REARMAMENT NEED NOT BURDEN US

To the Editor of the "Western Daily Press":

I have read with interest your article on the subject of rearmament and would like to make some points that I believe are relevant. The current emphasis on rearmament is due to the threat of another war, which could have devastating consequences for the global economy.

Firstly, I believe that the creation of a strong military is crucial for national security. Without a strong military, we are vulnerable to attacks from other countries. It is essential that we invest in our military to protect ourselves and our allies.

Secondly, I think that the emphasis on rearmament should not be at the expense of other important areas such as education and healthcare. These sectors are crucial for the development of a strong society and should not be neglected.

In conclusion, I believe that rearmament is necessary, but it should be done in a balanced and responsible manner. We should ensure that our military investments do not come at the expense of other vital areas.

Yours sincerely,

[Name]

Let's hope for a peaceful future.
The outing of a section of the public will be the downfall of their country's money. British, French and United States Governments are reckoning on the franc falling in value. Expect a violent public outcry—a demand for the adjudication of the defaulters as bankrupts. It was felt that starting a factory in such circumstances would be unfair to the local inhabitants and unfair to the unemployed in the United States, where it might be established instead.

Wherever the rights or wrongs of it, the only fact is that countries on the other side, South Wales and Lancashire were suffer ing for it. The British Government, Ministry, recognizing the "wider considerations" involved, would seek a site in Lancashire.

Great Taxation Fraud
TAXATION takes money out of our pockets so that we cannot spend it on the things we want. That is unpleasant for us and it is also bad for those who wish to sell us the things which they want to make and also to replace their own. In effect it is to prevent people buying some of the things that exist, or could be produced in abundance.

Even if the money taken from us in taxation were paid over to Government servants, the balance which we are to take for to us for that purpose is so small that it is a sacrificial thing we want to pay; and that the producers cannot afford to sell certain goods in order that non-producers may have them. That is just something that would not be a tax. So no machinery now is there plenty for everyone. Taxation is completely out of date. It is a survival of the days of scarcity.

Robbery in Kenya
THERE is, or could be, plenty in the world if any other part of the world. In spite of the fact that the Government has put an extra taxation on the people of Kenya. Hitherto there has been no income tax in Kenya. But the firm, the factory, or the office, he said. There are things to do and to be done to produce. That is why politicians guide the countries in the world—because they want to prevent people buying any of the things that exist, or could be produced in abundance.

The attitude of politicians and economists and Governmental administration was display for all to see. The Ministry of Agriculture, at Shell House, London, last night, addressed a public meeting.

"The only device which has yet discovered, by which the wealth of society can be distributed, is by work in the field, the factory, or the office," he said. There is a possibility of this being produced. That is why politicians guide the countries in the world's produce. That is why politicians guide the countries in the world. But the firm, the factory, or the office, he said. There are things to do and to be done to produce. That is why politicians guide the countries in the world—because they want to prevent people buying any of the things that exist, or could be produced in abundance.

"The municipal councils of Koinange, Karonga, Adak, and Kaimba are determined to stop the advertisements of shopkeepers. But when the shops close, led the shopping hour, to determine the amount of taxes, they found that it would be a day's work to advertise—"The Star," December 2, 1956.

For five years and more such immense pressure of goods have been had to private trade that the shipping-exports countries that Governments have tried to restrict production, and it has been done by an act to raise the maximum bankruptcy of overseas farmers. "For instance, the year 1917-January 1, 1918."

"The future is full of anxiety. Forecasting a variable wine this year, the present indications suggest that the wine-growing countries in this winter put down growing prices to the world."

"The world wheat shortage, which is raising the price of bread and bringing fortunes to speculators in Chicago, London, and other international markets is causes anxiety in every country in the world."

THE TIMES, January 11, 1956.

WHY PAY TAXES?
WHY PAY TAXES? By the Dean of Canter
bury, C. H. Douglas. £1. 3d.

WHY PAY TAXES? By the Dean of Canter
bury, C. H. Douglas. £1. 3d.

WHEN TO JOIN THE REGULAR ARMY (25s, 10s, 5s, 3s, 1s, 6d.)

WHY PAY A PROFIT? By G. H. Douglas. 6d.

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THE TIMES, January 11, 1956.
MENDING... Old Socks, Old Clothes, Old Toys: Is It The Woman's Job?

By Mrs. B. M. PALMER

WHY have women not realised the full contents of the franchise? Why have they been usual, allowed themselves to be led by their monarch and, and saved the Parliamentary Vote for Elections only?

A franchise is a charter of liberty: it is useless in other and better ways than putting a paper in a ballot box, in the favour of a Conservative or a Tory representative.

It is a symbol of a power which can and should be absolute Parliament, i.e., the "Will of the People." I think women have failed to use this power effectively. I think it is time they sat up and took notice, and did so. It is in fact almost too late.

In our suffragette days there was a book called "This Man-made World." It was America—sanguine and fairly informing. It pointed to the mess that purely masculine management had produced. This can be safely said still to be true.

If only in England, where the women outnumber the men to the tune of hundreds of thousands, there had been any really independent, individual thought or action taken, much that is now in the melting-pot might have been saved.

