The Pope Flays Communists

The Pope last week issued an encyclical entitled “Resolutio Integritatis” and “earnestly exhorts” Catholics to study the necessary improvement on the mistakes of Mussolini by name, the Pope makes it clear is due to the false idea of justice and equality masses, promising the alleviation of many attachment to Christian charity, and Professor Frederick Soddy at the Cloth.

Speaking of conditions in Russia, Spain Without actually mentioning Italy and...tions relating to...dangers, and what the...proposed the scope once more.

Deceived By Promises

That a doctrine so obviously erroneous has been accepted in such wide acceptance is due to the false idea of justice and equality which Communism has had out in the masses, promising the alleviation of many understandings, the improvement of the conditions of the poor working man. Deceived by these promises, the working man foolishly followed the prophets of the new doctrines.

The Pope speaks upon the faithful “a detachment from worldly goods and an attachment to Christian charity, and especially justice.”

TWO "NATIONS" IN BRITAIN

New economic theories about the slum clearance problem were discussed by Professor Frederick Soddy as the Cloth.

The general feeling of the meeting was that the Government must now take

The inhumanity of which 455 children and teachers were blown to pieces by the explosion which demolished a school in Texas is solely due to lack of money.

At the Military Court of Inquiry held by the officers of the Texas National Guard, it was brought out in evidence that a gas.

Witnesses said that the tiles used for the...hole was...paid as adequate, and they...did not...in the walls. These vents led to the attic, but they...had no..."in the walls. Others witnesses said that the school...life of Edward VIII. These Extracts show what happens...

The Government blamed for air defence delay

MUNICIPAL and local authorities, when the Home Office have, for four months, successfully dodged on the question of sharing the cost of local air-raid precautions, not last week in County Hall, London, to reconsider their approaches to the Government.

Every council in the country was represented by their associations. The London County Council was represented for the first time.

The Government were heavily criticised for their delay in deciding how much they would contribute to the cost of air-raid precautions.

The general feeling of the meeting was that the Government must now take responsibility for any delay which may now arise (through lack of money aid) in carrying out the Home Office proposals. Most local councils feel the Government must bear the full cost— which runs into millions. Home Office estimates allow for £260,000.

The councils are to approach the Government once again. Meanwhile, although estimates and plans have been drawn up, very little work is being done.

The COUNCILS KNOW THAT SKILL AND EQUIPMENT AND LABOUR ARE AVAILABLE. THEY ARE RIGHT IN DEMANDING THAT THE MONEY BE MADE AVAILABLE FOR THE DEFENCE OF THOSE WHO THEM REPRESENT.
FROTTI asks CROWTHEN (of the News Chronicle) Are Loans Repaid Twice?

"Why so sensitive, Geoffry? Like a petulant Jacobin, a modern Voltaire, poking for the bubble reputation."

G. "Of course not, sir."

F. "Yes, exactly, isn't it?"

G. "Just you wait and see, sir."

F. "Then do you mean everything is going to be exactly the same as it was before?"

G. "Yes, exactly."

F. "Yes, exactly. But you don't argue, as it were, in order to prevent me from deciding what it is reasonable to expect, do you?"

G. "Yes, exactly."

F. "I'm sure he must be a very hardened man, to be able to reflect at all, in the presence of..."

CROWTHEN wrote in the N.C. on March 18

**Truth in Advertising?**

"All my friends drive cars made in this country, so I consider that in buying one thing that in buying from the home market they're also helping to keep British industry going."

The sponsors of this charming little "Buy British" advertisement (the italics are ours) haven't been particularly forthcoming about the gifts they hope to import from Britain, if every piece of advertising that says "Buy British" comes from the home market" and thus "helping the economy in a variety of ways."

Goods can only be paid for in goods in the long run, for foreign money is no use in Britain.

**Solar Again**

HOPES were raised recently by the bold line in the Daily Telegraph which read, "New Bank of England"—only to be dashed by the sub-heading, "Former Features Retained."

It's an Ill Flood

**We do not hear much noow of the floods which recently devastated the Ohio and Mississippi rivers.**

The fact is good business is being done on the reconstruction programme. There's nothing like floods or earthquakes for prosperity. The only thing we can say is that except a good war and that beats everything.

**Government by Money**

The fortification of the fringe-Rogsm frontier, which was to have begun in the near future, has been postponed for a year in consequence of the Government's decision to reduce the extraordinary expenditure above the normal deficits.

