

Uncle Sam In Queer Street

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SOCIAL CREDIT

WE live in the Power Age, with ability to produce wealth enough for all. This paper exists to champion The People's right to proper distribution of this wealth; to declare the subservience of all financial and other institutions to The People's will; and to demand the National Dividends our country can well afford, so that all may enjoy the Plenty that is now possible.

Who Wants To Be A Hero

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FRIDAY, APRIL 22, 1938

Weekly Twopence

LONDON— "In the Event of War"—

IN one of his brilliant *Punch* articles, A.P.H. last week pilloried the Committee of Imperial Defence for knocking on the head the Thames Barrage Inquiry, apparently because, *in the event of war*, a direct hit by a bomb would cause "disadvantages."

"Certainly," says A.P.H., "*in the event of war*, somebody might drop a bomb almost anywhere in this island."

"Nature, with less than her usual patriotism, has placed the Thames inconveniently close to the Continent. Man, with his usual stupidity, has placed the capital of Britain only fifty miles from the sea."

"At the very mouth of the Thames is a naval base. A few miles away up the Medway, is a naval dockyard. It would be disadvantageous, *in the event of war*, if bombs were dropping upon the lock-gates or sank a ship or two across the narrow channel."

A.P.H. goes on to enumerate all the major sources, concentrated on the vulnerable Thames, from which London draws its very life. Huge assemblies of conspicuous petrol tanks, Tilbury docks—"A bomb or two on the lock-gates here would be a nuisance *in the event of war*."

FURTHER up is the mighty Barking Power Station, with Woolwich Arsenal just across the river. Then the King George V and Royal Albert Docks—with only one entrance to the lot.

"We steam westward . . . On the north side are sugar works and soap works, which would make a grand blaze *in the event of war*."

Then there are the Surrey Docks with their huge piles of timber, and docks all the way to Tower Bridge—all entered by small but vulnerable dock-gates.

"Tower Bridge and Blackfriars Bridge. About a mile—the river narrow—the tide fierce—and six bridges (inclusive). On the north bank Cannon Street Station: and beyond St. Paul's Cathedral, the cross on which is painted a provocative and dangerous gold."

A LITTLE further up are three great electric power stations and the South Metropolitan Gas Works, all supplied with coal from the sea.

"Three-and-a-half million tons of petrol (31 per cent. of our entire imports) come into the Port of London in a year. Much of this, in special barges, enters the heart of London and is stored along the banks."

A.P.H. pictures the effect of a direct hit on a barge or storage station—blazing petrol barges adrift—sheets of blazing petrol on the water moving swiftly on the tide—wooden wharves going up in flames.

"The truth is that *in the event of war* London will be quite the wrong place." A worse arrangement than London as, and where, it is, could not possibly be devised.

Punch and its brilliant contributor deserve the thanks of Londoners for this exposure. Is it too late to do anything now? The task seems so colossal, so hopeless—but it is not hopeless.

WAR has not come yet. It may not come for years. Meantime we can seek out the reason for the madness that is London today and reverse its causes.

We invite our readers to send us short explanations and suggested remedies. The subject is important not only to Londoners but to all the people in the country, for the paralysis of London, our greatest port, would stop the main flow of our food and transport services—and we have ceased to produce our requirements at home.

Why?

Roosevelt Doubles Debt Dose

FOR the second time in a few years President Roosevelt has had to "revive" the flagging industries of the U.S.A. and stimulate business throughout the world by another huge dose of debt creation.

About £600,000,000 is to be spent on public works in the next eighteen months, £280,000,000 of "inactive" gold is to have paper issued "against it," and the reserve

requirements of Federal Reserve Banks is to be reduced by £150,000,000.

The significant fact is that the U.S.A. is 98 per cent. self-supporting. The problem is not one of world trade at all but one of distributing to American citizens all they can produce. This is not a world problem, or even a "trade" problem, it is a distribution problem, and one that cannot be solved by any form of increasing public debt.

POWELL TO BE RELEASED

ACCORDING to the Ottawa correspondent of the *Toronto Star*, Mr. George F. Powell, who was sentenced to six months' hard labour for libel, will be released from Fort Saskatchewan at the end of April.

The release will be by Order in Council, and the newspaper adds that there is no intention of deportation.

Mr. Joseph Unwin, the Albertan Social Credit party Whip, who was sentenced to three months' hard labour with Mr. Powell in November, was released at the end of March.

Their appeals were rejected by the Supreme Court on February 7, both men, up to that time, had been on bail, they entered Fort Saskatchewan on Thursday, February 10, last.

UNION FOR WHAT?

AT its Easter Conference the Shop Assistants' Union passed resolutions:—

- (1) Welcoming the proposed Peace Alliance—better known as the Popular Front;
- (2) Asking the Labour Party Executive to open discussions with the Communist Party on affiliation;
- (3) Calling for a national emergency conference of Labour as the beginning of a campaign to bring the Government down;
- (4) Urging the T.U.C. to influence further discussions for affiliation to the I.F.T.U. of the Soviet Trade Unions.