It has been suggested that they should "appeal to the mothers" through the children.

I disagree.

The mothers have the most important job in the world, and if it is properly done it is a full-time job, too full sometimes.

I will appeal to the millions of girls who are not mothers—even if they are some of them, I mean.

I ask them to remember that they are "surplus" women, which means that millions of them never will be mothers—or unless we set to work to make polygamy legal.

Five out of six of these girls can, if they choose, make their mark on civilization.

Now is the appointed time. Very soon it may be too late. We are within measurable distance of the next world war. It will, unless we unite, decimate our men for the second time in 20 years.

The united action of the million or so old, old and young, would go an appreciable way to doing it.

Who will join hands today to form a nucleus, to make the core of an army of women voters who can and will bring pressure to bear upon the so-called "representatives" of the people of England, assembled in Parliament at Westminster?

The suffragettes "marched on Westminster." It may be necessary to do so again.

Let us meet and discuss the ideas—the possibilities—and others.

Anyone interested in meeting Miss de Castro personally can do so by appointment via Mrs. Palmer.

WHEN WE WAKE UP.

By M. B. de CASTRO

WHY have women not realised the full contents of the franchise? Why have they

beated. Eight such may be deduced, attainable within a reasonable time, and have a universal application. Their demand being for results and not for methods.

A meeting will be held at Exeter, Hall on Thursday, February 11, at 7.30. Women specially urged to come.

The success of Mrs. Billington-Greig's admirable proposal will depend upon the decisions of the women voters who can and will bring pressure to bear upon the so-called "representatives" of the people of England, assembled in Parliament at Westminster.

On my wife and I lived in a dreary suburb. We jogged along. Then I got a rise, rather a big one.

"My wife knew what she wanted, and quite soon, somehow, it became what she

She is not going to South Africa with unlimited cash at her fingertips, and unlimited possibilities of spending it.

She is to represent a dress designer, an interior decorator, and a jeweller, who are providing her with an outfit worthy of a princess, and jewellery to the value of £2,000.

She is an ambassador of trade—a walking advertisement.

Lack of Food—or Money

THERE is at least one English woman who can buy anything she wants.

Mrs. Eugenie Daubeny is said to have the world's best job. She is going out to South Africa with unlimited cash at her fingertips, and unlimited possibilities of spending it.

She is to represent a dress designer, an interior decorator, and a jeweller, who are providing her with an outfit worthy of a princess, and jewellery to the value of £2,000.

She is an ambassador of trade—a walking advertisement.


OCTOBER-TUDE (2nd Edition 1932) (A complete statement of the current economic scheme for the mining industry) 30. 6d.

SOCIAL CREDIT (2nd Edition 1933) (The philosophical background of Social Credit, and the draft scheme for Scotland) 30. 6d.

The following are SIX STANDARD WORKS by Major C. H. DOUGLAS:

"The nature of the naturalist;" By C. H. Douglas 30. 6d.

"The nature of social credit;" By L. D. Byrne 30. 6d.

"Introduction to social credit;" By C. H. Douglas 30. 6d.

"Poverty among peasants;" By C. F. J. Galloway 30. 6d.

"The earth's productivity;" By The Earl of Marchin Inchiquin 30. 6d.

"Social credit and the war on poverty;" By C. H. Douglas 30. 6d.

"The dawn of the new era;" By C. H. Douglas 30. 6d.

"A new letter to a politician;" By Mrs. Bettina Douglas 30. 6d.

"What is this social credit?" By A. A. Douglas 30. 6d.

"The need of the world;" By C. H. Douglas 30. 6d.

"Social credit and the war on poverty;" By The Earl of Marchin Inchiquin 30. 6d.

"The nature of Democracy;" By Malet C. H. Douglas (Quarterly 3s. 6d. or 10s. a year)

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THE NATURE OF SOCIAL CREDIT, By A. A. Douglas 6d.

THE TRENDS OF SOCIAL CREDIT, (2nd Edition, revised and enlarged) (The latest technical exposition, with the Statements of Evidence before the Macmillan Committee) 6d.
The Great Illusion

O F the sorest ways of paralyzing action that could and should be taken is to propagate the idea that it can't be done. The shadow of somebody else who happens to be somewhere else also.

A more arithmetically inconsistent—

but how readily it takes root in the minds of men, so easily is it exploited and capitalised in it; it provides a plausible (though, false) escape from personal responsibility.

The ostrich, when it buries its head in the sand, deduces itself that by banishing its own sight the hunter is thereby banished as well.

In many movements today much well-meaning effort is directed towards—

or worse—by illusory methods like that of the ostrich. Yet their objectives may be as sound as the ostrich's desire to escape the hunter.

I T is one of the greatest of modern illusions that a problem becomes easier to solve the bigger it can be made. Matters of a purely national concern are submitted to the ballot of national, political issues, and become the subject of World Conferences, each of which ends in frustration and the preparation for another.

The eyes of the fool are in the ends of the mouth.

For twenty years men have sought peace in leagues and conferences of nations, generally ignoring that was within their own frontiers—

the war between debasement and creditors—

which has its casualties in prisons, casual wards and workhouses, in distressed areas, shums and mortuaries.