It is not a fact that France is incapable of paying its way. In fact, France has all the necessary men and materials for the purpose.

Here is another glaring example of the inequity of the financial system, under which every country in the world dictates what shall and what shall not be done simply by withholding or creating money.

**Runaway Slaves Hunted Down at 2s. 6d. a Head**

SLAVERY is not yet abolished. We are all slaves of the system which imposes a load of debt on us at birth, and forces us under threat of creditors' process, to work unavailingly our lives through, in the hopeless and fruitless search for gold. Slavery, because every succeeding generation falls heir to a greater burden of debt.

The native races of South Africa are not allowed to enjoy many of such benefits as the white race enjoys, largely because they are given equality of treatment with the white race, and because there is no longer any hope of their being allowed to share the debt burden!

Apparently this form of equality does not appeal to them, and in the Transvaal recently, defaulting native taxpayers have been rounded up by court messengers who were paid 12d. per catch. The words in italics in the last sentence were those which appeared in the South African House, which, like most questions designed to expose any damage to the tax rat, was ruled out of order.

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**Is This The Object of Food?**

We cannot refrain from quoting these lines from a recent letter in the Daily Telegraph:

"It would seem that in the endeavour to impose the most minute and fanciful attention on the consumer, retail and even mobile advertisement is likely to be concentrated on the muscular areas of the mouth, on the taste buds, on the lining pools and expert teachers."

"By the corollary, and the consequence is call attention to one small group of muscles which in this country are being sadly cheated of their due share of physiological exercise, and to express my opinion that this is not achieved by correcting this deficiency by any of the recognised forms of physical training."

"As the speciality that the public is so anxious about is the problem of the future, I refer to the small but very important group of muscles which in this country are being badly used."

"This group of muscles is manifestly constructed to function as a powerful mill, not only to bite but to grind."

"I refer to the small but very important group of muscles which in this country are being badly used."

"This group of muscles is manifestly constructed to function as a powerful mill, not only to bite but to grind."

"The strain and trouble of not losing it is spoil your character, develop the spirit of..."

**Floyd Floods Scandal**

(Continued from page 1)

**Much of it is agricultural land not liable to taxation.**

3. Internal Drainage Board rates vary from 1s. 10d. to 5s. 1d. in the £. and average 6d.

4. The third is the Internal Drainage Board contribution which would simply drive land out of cultivation.

5. The internal rates of the Board, from a father's, whose work must be done to ensure production, and the economic welfare of the country..."
EVERY year in all parts of Britain people save up their pennies and hand them over to the treasurers of their local slates. To me, there is something ludicrous and pathetic in this. All that these subscribers expect is to be popular. There is something pathetic about it because, did we but know it, we all belong to a National Slate Club from which we have every right to draw a good many pennies not only at Christmas but at regular periods throughout the year.

To this club we all contribute, but because our contributions are not in cash we don't see that we have any right to a share-out. We don't see that our treasurers always get away with it. What part do these contributions of ours play? I will take the case of a new form of public service, television, and try to explain.

At the present moment, television is too expensive to enable large numbers of people to buy them. A further reason why comparatively few sets are being sold is that television broadcasts are not yet up to the standard of the cinema. The public therefore feels a little dubious about them, and prefers for an entertainment of less entertainment value, than say, a £5 radio set for sound.

If, now, there were suddenly an extra million people who were ready to buy televisions, a millionaire would at once make it worth while to put on better television programmes, and the manufacturers, no longer put to loss the prices of their sets.

This may seem a little too obvious to need stating. But the point I want to emphasise is that, by connecting with television—the manufacturers, the B.B.C. and the public, who use sets—everyone contribute something by their associations towards the television service.

Assume a single locker-in and this association is affected. Each man who uses television contributes something of material worth.

I THE same thing is true of any other form of public service you care to consider. The telephone system is a good example. Everybody who uses a telephone is a contributor. By having, say, a third of your telephone line occupied by others, you are giving a leg up to the entire British telephone service and making it possible to make things look a little more comfortably than might be the case otherwise.

I put the point in another way. If each telephone subsciber had to have a separate exchange for himself, each more of the G.P.O. staff would be working on his own and not co-operating and associating with the others, no telephone system would be possible.