Are these the results that members of this Union subscribe to obtain? If not, it's about time that the rank and file tell those whom they pay to run the Union for them what results they want. Failure to give such instructions mean that their organisation is used to promote the political ambitions of those who should be serving them.

Remember Stalin is only Secretary of the Communist Party — servants do not make good bosses.

LOWER RATES CAMPAIGN

Roosevelt And The Ratepayers

ON President Roosevelt's say-so, the U.S. banks are to "release" about £600,000,000 largely for unemployment relief and for public works.

It is sufficient for the British ratepayer to note that when someone with the power to give orders says so, hundreds of millions of pounds can be provided by a stroke of the pen for social services.

Here we have the deliberate provision of "public works," whether needed or not, as a device for distributing money to "prime the pump," as the newspapers call it.

There is no need in this country for ratepayers to debate whether unnecessary public works are a sensible or an idiotic excuse for manufacturing billions.

The fact is that there are needed social services which languish for lack of money, while ratepayers are being screwed down to the last penny to pay exorbitant rates which will be swallowed up in loan charges.

To satisfy a president's economic theories money is to be manufactured for the purpose of public works which many consider entirely unnecessary.

Surely when British ratepayers unite to demand so simple, so sensible, so urgent a matter as lower rates with no decrease in social services, there will be no difficulty about money.

If there is any difficulty it will be manufactured by those whose interests are opposed to the ratepayers.

And ratepayers will know what to do about that.

W.L.B.

SOCIAL CREDIT

means—

- More happiness and freedom for all.
- Less for none.
- The abolition of poverty.
- No more wars.
- More spending power for all.
- No more starvation.
- Abolition of the rates and taxes tyranny.
- Freedom in security.
- That the Will of the People CAN prevail.

THE WILL AND THE WAY

13,600 agricultural workers have left the land since the present Minister of Agriculture took over his office.

What sort of service are the people of Britain getting for the £5,000 a year they pay Mr. W. S. Morrison?

We are growing less barley, oats, corn, beans, peas, sugar-beet and cabbage than we were before he got his job.

The fishing industry has been very nearly ruined.

Liberties have been curtailed in every direction; 200,000 acres of our land have gone out of cultivation.

Many farmers have gone bankrupt.

Prices have gone up, reducing the consumers' power to buy.

Restriction of production has been established by laws which give officials powers described by the Lord Chief Justice as "bureaucratic lawlessness."

All this was planned, and Mr. W. S. Morrison is working out the plan.

In whose interest?

Do you like these plans, which make it a criminal offence to sell milk for human consumption at less than four times the price charged when sold for manufacturing purposes? — which fine farmers (without a trial) £5 an acre for growing more potatoes, and so on?

What are you doing about these plans, which are being thrust upon you by stealth?

Have you any will about what you want?

If so, make it known and back it with at least the sanction all electors have. See form on page 8.

SUNDAY SALES AND SMALL TRADERS

THE Merseyside Small Traders' Association was formed at a meeting in Swainson's Café, Walton Hall Avenue. The chairman is Councillor G. Gillespie, the hon. secretary Mr. H. A. Jones, and a committee of ten was appointed. The object of the movement is to combat the Sunday Trading Restriction Act.

A member advised his fellow-traders that meanwhile they could find many loopholes in the provisions of the Act.

The chairman advised the meeting that they should continue to observe the provisions of the Act, but should unite to fight it. How?

The answer is to bring organised pressure to bear on those responsible for passing the Act—our Members of Parliament. It is necessary first to elicit the will of those concerned in the matter—do the majority of them object to the Act? Then to gather the pressure and direct it on to the responsible representative.

WIDEN THE CIRCLE

THE Rates Campaign is proving at every turn that Social Credit dynamics are in tune with human nature. There is not a town, a village or suburb that does not contain a majority of latent supporters, people waiting to be brought face to face with their own problem.

As our campaign proceeds these people are springing into activity by the thousand, and of each thousand there are some who are able and ready to grasp the relationship which exists between their own local objective and the broader objective of Social Credit.

The time has come when the noble few who have until now borne the full burden of Social Credit expenditure will find their load being distributed over a widening circle of new adherents.

The next step is for everyone who is now contributing to Social Credit funds to try and draw one new contributor into the lists.

Every week it is becoming easier to approach prospective supporters, and I feel quite sure that most of our contributors will welcome this suggestion of finding new "points of revenue" rather than having further requests made upon their already overstrained personal resources.

Can it be done? Let us all make an effort.

W. WILSON
Asst. Director of Revenue.

Every Man Is Worth Two — In Association

POST ONE OF THESE FORMS TO-DAY

To the Treasurer, Social Credit Secretariat Limited, 163A Strand, London, W.C.2.

FORM A I wish to become a Registered Supporter of the Social Credit Secretariat, Ltd. I can afford to pay £ : : a week month year and enclose my first contribution.

Name
Address

Subscribers to Social Credit Funds under this plan who are also direct subscribers to the Social Credit newspaper are entitled to receive the Monthly Supplement.

To the Treasurer, Social Credit Expansion Fund, c/o Social Credit Secretariat, Ltd., 163A Strand, London, W.C.2.