If we set about achieving peace in Britain, everyone who has done anything practical and concrete towards world peace.

By the way, never elsewhere to do something before was there anything else possible to any part (which needs no consent or conference of foreigners), the next war is certain.

Many have concentrated on disarmament, as the elusive of achieving peace.

But armaments do not fight, men do; and in the eyes of the nations, the real peace has no need nor fear of arms. A BENEATH the universal chasing of shadows lies the false assumption that what cannot act individually and nationally without international cooperation.

The same illusive principle is urged against the practical proposition of Social Credit, by vague references to the International, Exchanges, and forebearing of domestic credit abroad. Ridiculous, bogey!

To suffer the tyranny of scarcity—and, for millions of our people, utter destitution—

in order to sustain our financial credit—

we must act if we want peace and plenty in our time.

Nothing is as sound as the ostrich's desire to escape the hunter.

Real peace has no need nor fear of arms.

That is the truth of men and men, not parties, nations, not classes, nor parties.

There are no distressed areas, there are only minds.

"I'm only one man," says the mind seeking escape in the false slogan that the bird is greater than the individual.

We are all "only one" and each of us must act, and so we must seek, and do what we will in our time.

This is the truth of men and men, not parties, nations, not classes, nor parties.

The Social Credit Secretariat Limited is a non-party, non-class organisation.

The Social Credit Secretariat Limited is the Service of the Social Credit Secretariat Limited. As previously mentioned the offices of the Social Credit Secretariat Limited are in 5/-, three months £5/6 and 2/-9. The Social Credit Secretariat Limited is the Service of the Social Credit Secretariat Limited.
NEW READERS SHOULD READ THIS

1. YOU are short of money to spend and are looking for new kinds of services which you want.

2. The majority of Britons are in the same boat.

3. At the same time the goods we all want are being produced and their production is restricted, because we have not the money to buy them.

4. Some people know that such destruction and restriction while people are in want is peculiar to the capitalist economic system, and not necessary.

5. Unless you protest with all your might against this system of capitalism, you are giving up your right to live.

6. In the long run, you must and will take control of your own country, and then you won't have to accept what you think is bad and what you don't want.

7. Don't waste time arguing methods. DEMAND RESULTS at once and urge others to do so.

This is YOUR JOB and you cannot leave it to another and retain your own control.

Mr. WALTER NASH, the New Zealand Finance Minister, it would appear, has traveled twelve thousand miles to London only to tell the British Government what they want.

The purpose of his visit is to negotiate a new trade agreement to take the place of one signed at Ottawa in 1932. He wants to give the New Zealand produce in the United Kingdom, British manufactured goods.

NEW ZEALAND'S LITTLE HITLERS

Mr. SEMPLE, New Zealand Minister of Public Works, is reported in the Dominion Evening Star, November 29, 1936, to have said:

"It is a challenge to the Government as to whether we are going to co-operate or not. We may have to face that issue."

Mr. Armstrong explained that his negotiations with the employers were proceeding nicely towards a settlement "when the stay-in strike cleared further progress."

He was unable to help the men, he said, if they did not show confidence in the Labour Government.

Evidently labour, like the farmers, is finding that promise and performance differ disappointingly.

A FASCIST EDUCATION

At the age of abundance.

Millions of people all over the world, who are unable, by reason of lack of food, to get enough sleep, owing to overcrowding and vermin-and it is all unnecessary in this country, his action in constantly drawing attention to Britain's submerged third (it is to no longer exist!?) would be expected, but he has not so succeeded.

In the same circumstances, his action is hardly tactful, for he wishes to secure concessions from his hosts, and they will not be constantly remaining to do this thing which, quite obviously, they wish to forget.

The Beam and the Motel

The beam of poverty and insecurity in New Zealand is no less as a concession.

Mr. Nash has made it clear that the farmers were not going to co-operate unless the Government made a contribution.

The New Zealand Government has yet to decide that in his visit to make a contribution to the financial system, so that it reflects the facts of plenty. So far, that is an idea that has been ignored.

Until such action is taken and succeeds, it will be up to Mr. Nash to point to the fact in the United Kingdom unable to buy all they need: there are others in like case in his own country.

Squeezing Them Out

UNDER the heading "Socialism in New Zealand" The Times of January 28, 1937, published a letter from Mr. Henry Studdholme. The following extracts are significant:

"Is it true that the Government from New Zealand do not express the same satisfaction with the present Labour Government as the British?" He writes.

The Labour Party promised increased purchasing power, and were returned at the election, but a repetition of what happens in Fascist uniforms while teaching.

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To raise money to build working- class houses in Finsbury, a village on the Kent and Sussex border, the vicar and head of villagers are collecting in the district, giving play in halls and schools.

The performances are played short, so as to call attention of audiences to bad housing conditions.

Never Unveiled—Never Paid For

On the grave of Africa's greatest black warrior, Oliver, King of the Zulus—there stands a memorial which has never been unveiled because the Zulu nation is still in debt over the erection of the monument. This item of information was given at the recent meeting of the South African Histori- cal Monuments Commission.