A thousand men working in co-operation can produce far more and far more quickly than a thousand times one man working alone. In the same way the service that can be offered to a thousand people, the buildings in which they are offered can be much more than a thousand times better and the money that can be offered can be offered to one.

Now we go back a few centuries in history we shall find a state of affairs corresponding more to the thousand persons working in a thousand different places than to the thousand working in association.

In other words, what I have facetiously called our National Slate Club had only recently been formed. The membership was small, the contributions were meagre, the undertakers needed no Unearned Increment of Association—what was the Unearned Increment of Association? But with the advent of the mechanical age, the flocking of workers into the towns and the general organisation of industry and markets, a great change took place, culminating in what is known as mass production and mass selling.

THIRD last resort is to maximum membership and contributions to the Slate Club. Undistributed benefits have been accumulating fast for over a hundred years. What has happened to them? This is where the hidden reserves of banks and insurance companies, the undistributed benefits of our National Slate Club are very carefully concealed. They exist, not in any notes or bullion that you can see, but in money which like the babies in Masterlinck's "Blue Bird", are waiting to be born.

Unhappy is it for the dishonest treasurers who call these unborn babies to life and then surrender them to, the subscribers, as interest. We are thus miserably cheated, and it is not exagerating to say that the greatest part of the undistributed benefits today can be traced to this cause.

I HAVE already remarked on the pathetic gullibility of the slate club members who believe in the benefits of their membership. But what is this compared with the trustfulness of B.B.C. officials who have been carelessly giving out these letters, and who add insult to injury by preaching look-alike, new forms of entertainment for the popular consumption, instead of the B.B.C. itself, which is actually one of the most important public services in the country.

At this very moment some hundreds of million pounds of our undistributed benefit is being materialised by the National Slate Club treasurers to pay for entertaining programmes, and any profit that can be offered to the members. Mr. Neville Chamberlain and his successors will not tire of telling us that this is not the way that the profits can be offered to the members.

It is interesting to see that we are being cheated in just the same way, that is, everybody is being cheated by being robbed of the benefits that are supposed to be theirs.
What Are These Wise Economists Saying?

PROSPERITY TOO GOOD FOR THE PEOPLE

A FEW economic experts, and politicians masquerading as economic experts, have been warning us to guard against prosperity, booms, eating plenty of food, wearing plenty of clothes, having good times all round, and, in the opinion of these wiseacres, much too good for the common people.

We can avoid a slump only if we are able to avoid a mass panic. Dr. J. A. Bowie, Principal of the School of Economics, Dundee, when speaking in Edinburgh last week, observed that two of the tasks of the administrator, Dr. Bowie went on, was the creation of some form of conscious control over the economic destiny.

We must not be permitted in the time of slump to starve if need be, but people who knew that at present time you can't find the money that would not only starve quietly.

One of the “Towers” would say, prosperity creates new problems!

Discussing the question of whether we were in a boom today, Mr. Bowie said he would be inclined to say that the historian, looking back, would fix 1937 as the peak of the boom, followed by a plateau period, and then a definite recession in 1938.

To curb a boom, and so avoid a slump, we need a conscious plan in which the supply of money could be cut down when business starts to boil and new money poured in when it stagnates.

What a prospect! What a remedy! What an outlook! What real?

SIR CHARLES ADDIS, the economist and banker, formerly a member of the Board of Trade, and now chairman of the Banking Royal Commission, in a recent address, members addressed of the American Club in Paris last week on what he was asked to call the State Economic.

After describing the “recovery” which had taken place since the economic crisis of 1932, Sir Charles Addis said, “I only regret that we had to realise that the economic truth which they had absorbed in their youth were not valid when applied to modern conditions.

Lasseter’s fever caused to have any meaning to the common man institutions were already to a large extent socialised, and free-minded of competition, as portrayed by the old economists, was a thing of the past.

Movement and indefinite fear of impending disaster man had been led more and more to barter his individual freedom in exchange for increased security by the State.

What optimism! What unemployment! What bolderdash!

The Next Five Years’ Group

The “Next Five Years’ Group” have issued a pamphlet called “A Programme of Priorities as another stage of their campaign of plan-propaganda.” Under the caption “Human Needs” is advocated:

The demolishing and replacing of a further 6,000 houses to follow them of the present programme, and to determine the rate of building in relation to the employment situation, strengthened by a new and stiffer definition of over-crowding.