FORM B I enclose the sum of £ : : as a special donation to the Social Credit Expansion Fund, to be expended by the Administrators at the sole discretion of MAJOR C. H. DOUGLAS or his nominee.

Name
Address

If you like deflation, with its accompanying business depression, or inflation with its scramble for markets, leading to a major war, I would not wish to interfere with your pleasures.

But if you do not like these things I appeal to you as free individuals and Britons to say so with no uncertain voice, and to demand that the system which is responsible for the present state of affairs shall be radically amended.

Major C. H. DOUGLAS at Aldwych Club, London, 1937.

★ COMMENTARY

Perhaps you've read these items in your newspapers—our comment will give them a new significance

Who Will Pay?

THE Press is divided on the question of who is to pay for Rearmaments. With the beginning of the next slump in sight, another 6d. on the income-tax would seriously agitate the barometer, so the Beaverbrook contingent is clamouring for the load to be shifted on to the shoulders of future generations.

There is, of course, no satisfactory solution to the problem except to claim our own National Credit and refuse to pay anybody, except ourselves, interest on it.

The Treadmill of Debt

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT is faced with the necessity to start another fight over the next 15 months against business "recession" in the United States.

He is going to spend £1,000,000,000. Where is all this new money to come from? It will be created by banks, who will lend it via the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to the Government's Relief Fund, to public utility companies, to railways, and to local authorities for the financing of public works.

And when it has been spent, the "recession" (of money out of the pockets of consumers) will occur again, the people will be where they are now, except they will—after having earned and spent £1,000,000,000—still owe it!

A new millstone of unpayable debt will have been hung round the necks of the people as a consequence of Roosevelt's "recession" fight. Then he, or his successor, will start another fight!
Wonderful "finance"!

A Share in the Loot?

IT is reported that the great delay that occurred in the presentation of credentials to the Chinese Government by the new British Ambassador was due to the fact that he was engaged in conversations with a Japanese Government representative, regarding Britain's share of the Chinese market.

At one time, it was claimed for Britain that she acted as a sort of world policeman; if this report be true, it would seem she has turned gangster.

British investments in China are estimated at £250 million, most of which is held by financial houses of one sort or another. The British people might consider their good name cheap at £250 million, but not Finance!

Political Justice

ONE of the principal features of dictatorship in foreign states is the substitution of political for civil justice. Here in Great Britain we have clung tenaciously to the principle of justice which is impartial and unaffected by the political opinions of the judges and magistrates.

The recent trial of Major Vernon, however, shows that political "justice" is appearing even in these islands. The whole case is dispassionately described in "The Strange Case of Major Vernon" published by the National Council for Civil Liberties.

Pools Fever

THE Rev. Noel F. Hopcroft, superintendent of Birmingham Central Hall Mission, thinks football pools are the devil. Millions of pounds which ought to be going into business are wasted, he says. Six young people he knows have been sent to prison owing to their desire to live on other people's losses.

"On the commercial side," he says, "it is the most lunatic thing England has ever permitted. On the moral side it is one of the most appalling things I have ever had to face."

The cure for it is not prohibitive legislation but a National Dividend.

French Premier's Mistake

M. DALADIER, during a broadcast appeal immediately after having formed his Cabinet, said:

"All burdens and sacrifices must be accepted for the safety of our country."

But this was addressed to the people of France, not to the few financiers who control the Credit Monopoly.

Frustrated Fishermen

LAST week (Tuesday, April 12) 154 tons of herring which failed to fetch three shillings a hundredweight were dumped in the sea at Firth of Forth ports. The East Fife branch of the Herring Producers' Association sent a telegram to all Members of Parliament for fishing constituencies, drawing attention to the position of the Scottish herring fishing industry.

To this we may add that Members of Parliament know already the plight of the industry. What do the producers want Members of Parliament to do about it?

To keep catching fish, bringing it to port, and throwing it back into the sea will solve the "work" problem, if they keep on doing it.

But is that what the fishermen—the producers—want?

Plenty of people want the herring, but pulling fish out of the sea does not pull out the money to buy it with.

Nor does fixing or juggling with prices make money either.

Consumers and producers alike are starved of the money the banks make for themselves.

Taxation and Business

SIR GEORGE BEHARRELL, Chairman of the Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., speaking at the recent annual meeting said:

"The burden of taxation is increasing rapidly in all countries, and the effect of this has been that the taxation borne by Dunlop subsidiaries has risen to £355,000, representing an increase of £112,000 over the preceding year. In addition to this, the main company has had to provide in 1937 for taxation amounting to £496,000, so that the total taxation burden of the whole of the Dunlop group of companies in 1937 was £851,000, and this total does not include local and indirect taxes and Customs duties."

This sum paid in taxes is equivalent to 34 per cent. of the total profit of the Dunlop group. And taxation is still on the up-grade for business people and investors. Indeed, the Chairman of Daily Mirror Newspapers, Ltd., Mr. John Cowley, said at his annual meeting: "... and when we know also the extent of the additional taxation which seems to be inevitable ..."

Yet with the abundance of goods and services now in existence or available if required, taxation is nothing less than legalised robbery. And whatever superabundance the future may bring forth, legalised robbery it will remain until the people insist on its removal, for it is not primarily a means of collecting money, but a means of keeping people where they don't want to be, and of imposing upon them conditions which they abhor.