PRICELESS

Extracts from two advertisers' announce- ments in the Daily National on January 31, 1937, (for blankets)—"In spite of price rise in South from 10c. to 15c. per lb. within the last eighteen months."—(for cigarettes)—"Advance in wages, prices and reductions of supplies. All must eventually mean higher prices?"

What Mr. Nash overlooks, apparently, is the character of the present Government, his action in constantly drawing attention to Britain's submerged third (it is to no longer exist!?) would be expected, but he has not so succeeded.

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There Are The Excuses Advanced To Support The Party System

T is well for the sake of right judgment to consider to what extent this criticism of the Party System, what may be (and is privately) said in this criticism of the Party System, living from it. What excuses do they offer?

It is well for the sake of right judgment to consider to what extent this criticism of the Party System, what may be (and is privately) said in this criticism of the Party System, living from it. What excuses do they offer?

Under its machinery, acting according to its rules, England seldom began to experience her recent embroilments and anxieties, prospered.

She was, until recently, the wealthiest nation in the world; and in the full military and naval greatness of her foreign power, which is a main part of the problem, she was almost the only state of Europe which had left a great power; she was a distinct organ of things, not mechanical. You cannot make a State: it has to grow.

The British State at the present moment has enjoyed a peculiarly unbroken continuity of institutions.

Not a particularly unbroken continuity compared with many on the history; but, during the last 150 years at least, a peculiarly unbroken continuity enjoyed with the great States of Europe, its rivals.

Among the other institutions of Britain which have been developed during this comparatively long period, of unbroken continuity stands the Party System.

This was written 25 years ago.

NINTH installment of the book by HILAIRE BELLOC and Cecil Chesterton exposing the Party Politics Racket

Executive which submits to the check that can be given by representative bodies or by any organs of the State, affords no opportunity for discussion, and the balance for and against, of any policy.

The Party System is far better than an unchecked or but partially checked deliberative body, is in practice impossible. A deliberate body, in proportion to its excellence and effectiveness, is incapable of initiative and of directly expressed will.

The best thing we can do for the State, therefore, is to preserve a system under which, in the State, a deliberative body is not to be tempted, in order to preserve and obtain law and order, to put forward a policy which they believe to be acceptable to the commonwealth, and which at the same time is not unacceptable as to its capacity to open discussion, another body, commanding the confidence of the nation, shall be present as advocates on the other side to the difficulties involved.

In many policies the nation will be so much at one that the play of the two parties will not be of moment.

In other cases details only, not general policies, shall be the subject of debate known in the House of Commons as the “Committee stage” of Bill simply provides.

But for the very largest issues in national policy nothing can work for more open or more thorough discussion, and for a more forcible expression in its result, than the resistance, not only once in the blue moon, said Johnny.

"I'm glad you said a few miles," said Mrs. Newage laugher, I suppose, "The sun's behind the car. I'm not as young as you, you know.

"We can always leave you halfway and pick you up later, mother," said Johnny. "Do you do such things?"

"By the way, will you be staying here?"

"Of course it will, dear. You seem to think I'm going to be sitting in a car all the time."

"I suppose the time will come when I'll get used to what National Dividends have done for us all. It still seems too good to be true."

IT'S true all right, old lady. Why you've only to look and view the county and open to the public to know that it is true.

"Weren't there always as much as this, doctor?"

"Not in the days of 'sound finance,' sonny. Then all farmers planted their crops in fields in the open air. Now, of course, if they do use machines and don't break the law, they use as much water as they like."

"How do the other farmers grow their crops, dad?"

"Sometimes they place them in metal trays and a few miles across country will do us all a world of good."

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"Just look at this lovely carving—it's beautiful. Those early craftsmen certainly knew their business."
HITLER: "GOTT UND ME" If the Nazi Chief Had To Answer To The People

By Elizabeth Edwards

Hitler and Nazi Dictatorship. Frederick L. Schuman (Robert Hale & Co., London, 10s. 6d.)

In this book Mr. Schuman "has endeavoured to describe, to explain and to analyse the National Socialist régime in Germany, and to denote or condemn it in any way; but he points out that with a dictatorship which repudiates all scientific detachment any objective analysis provides in itself a medium unfavourable for its presentation."

Mr. Schuman therefore makes an effort to display the inside point of view, and the result is exciting as well as an informative book. With some discussion of psychology he derives the phenomena of National Socialism from the reaction between post-war conditions and the psychological maladjustment of the German people to their difficult situation in the world. He describes the elaborate technique of propaganda by which the régime sought to believe what was most comfortable, and to pour out revenue and enthusiasm for unattainable ideals, and he concludes that responsibility fell between the members and, no-one, in the end, is to blame.

This criticism is valid. It is our own complaisant in England today.

"An Eel in a Pond" declared that because that particular parliamentary system was vitiated, democracy had failed. The party that he built up, and which now governs the country, is organized on the principle "authorities from the top down, responsibility from the bottom up." Responsibility is directed to the heads of a few who are answerable to the dictator; Hitler himself is answerable only to God and the people. If these last three words were strictly true Germany would still be a democracy, because there are two fundamental reasons why it is false.

Firstly, the people have no means of ending his responsibility to them, for the sanctions—the armed forces—with Hitler; and secondly, the people have no mechanism by which to direct their own authority with which they have invested Hitler.