Extension of the milk-in-schools scheme, and the development of similar schemes to make available essential foodstuffs for those unable to buy adequate supplements.

Expansion of the National Health Insurance panel system into a public medical service to cover dependents of insured workers and to include non-insured workers.

Further measures to restore and maintain the personal qualities of long-unemployed persons (e.g., instructional centres, holidays, vocational training, unemployed classes, and voluntary schemes).

Typical plan-making by people who are quite certain they know best what is good for other people.

Part two deals with “Efficiency of the Economic Machine,” which includes proposals for:

Preparation of plans for public works in advance of the next set-back in recovery.

Planning and direction of location of industry. Supervision by independent public authorities.

Nationalisation of coal royalties.

Electricity commission to have full powers of compulsory amalgamation.

Appointment of a national insurance board to control the capital market and encourage and direct the flow of savings into industry.

Monetary policy to be directed to encouraging the highest practicable level of stable employment, production and trade.

Trade commission, where necessary, to be directed mainly to unearned income, property passing by inheritance, and increment on land values.

Suppression of rates as between rich and poor districts.

The setting up of joint industrial councils with statutory powers to enforce agreements arrived at concerning maximum hours and minimum wages.

It would be difficult to imagine a more insidious form of tyranny than this being practised. For the benefit of those who do not know, the Next Five Years’ Group profess to be an association of persons belonging to all political parties and to none, who have found themselves in substantial agreement as to a practical programme of action for the immediate future.

The group do not say so, but the programme is the same as that advocated by P.E.P. Also it is the programme gradually being riveted on us through our Cabinet Cabinet, because it is a programme to the detriment of business.

Last week Mr. Daniel C. Roper (United States Secretary of Commerce) said that he was a possible danger signal in the recent increase in industrial production, which was 20 per cent. higher than that of last year, while business generally was 15 per cent. higher than in 1936.

Mr. Roper said that he would like to suggest a series of conferences with a view to making sure that this increase, was on sound basis.

Mr. H. A. Wallace (Secretary of Agriculture, United States) speaking before the Federal Reserve Board and Mr. Roper in expressing concern regarding the possibility of another “boom” and subsequent depression.

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The Glen

Social Credit, March 26, 1937

Social Credit in Chains

A N extraordinary article by J. B. Firth in the Daily Telegraph on March 16 attempts to defend the misuse of Parliament by the Cabinet.

"They are asking, should the Cabinet lay down and it is neither connected with nor party. Social Credit or otherwise.

Subscription Rates, home or abroad, post free."

They would rather not have the question raised, not to disturb their own sense of authority at Westminster. Is it true, they are saying, that the House of Commons is elected by the people and no less narrow lanes and tracks of discussion and a gullible and susceptible busybodies who dress up a fiction." They always hasten to dub a period of prosperity ‘artificial’. The fact that the food eaten, the clothes worn, the luxuries enjoyed are good, solid merchandise, and that no earthquake, to the common instincts of humanity, goes straight home."

In Edinburgh, Paris, New York, they are busy selling the world.

In short, in the writer’s own vivid words, “Ministers thoroughly understand the real position at Westminster, which is that in all legislatures when finance enters, the seat of authority rests in the House of Commons but not in practice with the Cabinet.

They would rather not have the question raised, especially as it may be raised rather coarsely. They neither wish to claim for themselves, nor a people that claim, too briskly.

They believe it to be absolutely essential to keep the real control over expenditure in the hands of the House of Commons, as Lord Morley once said, is ‘spendthrift’.

They tell us of the talk of the House of Commons over finance we do but dress up a fiction.”

They ask, should the Cabinet lay down and it is neither connected with nor Social Credit or otherwise.

For at the back of all that display of indignation over phraseology is the indication of the mind of a large number of representatives of the people and no less a sentiment than to choke the conduct-pipe of an ‘oracle’?

Despite these sires, the writer admits that the severity of the acrimony brought about by the Opposition protest against Standing Order No. 65.

The acrimony imported into the discussion arose from the Opposition’s injured sense of dignity and pride. If the House of Commons is elected by the people and if the House is re-elected, it must not be allowed to stand in the way of such narrow lanes and tracks of discussion and a gullible and susceptible busybodies who dress up a fiction."