THE FINANCIAL BAROMETER IS FALSE

1. Our present money system, by increasing prosperity in war time or during war preparation, indicates that war is good.
2. It tells us that work (instead of being a means to an end) is the chief end of man.
3. It tells us that shops are crammed full of goods just to look at.
4. It tells us we won't buy goods until we are over-persuaded.
5. It tells us that the Government cannot get money without taxation.
6. It tells us that money is of greater value than life and limb.
7. It tells us that new money can only be issued as a debt.
8. It tells us that if we grow potatoes in our back garden enough new money is created somewhere for someone to buy them.
9. It tells us, if more oranges are grown than people who want them have money to buy, that (instead of increasing the money to match the oranges) the "plenty" of oranges must be destroyed to reduce them to the "scarcity" of money-to-spend.
10. It tells us that poverty is necessary amidst plenty.
11. It tells us that, while there is now plenty (or potential plenty) for everyone, the poor cannot be better off without the rich being poorer.
12. It tells us we can only prosper as individuals by climbing on the backs of those who are down.
13. It tells us that because we might drown (suffer inflation) with too much water (money), we must therefore have too little to drink (spend)!
14. It tells us that to expend much labour in digging up gold in one place only to bury it in another place is a sensible proceeding.
15. It tells us that the more gold we have buried under our Banks the richer we are.
16. It tells us that the more goods we export (needed by our own people too poor to buy them), the richer we are.
17. It tells us that money is riches to be hoarded, and goods are dross to be sent out of the country as fast as possible.
18. It tells us that Party Politics is Democracy!
19. It tells us that Institutions are more important than men.
20. It tells us that in association we cannot get what we want without being put into the bondage of debt.


A.E.L.

How Is It Done?

THERE is plenty of money to spend this Easter. The note circulation has gone up with a jump. During the last three weeks the Bank of England has issued £17,750,000 extra in notes for holiday purposes.

This compares with an extra note issue of about £10,000,000 in the three weeks before last Easter. The unusually fine weather accounts for the increase. — "Evening Standard," April 14.

Ought we to thank the good, kind Bank, or the Clerk of the Weather?



THE FIG TREE

A Quarterly Edited by Major C. H. Douglas

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1938

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BOUND COPIES
of the second volume of THE FIG TREE from June, 1937, to March, 1938, will be available at 15s. each to readers who apply for them before May 1. Separate binding cases 3s. 6d. each, post free.

Mrs. Palmer's Page . . .

Who Wants To Be A Hero? — —

Archbishop does not know whether a world without suffering and heroism would be a better place

FOR some weeks I have had by me a cutting from the *Manchester Guardian* of February 19. It is a report of a speech made by Dr. Temple, Archbishop of York, on the Christian view of the influence of suffering in the world.

He was addressing students of Leeds University.

"If you take suffering out of the world," said he, "you will also certainly take out all heroism, and it would be difficult to say that a world without suffering and without heroism would be a better world. If anyone thinks that comfort is a better thing than courage they must, I suppose, be left to think so until something wakes them up. Assuredly something will waken them up some day."

In the course of his address he also said that things happened, apparently for no sort of reason, to frustrate great hopes, or cause abject misery. If the Christian attitude were true it was good for us to be subject to the incidence of accidents. If it were true that the goal of all enterprise in the world should be the establishment of relationships of love, we must surely recognise that suffering was one of the main influences in that direction.

This sort of thing has been so carefully instilled into most children from their very earliest youth that there is little doubt that his audience heard exactly what they expected to hear, and were duly satisfied.

I am wondering, however, from just what part of the gospels Dr. Temple gets his philosophy of life.

According to their story, Jesus Christ spent the three short years of His mission in healing those who were sick, and in giving realistic and practical instruction to help

people to live together in happiness and harmony.

HUNGER and pain, whether mental or physical, aroused in Him an agony of compassionate love. The multitudes were fed, the sick were healed, before he spoke those sermons which have come down to us as the inspiration of all that is best in modern life.

No, it is not in the gospel story that you will find the origin of the terrible idea that suffering is good for us, or that a world without pain would not be a better world.

Realist as He was, Jesus Christ does not appear to have spent any time in explaining to His followers the origin of suffering. Whether it were possible of explanation or not in terms which His hearers could understand, He does not seem to have thought it necessary. But He made it abundantly clear that pain was something contrary to the will of God by every action of His life.

The instructions given to the apostles before they set out on their journey were to heal the sick, cleanse the lepers, raise the dead and cast out devils; "freely ye have received, freely give" (Matthew x. 8).

I PUT forward this view with a certain amount of diffidence, but it seems to me that it is a question of priority—that the church has more or less abandoned the first commands of her Master, to heal the sick and do everything in her power to alleviate suffering, and has concentrated on teaching and moral precept, as the Pharisees did, with very dire results.

It means, first of all, that those who put precept before practice become inured to the

... teaching for doctrines the commandments of men." (Matt. xv. 9.)

constant contemplation of suffering. This has a tendency to blunt the affections, and after a time the pain of others becomes a matter of indifference.