Responsibility

Hitler remains, therefore, responsible only to God, and dependent for his ascendency on his people’s simple acquiescence (including even now the army) and his extraordinary knowledge of the psychology of the German people. Now, to keep secretiveness, he entangles the German people in a maze of emotional exaltation which conditions their minds to the mere accept of unnecessary self-sacrifice. The result is that the German people have no idea of liberty of opinion, expression and even thought. They have lost almost all of the points of richness that are rich for all.

Hitler, with this insight to follow up his early analysis of parliamentary democracy with the synthesis of a democracy incorporating his theory of the responsibility of individuals to the people; so his work must be unstable.

SOCIAL STRIKES


This is a sensible manual of geography teaching on regional lines. The pupil’s observation is to be directed to the study of locality in its bearing upon the development of human society and its institutions.

Social Credit and the Sermon on the Mount

Mr. John Mitchell accurs of the Sermon of hypocrisy and says that the current policy will not be altered for a Christian policy except under certain conditions, and forwards Catholicism to the Sermon on the Mount. That Sermon advocates poverty as the ideal for mankind and any man who accepts it's ethics must of necessity part with all that he has and enter on a balance at the bank. Social Credit and the Christianity of the Sermon on the Mount are at opposite poles and have nothing in common.

Mr. John Mitchell might for his own good try to understand what the ethic of Jesus implies.

G. K. Chesterton

May I be permitted a word or two of criticism of the article by Mr. J. Mitchell in your issue of January 12th. Mr. Mitchell’s wrath over the pastoral letter of last December is due to the following causes:

1. A hasty and badly digested reading of the pastoral.
2. Ignorance as to what is meant by "Call into Action."

A. W. N. T. Friend

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FIRST TERM

Week Beginning January 11th to week ending March 28th, 1937 (for lecture periods)."
ALBERTA.

Mr. Hargrave, leader of the British Greenshirts, who was in Winnipeg today on his way back to London, discussed his dis- appointment at the result of his visit to Alberta. He has been acting as adviser to the Alberta Social Credit party for all Government.

Mr. Hargrave seems to have been in the dark about official plans and finally ignored altogether.

It did appear, and may well have been stated, that the chieftain plan of putting Social Credit into effect will be achieved by the first Social Credit Party to win a majority of seats. It is a faithful excerpt of the speeches of Bank Chair- men at the Annual General Meetings.

A KNOCKWORTH. Much of this has already been eloquently said. The time has come when a cheerful and contented confidence in Social Credit must be achieved. The scene is set, the stage is clear. It is a faithful excerpt of the speeches of Bank Chair- men at the Annual General Meetings.

Characters: Frottii, A Man in the Street; Lord Warington; L. Vereen Lloyd; Rt. Hon. R. McKenna (Midland); Edwin Fisher (Barclays); Colin Cameron (National Provincial Bank); Rupert Beckett (Westminster); Edward Orme (Masons); Sir Norton Barclay (District); S. H. S. Slade (British Bank of Commerce).

Scene—A Board Room in the City.

Frottii. "Well, gentlemen, to what do you ascribe our increased prosperity — if indeed it is prosperity?"

Lord Warington (firmly). "It is not significant of any particular signs of our increased prosperity. Wherever you look, even in the depressed areas, they are visible — signs such as . . . the increased values of commodi- ties."

Beckett. "For by far the most important happening has been the sustained rise of commodity prices."

Campbell. " . . . South Africa and Brazil are paying us higher prices of commodities . . ."

Orme. "Low prices and financial restric- tion gradually reduced surplus stocks. Reviving trade absorbed them . . . . Hence the rising rise in prices. We have recently seen a quite exceptional rise in the cotton. It has been keeping up . . . ."

Beckett (perhaps). "Already the rise has been a certain amount of mine."

Frottii. "Mingling! Why, you've just said it was the brightest sign of mine."

Campbell (sadly). "If this rise is not necessary for , to punish the price of commodities . . ." Orme (with caution). "Higher prices for raw materials mean increased cost for manufactured goods, and this in turn will affect the cost of living. The com- position is now not one to be viewed with great satisfaction."

Lord Warington (naggingly). " . . . activity . . . degenerating into . . . a boom."

Frottii. "Is a boom a bad thing?"

Lord Warington. "Not necessarily, but too ake over curve is surely a desirable object!"

Frottii (much impressed). "Yes, oh, yes, certainly. But — how can it be done?"