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I cannot believe that all those whose names are in the long list in the foreword of this pamphlet realize to what end they are being used.

One short quotation from the pamphlet under the heading “International Relations” should suffice: “Simplistically, an effort to re-establish a system of collective security.”

What, again? Yes—again!”

G. Hickling
The End of Life is Work

Says Oxford Professor

Research Fellow in Economics H. D. Henderson, M.A., of All Souls College, Oxford, read a paper to the Royal Society of Arts on Wednesday—"The Displacement of Labour by Machinery." It seemed that Mr. Henderson was all the time considering the recent spectre of a man with an invisible opponent. The shadow of Major Douglas, good-humoured and obscure, yet observed by everyone's mind.

As his objective he took the familiar one—the necessity for keeping people at work and making more work for them to do if possible. This debatable result, he claimed, the industrial system still performed, in spite of modern developments.

Five years ago, he said, it seemed that machinery was producing unemployment and an invisible opponent. The shadow of Major mode of the hilt by the motor-car industry! Henderson would not have got away with his orthodox argument that every £1m worth of goods creates £1m worth of new want.

"Every hundred pounds worth of goods sold to the ultimate consumer gives rise to a further £100 worth of income" distributed somehow among those who helped to make and sell the goods. Put in this way, we remained one large question mark as to whether the consumer got the hundred pounds to start with—and exactly what the ultimate consumer was.

Mr. Henderson disposed of what he called "the Robo theory" by putting forward the argument that the making of machinery absorbed all the labour which machinery displaced. It only remained to show that every £1m of goods would make every £1m of new demand. The argument seems to be that the object of labour-saving machinery is to maintain employment. Mr. Henderson disposed of what he called "the Robot theory" by putting forward the argument that the making of machinery absorbed all the labour which machinery displaced. It only remained to show that every £1m of goods would make every £1m of new demand. The argument seems to be that the object of labour-saving machinery is to maintain employment. Put in this form, we are the ultimate consumer was!

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"The argument seems to be that the purpose of invention, of the use of machinery, of living, is not one that would convey any meaning at all to him. Obviously if he supposed that the powers of his mind are incapable of giving any more leisure than the days of the first steam-engine, the end of life is work and yet we make work for him.

The people of India have been grossly misused by the arguments of the Government of the Indian provinces, have resulted in a majority for the Party, in six out of the eleven pro-

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The first elections for the governor under the new constitution, extricate the Congress from the government. Prior to the elections, members of this party had announced that they were under-
IT IS SO MUCH EASIER TO PERSUADE US THAT WE HAVE ONLY £2 A WEEK BECAUSE SOMEBODY ELSE HAS £20, ACTUALLY....

There Is Plenty For All

A WRITER in the Church Times, Mr. C. E. Douglas, puts forward another idea for removing purchasing power from individuals and handing it over to institutions. He suggests that everyone should pay one-twelfth of his income into an International Common Fund to be administered by the League of Nations. Each nation should pay into this fund according to its ability and from it each should draw according to its needs.

Mr. Douglas thinks that the mark of a true Christian is his readiness to make sacrifices; that there are "clergymen and others drawing fifty times a peasant's wage," and that the time has come for the benefit of others, they cannot be regarded as sincere in their professions of Christianity.

"Let the Divine nations" he says to the "Lazarus nations" and there will be no more wars.

No one has any quibble with Mr. Douglas, who is probably quite sincere in his convictions, one of the marks of a Christian, is surely his readiness to seek and to recognise and accept the truth.

The truth is not far to seek. It shouts at us from every newspaper. It declares itself—often in very vulgar tones—in every advertisement. It yells from the hoardings. It is that there is plenty of everything. The truth is never suggested that the way to distribute plenty is not to take something from one person to give to another, but to increase everyone's income.

It is hardly possible that the British public has not been aware of this. A series of talks on the radio called, I think, "As Others See Us," a Danish woman said that one thing which struck her very forcibly in comparing life in England with life in Denmark, was the extreme of riches and poverty existing there. In Denmark there are very few persons with incomes above £500 a year; in England, where three million acres of farming land have gone out of cultivation since the War, but the evil does not stop there. Since the farmer does not make a reasonable living, he does not keep his land in good order and he has no money to spend upon the production of work or, alternatively, had a little less to eat themselves. There was nothing in such an arrangement which could, or did, result in a life to the community on the one hand, or make it impossible for the agriculturist to live, on the other.