It is not a very big step to the theory that trials and troubles have been sent into the world to discipline us—that even the accident that may destroy a whole lifetime's work is good for us.

Paralysis of the will comes next. People come to believe that pain and suffering are inevitable, and so they can make no real effort to vanquish them.

THERE creeps in, too, the Old Testament idea of the Blood Sacrifice, that somehow, in some obscure way, all this pain and suffering is pleasing to the deity, but that everything will be set right in some future life.

We have forgotten that the Kingdom of Heaven is at hand.

Feed the hungry, heal the sick, and preach the gospel; the order of priority is explicit.

To me there is no question that until the church can look at life with the realism of her Master in Palestine, two thousand years ago, all her efforts to lead us on to the Kingdom of Heaven will be useless.

SUFFERING

A true story sent in by a reader.

A GIRL who had been in ill-health for some time was advised by her doctor to see an eminent specialist. She could not afford his fee, so arranged to see him at hospital, under the contributory scheme.

As usual, this meant a wait of several hours, from nine o'clock in the morning. At last her turn came, and after examination she was told that all she needed was to marry and have a baby.

"But it is impossible," she said, "my young man scarcely earns enough to keep himself."

"How typically modern!" came the coarse reply, with a burst of laughter from the crowd of medical students around the table.

She left the hospital in tears.

A YANKEE TAX REVOLT

A VERY interesting article in the *Reader's Digest* tells how the citizens of Massachusetts have brought about a revolution in local government.

Six years ago the New England Council, dismayed by Governmental extravagance and rising taxes, decided to sponsor taxpayers' associations.

These associations were non-partisan. In dealing with elected officials they took as their motto, "Back 'em up, or show 'em up," but laid the emphasis on co-operation rather than conflict.

The new taxpayers' associations have succeeded in making the citizens of Massachusetts alive to the power of their vote, and to the fact that elected officers must be responsible to their electorate.

The first result of this has been a searching study of municipal affairs. Graft and plain bad government came to light, and shocking mismanagement of local finances. In Lowell the citizens forced the first real tax-cut in the city's history. Needham and Worcester are following suit.

SO far, so good. But unless the associations take care they will lose themselves in vain efforts to do the experts' work for them.

Here I must quote again from the *Reader's Digest*:

"Long before the annual town meeting, little committees gather around kitchen

tables, trying to figure out how to save enough somewhere to get the additional teacher the school needs. They study various types of paving, and problems of road maintenance. At the meeting the hero is no longer the local orator, but the little man who has assembled all the plain facts about the cost and durability of standpipes."

What, I ask you, is the use of keeping a watch-dog and barking yourself?

It is useless to try to teach officials how to do their work; the only satisfactory way of dealing with them is to leave them responsible, and judge them entirely by results.

WHILE the taxpayers are chasing around trying to teach the surveyor what he already knows about road stones, the real culprit, the man who is ultimately responsible for high taxes, our old friend the banker, quite escapes notice.

But the new move has resulted in one very important step forward—the restoration of popular government—an alert and watchful electorate.

Is it too much to hope that before very long they will look further and discover the cause of mounting debt?

PRESS CUTTINGS BUREAU

Scrutineers wanted for the following papers: "Daily Herald," "Daily Mirror," "Daily Sketch" and "Sunday Referee." Please write to: D. A. Watson, Summerhill Villa, Samarès, Jersey, C.I.

BANK DIRECTOR'S DOPE

Bank of England's Publicity Agent No. 1 serves up the idea of 'planning' to women in Australia.

SIR JOSIAH STAMP has been in Australia. In February last he addressed the Women's International Conference held in Sydney. He said:

"It is no use rebelling against planning. It is upon us. I do not know how it can be stopped, and I do not know if it should be stopped."

"What confusion there would be if everyone was allowed to broadcast at the same time and on any wave length. This is an obvious case for planning."

I do not know whether this Bank of England economist was attempting deliberately to mislead the women who, no doubt, were listening to him with much respect.

But he must have known that the example he gave of broadcast planning was not a case in point.

Dictatorship or Democracy?

There are two ways of planning, one is by leaving the expert who is on top, to decide for you *what* shall be done; this is dictatorship. The other way is for the people to decide *what* shall be done, and employ the expert on tap, leaving him to decide *how* it shall be done; this is democracy.

The planning of experts to conform with the results demanded by the people is quite different from the type of planning which Sir Josiah Stamp has in mind when he says, as he did in the course of the same address, that on the slippery slope between extreme individualism and total control by the State there might be a resting place where it would be possible to have a community half planned and half individualistic. The difficulty was to find it.

In this type of planning, so beloved of P.E.P. (political and economic planning), the experts decide on the result they want and exercise pressure downwards on to the people.

Planning Starvation

We have some splendid examples of this in England in the Marketing Boards.

The experts decide, for instance, that they want to cut down the supply of potatoes to fit in with the amount of money available; or, as a Member of Parliament said last week, the Bacon Board plans for scarcity, instead of for a good English breakfast available to all.

