from that of the jungle, it should be based upon foundations of justice. To dress up theories of international law in pompous phrases, like collective security, which tend to obscure the fact that the theories themselves are divorced from reality and the canon of truth, is a poor business.

I could not help thinking what a wonderful revelation it would be to the learned professor to spend three years living on the dole and the "Means Test" relief, in a district, say, like Jarrow. Its effect (if he survived) would at least bring him up against reality and the meaning of the term "security," shorn of its spell-binding adjectives. He might come to realise from the experience that the spirit of life and the forces of human relationships cannot be confined or governed by the dead letter of theoretical law systems which ignore the common, though true, principles of human existence. J.C.

\*Collective Security, an Inaugural Lecture by Arnold D. McNair, LL.D. Cambridge University Press. 1s. 6d.

By giving up several short-distance services, abandoning 15 aerodromes (13 of them in Germany), and concentrating on the traffic in larger aircraft, the [Lufthansa] company was able to improve its financial position.—*"The Times," June 27, 1936.*

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