The time has come, he says, to persuade us that the reason why we cannot get credit is because the rich are drinking it all—when we know that for some years past the milk surplus has been a problem.

D. Beamish

—THINK About It—

DO YOU KNOW the difference between the original TITHE and the modern BANKERS' TAX that goes under the name?

It is impossible to get a sound and clear understanding of taxation by any consideration of money figures or statistics as presented compiled, since there is no relation between facts and money. It is essential to begin by a consideration of real, i.e., physical, economies as distinct from monetary economies. For instance, the old and original tithe was a genuine and justifiable tax. It consisted of one-twelfth of the agricultural production of the taxed land, and this agricultural production so collected was handed over to the Church for the physical maintenance of the clergy and their dependants, it being assumed that the clergy were too busy farming land to work for their living. It is recalled that the word "clergy" is derived from "clerk" and that it is clerks that we owe (and pay) our taxes.

Now it is obvious that the physical meaning of this was that people who paid the tithe paid it just as every employer pays for the work of extra work or, alternatively, had a little less to eat themselves. There was nothing in such an arrangement which could, or did, result in a life to the community on the one hand, or make it impossible for the agriculturist to live, on the other.

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Social Credit, March 26, 1937

SUGGESTIONS,

DO YOU KNOW the difference between the original TITHE and the modern BANKERS' TAX that goes under the name?

It is impossible to get a sound and clear understanding of taxation by any consideration of money figures or statistics as presented compiled, since there is no relation between facts and money. It is essential to begin by a consideration of real, i.e., physical, economies as distinct from monetary economies. For instance, the old and original tithe was a genuine and justifiable tax. It consisted of one-twelfth of the agricultural production of the taxed land, and this agricultural production so collected was handed over to the Church for the physical maintenance of the clergy and their dependants, it being assumed that the clergy were too busy farming land to work for their living. It is recalled that the word "clergy" is derived from "clerk" and that it is clerks that we owe (and pay) our taxes.

Now it is obvious that the physical meaning of this was that people who paid the tithe paid it just as every employer pays for the work of extra work or, alternatively, had a little less to eat themselves. There was nothing in such an arrangement which could, or did, result in a life to the community on the one hand, or make it impossible for the agriculturist to live, on the other.

The time has come, he says, to persuade us that the reason why we cannot get credit is because the rich are drinking it all—when we know that for some years past the milk surplus has been a problem.
EASTER BRIDE

Now:
—Her nature warped by the unnatural conditions of modern life.

Then:
—She is marrying, simply for the fulfilment of the ideal she sees.

When I was a child we used to watch the coster weddings on Easter Monday. The clergyman married the couples in ostrich feathers today, even stores. They could not afford silk velvet and young, in their early twenties. She prides herself on her commonsense, vulgarity as a catchpenny. What a sad fall from grace, to wear his regalia as a catchpenny.

Mrs. B. M. Palmer

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M. C. C. I.

DOCTORS URGED TO END ANTIPOVERTY CAMPAIGN

POOR old men going to the infirmary in clothes insufficient to keep them warm, making up the deficiency with newspapers which announce that prosperity is just round the corner. . . .

Consumptives cured by good food, given by the state and sent home to their suitors, all arose back in the slums to contract the disease afresh.

Conditions so appalling that the death rate among legions of children is greater in proportion than it is among young men who are often exposed to youth neglect — because charitable organisations are able to save a greater percentage of them than survive where parental poverty prevents proper care.

Mr. G. A. Smart, B.S.c., writing of these things in the University of Durham College of Medical Science, in an article entitled "What's the Use?" urges medical men to tell the truth from the house-top and raise such a storm of protest that politicians will not dare disregard it.

Medical men, he says, have at times attempted to do something about it. They have tried to lay down the minimum amount of food required per man per week for an adequate (?) diet. This minimum figure of 2,600 has been openly stated with delight by the politicians, who have made an excuse for imposing higher duties upon already poverty-stricken peoples, although 1,600-1,700 is spent on food for hospital patients at the Zoo.

Farmers are paid for growing too many potatoes, and 5,000,000 gallons of milk are poured down in the drains once a year. Fishermen are compelled to use nets with a very wide mesh so that they cannot catch so many fish.