The Will of the Women

This is the sort of planning that we women are going to rebel against, Sir Josiah Stamp; the men may be leading the revolt with the fight against rising rates and assessments; but sooner or later we women are coming up behind them. You may say you do not know how planning can be stopped, but we know very well. It will not be very long before the people make it quite plain that there is only one type of control that they will tolerate—the democratic control that will give each individual the maximum of freedom compatible with the freedom of others.

For NEW READERS

Read about Social Credit and then see how much more interesting your daily paper becomes.

- SOCIAL DEBT OR SOCIAL CREDIT. By George Hickling 4d.
- DEBT AND TAXATION. By L. D. Byrde 2d.
- WHY POVERTY IN MIDST OF PLENTY? By the Dean of Canterbury 4d.
- WOMEN AND POVERTY. By Jean Campbell Willett 4d.
- APPROACH TO REALITY. By Major C. H. Douglas 3d.
- ARMAGEDDON. By Jacques 2½d.
- SANITY OF SOCIAL CREDIT. By Maurice Colbourne 6d.
- WHAT'S WRONG WITH THE WORLD? By G. W. L. Day 1s.
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- THE ECONOMIC CRISIS. Southampton Chamber of Commerce Report 6d.
- THY WILL BE DONE. By J. Creagh Scott. With a foreword by the Dean of Canterbury 3d.
- THE FEAR OF LEISURE. By A. R. Orage 6d.
- MONEY AND THE PRICE SYSTEM. By Major C. H. Douglas 3d.
- ECONOMICS FOR EVERYBODY. By Elles Dec 3d.
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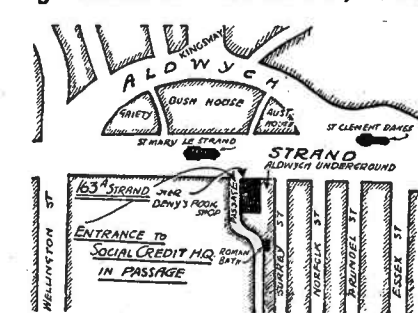
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Vol. 8, No. 11. Friday, April 22, 1938

Uncle Sam In Queer Street

By
G.W.L. Day

Call The Bankers' Bluff

THE obsession that there is only a given quantity of money in the world produces very queer results.

Every country is in the position of being unable to buy all it can produce by reason of the gross inequalities between the prices of the goods and the purses of the people.

This state of unbalance is inherent in the orthodox financial system; but the steady and intensive propaganda devoted to hypnotise everybody into the faith that the system is "sound" causes the vast majority to look for the "nigger in the woodpile" anywhere and everywhere except in the woodpile itself.

As a consequence, the "nigger" that causes all the mischief is never caught and brought to account, and "crisis" after "crisis" recurs with increasing bewilderment.

You cannot increase the length of an eleven inch rule to the length of a foot by sawing off an inch from one end and fixing it at the other.

THE attempt to close the gap between prices and purses has been tried in various ways which have all failed because the cause of the gap is presumed "sound."

The persistent assumption that the existing financial system is above question leads every time into situations which automatically require a scapegoat on which to fix the blame for the consistent "wrong" result the system produces.

Hence, when electors demand "lower rates," a new school of "apologists" or "witch-finders" arises, shouting "Look here" or "Look there," pointing anywhere to distract the attention (and pressure) of the ratepayers from their objective, and from action affecting the financial system itself.

At the moment the popular cry of these hypnotised side-trackers is to criticise with great indignation one or another of the spending departments of the local authority, and very subtly the demand for "Lower Rates" may easily become transformed into a demand for "economy" in spending, which is quite a different thing.

The basic assumption, which (if accepted) makes these two demands appear synonymous is the belief that there is only a given quantity of money in the world, which has happened as a sort of an act of God, and if you spend money on social services, you cannot have "lower rates" at the same time.

THIS, of course, when boiled down, is a plea for the lies propagated by those financial institutions which have robbed ratepayers of their own credit, and fundamentally it means that whatever you want, you must sacrifice something else to those institutions first before you can have it.

And the best way of calling this impudent bluff is to rivet the attention of the demand for "lower rates" on just that result, and to definitely refuse to have it mixed with any such demand as "increased economy" in the spending departments of the Council.

LET the Council spend as much as they require for all the services the people want. The Banks can produce plenty of money.

But when it comes to levying extra rates on the electors, that is another matter; this should be stopped and can be stopped (the Banks can produce plenty of money).

The truth is (but the financial institutions hate anybody to know this, they contradict it) the people can have all the amenities and social services they want, with *no rates at all*, but the only way to prove it is to try it.

Demand lower rates, and *still* lower rates. Demand better services and *still more* services, insistently, unitedly, and clearly. That will "call" the bluff and by exposing the nigger in the woodpile, put an end to his mischief.

FAILING some large and immediate catastrophe, such as a world war or a series of earthquakes, something decisive will probably emerge from the slump into which America is now rapidly sliding. For the American people are quick in the uptake and impatient of poverty without a cause, and already there are many who feel that beggary in a land of bounty is a trifle ridiculous.

The New York correspondent of the *News Chronicle* points out that the outlook in the United States is exceedingly gloomy and that it is no longer possible to blink the fact that America is in the grip of one of the worst depressions in its history.