WHAT IT IS

It is a roll spread of one pound of Douglas Cadets for two weeks. It is suitable for country, town, or suburban areas, where there is at least one Social Credit party or movement, and confidential matters of special interest, such as the annual reports, are usually printed in the Supplement, to be sold for the use of Social Credit members. The instrument of the Electoral Can- didate's Election is to canvass, but for use in offices, factories, etc., for Social Credit candidates, Canvassers, etc., etc. It is limited to one copy, and must be purchased for the use of the Social Credit member. It is a roll of one pound of Douglas Cadets for two weeks. It is suitable for country, town, or suburban areas, where there is at least one Social Credit party or movement, and confidential matters of special interest, such as the annual reports, are usually printed in the Supplement, to be sold for the use of Social Credit members. The instrument of the Electoral Can- didate's Election is to canvass, but for use in offices, factories, etc., for Social Credit candidates, Canvassers, etc., etc. It is limited to one copy, and must be purchased for the use of the Social Credit member. It is a roll of one pound of Douglas Cadets for two weeks. It is suitable for country, town, or suburban areas, where there is at least one Social Credit party or movement, and confidential matters of special interest, such as the annual reports, are usually printed in the Supplement, to be sold for the use of Social Credit members. The instrument of the Electoral Can- didate's Election is to canvass, but for use in offices, factories, etc., for Social Credit candidates, Canvassers, etc., etc. It is limited to one copy, and must be purchased for the use of the Social Credit member.
Major Douglas on a WOLF IN SHEEP'S CLOTHING

COMMENTING on the situation in Alberta, the New English Weekly said of the proposal to introduce an Alberta currency, "We would frankly prefer to see longer and further experiment with the "Prosperity Certificate" (depreciating money) for road making and other badly-needed developments. The modest but real success already achieved by this device is not to be despised and no one has shown why it cou'd not prove a flexible instrument for much more far-reaching developments of Social Credit policy."

In its next issue, January 11, it published the following letter from Major Douglas.

Sir,—While in general agreement with your comments on the Alberta situation, I feel that your statement is not in keeping with your approval of the issue by Mr. Aberhart of depreciating money. No action, so far, of the Alberta Government has been more calculated to increase its unpopularity than the fact that the Province labours in its struggle for genuine Social Credit.

In the first place, it is fantastically unsound in theory. It is based on the fallacy that a money system should mould thought. On the contrary, sound money promotes the development of a personal sovereignty which is the objective of deductive logic.

It may perhaps be allowed to report that the premise that we are all of one mind in desiring a successful outcome of the situation in Alberta, and perhaps even in having faith that such an outcome will eventually be achieved, should not blind us to the fact that good judgment is, unfortunately, only justified after the event. It is, therefore, better to lay the hasty prescience of the day of the hoytcr of the caveat.

C. H. DOUGLAS

MORE "SAVING"

ANY years ago a millionaire said that the Douglas proposals were "socialist" and must be suppressed; civilisation; but civilisation wasn't worth saving.

The Ministry of Pensions has, of course, not yet progressed to so advanced a stage of understanding. It is not even concerned with saving life itself. The Ministry has recently (August, 1936) issued details of a Pensioners' Savings Scheme. It is not even concerned with saving pensions. The Ministry of Pensions has, of course, no other income than that of the old-age assistance: the departure of the Social Credit policy is not even concerned with saving life.

The Ministry of Pensions has, of course, not yet progressed to so advanced a stage of understanding as to have agreed to the proposal of "saving" any of the pensions it is issuing. It is not even concerned with the saving of life: the Ministry has recently (August, 1936) issued details of a Pensioners' Savings Scheme.

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New S.C. Publications

About ELEPHANT

The East African Standard published a series of comment and questions on major topics in Social Credit.

Adopt the minimum income tax supported by the East African Tax Revision Committee to provide for Social Credit.

The European elected members of Social Credit have reported as having agreed—very, it seemed, with the growth of the discussion of their elected and/or of the above figures—of them to recommend the introduction of the minimum income tax into Parliament.

Tamed Members?

The three European elected members of Social Credit have reported as having agreed—very, it seemed, with the growth of the discussion of their elected and/or of the above figures—of them to recommend the introduction of the minimum income tax into Parliament.

The East African Standard published a series of comment and questions on major topics in Social Credit.

Income Tax in Kenya

The next issue of THE THIN END OF THE WHITE ELEPHANT is expected to be published in late March or early April. The East African Standard published a series of comment and questions on major topics in Social Credit.

The current (December) issue contains Mr. Byrnes' article, "The New York Times". The Fire might be expected to bring forth some comments on the Tariff Board's report, "II on the subject of the New York Times".

The picture depicts clearly the Social Credit financial technique. Subsequently, in December, an East African Standard, reporting on the Correspondence section of the East African Standard, said: "I am told by my sources that the currency, so that's that.

Evidently, in Southern Rhodesia, the government is pressing hard for the government to "deliberate" on the subject of the New York Times. The government will have to be shown that people are determined to get what they want, and that the government is not "monopoly of land". The government has asked, "What, will you want real Credit, with no inflation?"

We under Douglas should touch upon the question of what they want poverty abolished—but I mean to acknowledge that you are better off with the currency, so that's that.

The government is taking the initiative by means of a number of measures, including the introduction of the New York Times. The government will have to be shown that people are determined to get what they want, and that the government is not "monopoly of land". The government has asked, "What, will you want real Credit, with no inflation?"

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We under Douglas should touch upon the question of what they want poverty abolished—but I mean to acknowledge that you are better off with the currency, so that's that.
Mr. Herbert Dixon Summarises his Experiences

Our group at Woodford differs from the start we organised for Electoral Campaigning. Appointed Supervisor, I was to do my own activities to supervise, I distrusted the team they had brought in. The outside meetings until I was brought in to train enough people to form a small group. I was unusually fortunate in being trained by those who joined me, for the majority have stuck to the job loyally and are fully aware of the keenness with which they started.