All this is the business of the doctor as much as it is the business of every honest citizen do so because either their father, or uncle or other relative has a practice into the desire to serve humanity.

The desire to serve humanity. It is the business of every honest citizen to serve a really useful purpose which means the suffering of the people suffering is necessary. It is the business of every honest citizen to serve a really useful purpose which means to serve the people suffering is necessary.

In September 11, 1936, we reported a petition to the South African Government by a body named the Housewives' League, praying for a subsidy in aid of lower prices for home-grown foodstuffs.

At present South African grown foodstuffs are sold much higher prices to South Africans in order to offset sales below cost abroad.

The annual report of the South African Society for Agriculture refers to this petition, and the conclusion of the interdepartmental committee that "such a scheme would be attended by great economic and practical difficulties which would prove insurmountable."

The Housewives' League made two mistakes which made that answer inevitable - they asked for a particular method and they persisted in its agitation and, instead of distributing it, This has been the effect of the regulation it wanted, with a clear indication that failure would be penalised by adverse votes at all members from the next election.

It is to be hoped that the League will not be discouraged by this rebuff, but will now organise not a general but a directed boycott by sanctions. As its members realise the scandal of depriving South African people of the goods they need, in order to sell them to the foreigner at artificially low prices, surely they will be much more successful in continuing to do for them.

They are responsible as members of a democratic community.

WE WILL ABDICATE POVERTY

Below is the form Parliamentarians are being asked to sign. Please read it carefully, sign it if you have not already done so, and send it to United Democrats, 102a, Strand, London, W.C.2. Will you volunteer to help in the Campaign?

ELECTOR'S DEMAND AND UNDERTAKING

1. I know that there are goods in plenty and therefore that poverty is quite unnecessary.

2. I want, before anything else, poverty abolished.

3. I demand, too, that monetary or other effective claims to such products as we now destroy are met in the most just and equitable manner so that we can enjoy all we want of them.

4. These distributions must not deprive owners of their property nor decrease its relative value, nor increase taxes.

5. In the current crisis, the South African Parliament must create the will of the people prevalent.

The strike itself was but a sham battle between John L. Lewis and William Green contesting for control, but with no one leader on the scene capable of composing differences and welded the two factions together.

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labour and a bitter foe of Mr. John L. Lewis, charged terms of settlement amount to "surrender" by Lewis.

WORKERS ARE PAWNS IN FIGHTING GAME

Coughlin Says Lewis Union Battles Are Sham

LAST week we suggested there was more behind the rapid successes in the U.S. of Mr. John L. Lewis's Committee for Industrial Organisation. Comments in Father Coughlin's paper, Social Justice, tend to confirm our surmise that the F.P.P. brand of concealed Fascism is being planted on American workers by what will eventually become a kind of Government controlled "Labour Marketing Board."

Social Justice does not at present take this view, but, nevertheless, sees the incidents in question as a sham battle between Lewis and General Motors, to the advantage of the latter and to the disadvantage of the old American Federation of Labour, as the following extracts show.

Stripped of its fanfarrish interpretations, and viewed in the cold light of reality, the auto strike settlement treaty constitutes a major victory for the large stockholders of the General Motors corporation and a defeat for those workers, both union and non-union, who were involved in the dispute.

General Motors stock was further concentrated in the hands of the du Ponts and other wealthy shareholders in the corporation. The stock was forced down in price during the 43 days of the strike, enabling the du Pont trust to buy cheaply.

John L. Lewis suffered a setback in his plans to empower his United Auto Workers with sole collective bargaining privileges with the management.

LABOUR SPLIT

The strike itself was but a sham battle between John L. Lewis and the General Motors management both of whom were using the workers as pawns in their own plans.

Organised Labour is split surrender with John L. Lewis and William Green contesting for control, but with no one leader on the scene capable of composing differences and welding the two factions together.

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labour and a bitter foe of Mr. John L. Lewis, charged terms of settlement amount to "surrender" by Lewis.

ELECTORS' LEAFLETS

Demand National Dividends

For PERSONAL and BUSINESS FRIENDS — Not suitable for the house-to-house canvass, but for use in offices, factories, etc. (1936) a thousand, poet three.

The DEAN of CANTERBURY'S FORMS


FOR PERSONAL and BUSINESS FRIENDS — Not suitable for the house-to-house canvass, but for use in offices, factories, etc. (1936) a thousand, poet three.

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