A Wall Street economist says: "What we're getting now makes 1932 look like prosperity. And whatever anyone says about indications of an upturn, you can take it as a fact that now that the Spring recovery which had been forecast up to last month has failed, there's no hopeful sign—none."

The number of unemployed is thought to be about 14,000,000. In New York State the relief cases have increased by 107 per cent. in the last six months. Railways, power companies, textiles, retail houses, are all deep in depression. The index of industrial production has sunk from 117 to 78 since last August. In the last six months all the gains since 1935 have been wiped out.

The Budget estimates will again have to be revised and a huge extra appropriation for relief will have to be made for next year. The American Public Debt has risen from 20,000 million dollars in 1933 to 37,000 million dollars.

Poverty and unemployment are already just as widespread as in the last slump, and it is only the New Deal relief system which conceals the outward signs, such as bread lines. America is evidently for it, and everyone is asking what President Roosevelt will do.

What will he? Roosevelt was put in power by Finance. Failing the presence of some active counter-force he is obliged to do what Finance tells him.

Now the position of Finance is perfectly clear. Its power rests upon a certain system which with the advance of industrial technology works worse and worse, reflecting the facts of Plenty with

less and less accuracy. Its aim, then, is to bolster up this system and keep it going by fair means or foul, no matter what privations and horrors are inflicted upon humanity in the process.

Roosevelt, acting under pressure, has had to take every step which the ingenuity of man could devise to achieve this end. He has done his utmost to cut down American production for the home market, exporting what he could, destroying and restricting what he couldn't, and concealing to the best of his ability the prodigious untapped powers of production. When anyone, such as the technocrats, blew the gaff, they were ignored, or attacked and discredited.

At the same time he has moved heaven and earth to adhere to the Thirty-nine Articles of the financial creed. The "No work, no pay" rule was strictly observed long after it was abandoned in Great Britain, and work creation was indulged in on a scale to throw the professors of economics into ecstasies and to saddle future generations with mountainous debts. The banks were "purged," hundreds of small ones disappearing, thereby concentrating and consolidating financial power in the hands of the few.

Some of these measures had their effect. The billions poured into the financing of Public Works acted temporarily as a blood transfusion, and the patient was helped still further by the European rearmament. Relief, too, on a gigantic scale served to cover up the emaciated flesh.

But what now? Is it possible that Roosevelt, at the behest of Finance, will repeat his tactics, borrowing on a still more Napoleonic scale, mortgaging a dozen generations of Americans for an additional 500 years? The trick has been tried once and has obviously failed disastrously. Will the people allow it to be tried again?

I have it on good authority that the President knows all about the principles of the New Economics; it is even possible that he approves of them. But even if he does, how can he take one single step in this direction? Finance pulls him steadily away from it. He can do nothing unless a superior force pulls him in the opposite direction.

Perhaps at this very moment he is praying that the American people will exert their united will and give him orders to end this tragic farce by taking the obvious steps to bring into existence more of America's vast wealth and distribute it among the people.

SPLIT-MINDS

By D. Beamish

THERE is a mental disease called Schizophrenia, in which the mind is said to be "split" so that the sufferer has two (or more) personalities: one his ordinary, normal self and the other somebody quite different; usually a tricky, mischievous, degraded or even criminal personality.

This disease came into the news recently, when a young theological student, said to be normally high-minded and religious, confessed to having killed a sixteen-year-old boy from no other motive than the desire to kill.

It has been said that none of us is entirely sane, and I sometimes think that many of us suffer from some mild form of split personality. So many people are decent and kindly in their everyday life and moved by individual suffering with which they come into personal contact, yet they will refuse even to contemplate any change in a system which inflicts the most barbarous cruelties on millions of their fellows, including innocent children.

I once knew a woman, comfortably off, who had a horror of waste, and would do all her own cooking and washing-up herself because she feared the maid would not scrape every crumb out of the saucepans. She would take inordinate trouble to ignite one light from another so as to save a match. Yet she was quite unmoved when she heard of wheat being burned as fuel, fish thrown back into the sea, and farmers fined for growing too many potatoes, merely remarking that "of course it must be necessary or it wouldn't be done."

A MAN will tell you that he believes in honesty and straightforward dealing; that no other policy pays in the end. But when he is asked if it is honest to permit the

deliberate restriction of output, thus keeping people poor artificially, he is not interested, or he quickly changes the subject.

These persons are completely inconsistent. One part of them is honest; another part is shifty and evasive.

Mr. Seebohm Rowntree has just issued a report that sixteen per cent. of the country's children are undernourished. Some little time ago he issued another report, in collaboration with Viscount Astor, on agricultural conditions. In it he stated that there was, of course, another solution (to the problem of overproduction) and that was to subsidise consumption, but that there were serious financial difficulties in the way, and in any case "the relief to a glutted market would be infinitesimal." (The italics are mine.) Nothing was mentioned of the relief to the undernourished of having enough to eat.

Whether Mr. Seebohm Rowntree or Viscount Astor have ever spoken over the air in the series "The Week's Good Cause" I do not know. But it is certain that many of those who do so must be aware that the poverty and misery, for the relief of which they plead, could be swept away entirely within a few months.