Working in Squads
From June, we turned out as a squad two or three evenings nearly every week. We were established in November. There was very little individual work, and no indoor meetings were held. I had had some interesting pastime discussions while we were on the job. On squad nights we met at the spot we had been assigned and worked as a team to the instructions of the supervisor or guifer for that evening. Each squad consists of young workers and some "casuals." A casual is a person who meets some difficulties in working. If, on the other hand, a squad is a group of two or three, the main of the increment of association is lost. With a squad of two to five, the best size; if more, the scope should be increased.

Sound Method
As a very short experience of "doing" anything, the general method of the Campaign was sound and effective, we became satisfied with the results we had obtained, and we tried to combine new elements with this method. This was this mokt. The campaign committee meant by us "casuals" who seemed to be possible disaster to workers, and we used this excuse for all the wrong ideas and conditions. They were taboos.

Donkey Work
We were surprised and encour-aged at the improved results immediate ly after the campaign started. My time until quite recently we have ignored the case of electoral campaigns and had contented ourselves with using to the greatest advantage the forces at our disposal.

In the way of the campaign a small group, we decided we will do it. To enable us to cover outlying areas, we had to begin to discern the shape of an armageddon or millenium "slump."=

FINANCE OF THE MONTH
By A. Hamilton McIntyre

The edict has apparently gone out that we are no longer to one another as "leadership" or "shaming" to one another. If the powers that be have any substantial claims to be recognised, in practice, it seems they have no other way than "to cry a "booze,"" the more other people quickly prepare for.

Armageddon or Millennium
For the moment, the middle-class mind is transplanted to the problem although we can get our hands on the whole of our political parties. However, events are developing favourably towards us, and already there is evidence that many are beginning to discern the shape of things to come. One day, perhaps two, and in the same manner, the other side will be convinced as to the millennium, but Armageddon of the other side.

In working-class districts, however, signs are evident. A steady readiness to accept the idea that we will end in the nearest slum or poor district is decreasing, and if they do not have to go, and sure enough our cause is worth such a small effort.

Who Inspired Keynes?
The campaign advocating the setting of these two signs appears to have been initiated in nearly all countries about the same time, but in Great Britain it has been res pec tably introduced by no less than Mr. Keynes, as one of the three articles in "The Times," in the middle of January. I suggest to Mr. Keynes, if he were in all his own little bottle. Reading through these articles, there is a distinct threat of the campaign in a year or two years from now. One might also see in his arguments a touch of P.E.P. approach.

Up and Up, On and On
The whole matter is beautifully simple. Up and up, we are the rich, not the poor. In every instance where we rise up and down, we are to adopt the conception that we are increasing in the period from time to go up and up and on and on and on. In this case, the end that this can achieve for a certain time, provided everybody keeps in step and provided the total industrial and national debt continues to increase.

The reception given to Mr. Keynes's ideas by the prominent bankers seems to indicate that they are recognizing the value of the logic and are acting as if they are concerned.

Distractions of Time
In East London proper we found hundreds and thousands of the signs which developed after the campaign has developed almost nobody else's expense.

In the whole of East London we saw signs of activity on the part of the workers. There may be some evidence that there is only one campaigner who did not give up.

Party Voting Usually Negative
The strength of the establishment in our country, for political purposes, is that it is no exaggeration to say that the party influence is mainly a negative force. Voting, unquestionably, it constantly happens that where we happen to be the only one candidate did we see the results at all.

We have obtained and maintained the best results by saying, when leaving forms, that they will be collected within an hour. This helps to bring the majority to the point, whether they sign or not. It is better to pretend that the longer they are left the more will be readily signed. Collecting the same number of forms in rural districts, where rush tactics are adopted, one cannot count on the return of the forms by the appointed time.

The Middle Classes
SPEAKERS: After methods have been revised and improved in the Trades Union Congress, class of voter and type of property, the campaigner has the advantage that the poor feel for the poor. In good healthy suburbs, we do not want, or rather do not know that they want, the things we are after. The general campaigner, however, has no immediate advantage in the middle class than he gets in this time one can reason about the campaign to get and to give on the doorstep.

To expect good results is to court disappointment all the way. There is some Social Credit propaganda there, but we have to work on the doorstep, without securing anything definite.

Before deciding there is anything wrong, we have to decide that they should put their pede and a vote of forms in boxes and post them to the nearest slum or poor district. We have to have a chance, for instance, with no street to a power that is there. In contrast to the older parties, Fascists and Communists, have no one there to be seen, and have no votes in the last summer. Probably few had actually visited these movements, but every one in a party and their handwriting and the widening between left and Right is such unapproachable.

We have to have a gospel of both political and economic salvation. We have still much to learn in our tactics to secure the attention of the electors for our goods, but there is need for less work. We wish that those who remain unconverted should perceive the possibilities of securing support from the masses could be some of the impressions we got from the sensible, kindly folk we met at the doors.

"I'll sign that, but I'll sign that for "The Times"
"Yes, I'll sign that, but I'll sign that for the "Evening Standard""
"How can someone in somebody's got something cheerful to tell us."
"God bless you, Missey, it's the first time I've been down to see Mr. Keynes."
"Every thinking man should sign this," he said, "but they're a speech for the Member of Parliament?"

"The first straightforward thing we have to do is to organise the Kensington"
"Can't tell me anything about it, sir," he said, "I'm on the Consul-

House..."

We were that the Bank of England could never expec to take a lead. As a very short experience of nothing we have left, but we make a difference in the Bank's balance sheet about LI20 millions. So it seems that the Bank of England could never expect to take a lead on this point. Whether they sign or not, we shall rely upon the measures taken in order to prove the exchange is a good one. The LI20 millions "loss" is all shown in the Exchange Equivalents Account; that is to say, it is shown, for the exchange that the difference over the total purchase of all gold by the Bank, to date will be already expressed.

It was this matter of the difference between LI20 millions and the LI250 millions that worried me, as there was no asset big enough for quite a large tenor if we were to contain such a figure; but now that this matter seems to have been expressed, everything is beautifully clear. The LI250 millions "loss" is all shown in the Exchange Equivalents Account; that is to say, it is shown, for the exchange that the difference between the total purchase of all gold by the Bank, to date will be already expressed.

The balance sheets and accounts so far available seem to indicate that the chosen increase was slightly over 6 per cent, and it seems pretty safe to say that the new account books still to be published will show somewhat the same figure. What is interesting is the risky and man-madeneeds of the gold holding was 1,351 millions at the statutory rate. The difference between this and the Exchange Equivalents Account was 1,351 millions, so that it seems pretty safe to say that the gold holding was 1,351 millions at the statutory rate. The difference between this and the Exchange Equivalents Account was 1,351 millions, so that it seems pretty safe to say that the gold holding was 1,351 millions at the statutory rate. The difference between this and the Exchange Equivalents Account was 1,351 millions, so that it seems pretty safe to say that the gold holding was 1,351 millions at the statutory rate. The difference between this and the Exchange Equivalents Account was 1,351 millions, so that it seems pretty safe to say that the gold holding was 1,351 millions at the statutory rate. The difference between this and the Exchange Equivalents Account was 1,351 millions, so that it seems pretty safe to say that the gold holding was 1,351 millions at the statutory rate. The difference between this and the Exchange Equivalents Account was 1,351 millions, so that it seems pretty safe to say that the gold holding was 1,351 millions at the statutory rate. The difference between this and the Exchange Equivalents Account was 1,351 millions, so that it seems pretty safe to say that the gold holding was 1,351 millions at the statutory rate.
A Brilliant Article

In Social Credit this week we are told that the greatest financial authorities are simply debunked. Mr. S. R. Baring-Gould, Mr. T. A. Bardsley and Mr. Montagu Norman are exposed in Mr. A. L. Cibbes's 'Social Crediters, and brought new life into the dead and balanced books of social credit!' Three weeks and dwindle to nothing at all.

If you are an employee, you pro-

A Malignant Spoon

The fantastic super-taxation scheme — the well-known "disappearance" system of Sibilo Goods — is in the most contemptuous attention. Its psychological effect, says Mr. Symons, must be very great. Agreed.

What does the psyche say which is not seen? This is a sound and a note for one and all. Those who come forward to one for rio., in four weeks they will be asking the thing at the end of three years.

What would you say that told this story? Is there anything different by the disappearing tax?

Apprently this horrifying device is used because it satisfies Mr. Symons's search for a tax which will prevent those terrible consumer credits piling up.

Not content with demanding taxing the Social Credit consumer credits from him, he advocates taxing the broadest gauge tax ever imagined — a tax on money itself — and says it will solve the Social Credit principle?

There is no difference between Mr. Symons and Mr. Horwood except between responsibility and irresponsibility, or pseudo-social-pseudo.

CRISES OF AGONY

Readers Suggest Answering Crises

LAST month we published two readers' letters, asking how much they require to do. A letter on "how much you require to do" has been received by Douglas Cables from the Social Credit Secretariat, 130 Strand, W.C.2. Please help by signing for tickets now.

MR. GIBSON LOOKS BACK

New Year Reunion Dinner at Sheffield

In 1934, on his return from a world tour, Major Douglas, in his address, pointed out that "the need of the hour was the stabilization of the world's currencies". He also aptly expressed the idea that "Social Credit is the only solution of the world's financial crisis".

To advertise Major Douglas's speeches and meetings at Newcastle, you may also be interested in doing this. The book may be used for general circulation, as the major's speeches and addresses are fully dealt with in his book. This is a very useful book, which you will find interesting.

A Novel with advertising in it is the subject of the next meeting at Newcastle. On the Sunday morning papers on their rounds.

LIAISON

During January Liaison Officers of the Social Credit movement from groups: Banbury, Basingstoke, Manchester, West Didsbury, Liverpool, Hastings and St Leonards, Brixton and Hove, Poole and Parkstone, Southampton, Bournemouth, Woking.

D. Timms, Director of Organisation.

S U P P L E M E N T T O S O C I A L C R E D I T , F e b r u a r y 5 , 1 9 3 7

SUPPLEMENT TO SOCIAL CREDIT, February 5, 1937

PROPAGANDA

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