For what is poverty but lack of those very things the plenitude of which is causing embarrassment all over the world?

BUT these good people apparently see nothing incongruous—not to use a harsher term—in permitting good food to be destroyed or birth-controlled, and then making earnest appeals to the public to come to the relief of those who are without it.

Those who are aware that poverty could be abolished and yet speak, write and act as if it could not, are really guilty of fraud,

"I advise you to read the City articles in the great newspapers, and you will ask yourselves if you are living in a lunatic asylum.

The answer is that you are."—G. B. Shaw.

yet they would resent the imputation that they are not all honourable men. Politicians, clerics, speakers and writers have a wide sphere of influence and, therefore, a great responsibility. When they refer to "the difficulties of distribution" and "problems created by plenty," they are implying that we must make up our minds to grin and bear poverty and limitation for a long time to come. And John Citizen, who believes them to be wiser and more knowledgeable than himself, distrusts his own common sense, which is inclined to tell him that the distribution of plenty should really be a very easy "problem" to solve. If it were scarcity now—that would be a very different thing.

And so he merely feels puzzled and dissatisfied and does nothing about it. And poor old men continue to gas themselves because they cannot face the prospect of another cold, fireless winter. The hospitals continue to fill with those who would not be ill if they had a little more food and clothing, and the asylums with those who have been worried out of their wits.

And the speakers and writers, the public men to whom John Citizen is accustomed to listen with so much respect, are just as irrational as many of the unhappy people whose minds have given way under an insane economic system—more irrational than some of them.

They are suffering from split minds. They are only sane in parts. Heaven help them—and us—and make us whole.

Space reserved

THE UNITED RATEPAYERS'

Secretary:

by—

ADVISORY ASSOCIATION

John Mitchell

LOWER THE RATES CAMPAIGN

ALL OVER THE COUNTRY THE MOVEMENT GROWS

(Reprinted from an article in the "Christchurch Times")

THE "Lower the Rates" Campaign, which this journal recently reported, resulted in Poole preventing a penny rise in their rates; continues to grow apace.

From many cities and towns reports are being made of the instant success attendant upon the formation of a Ratepayers' "Control the Rates" Association, and notably some few weeks ago Belfast ratepayers were successful in preventing an increase of 4d. in their rates. This and Poole's success are the latest to be added to the list of towns that have metaphorically taken over Rate Control.

Here in Christchurch we happily have a Council composed of burgesses who are fully alive to the seriousness of the situation as applying to the ratepayer, and by every effort they have held in check their part of the rate expenditure. But as a County Councillor explains, the situation which such bodies now face is to a large extent an automatic and resultant one, and

Local Authorities and County Authorities would actually welcome the firm pronouncement from the actual ratepayers that they will resist further increases and will, moreover, demand more amenities for the money already extorted.

A Ratepayers' Advisory Association has been formed with headquarters at 163A, Strand, London, and with this as a spear-head for the now rapidly-growing movement, results of a definitely successful nature are happily forthcoming.

The argument advanced under the present foolish scheme of community costs contribution is that we in small and comparatively poor Christchurch must bear the County Rate burden of other large and important centres within the county confines. This is an instance of the inequitable method and the hopelessly uncommercial view of sheltered Government departments.

Traders and ratepayers generally cannot indulge in academic theories,

they have to face the hard facts of profit and loss, and the marked disregard of their plight now goads them to united action.

Under such a scheme one would immediately say that to live in a place such as Christchurch is to be penalised out of all proportion, and one would expect more than a compensating return of charm of locality. Indeed this charm of locality is actually our stock-in-trade, and by the very application of reckless expenditure upon roads and highways that "charm" is being destroyed completely at an alarming pace.

Many traders are today in this Borough taking what they hope are secret steps to sell their businesses, because they know that the burden of the harsh rates makes their enterprises unsound concerns, and they wish to dispose of them before this is borne with crushing truth upon the entire community.

Small blame to them, the law of self-

protection inevitably obtains; but how much more satisfactory would it be to stand shoulder to shoulder with their suffering fellow traders and resist by Parliamentary and honest methods the ravages of this savage re-rating which the Government itself now recognises is the traditional "last-straw."

The vital factor to consider is that Parliament has seen the writing on the wall, and in direct disregard to the plan of the financial interests and the banks behind the Rate Re-assessment extortion scheme, have called a halt.

Now, therefore, is the time to renew with double vigour the attack upon the Group responsible, for it is a group consisting of bankers, who are the instigators and plotters.

The inevitable overstepping of the safety mark has happily occurred, and the bankers over-reaching themselves put that one straw too many on the ratepayers' back, with the result that the hard-working taxpayer is out for blood at long last.

SQUANDER-MANIA RED HERRING

SIR FREDERICK MARQUIS, in a speech at the annual meeting of Lewis's Investment Trust, pointed out that from the nature of its business the company occupied very prominent sites in the various towns in which it operated, and as a consequence was very highly assessed for rating purposes. He therefore viewed with particular concern the present tendency on the part both of local and central authorities in government to spend money very freely. The demands of the central authority seemed to be for ever increasing the cost of conducting municipal business and in fact, to be encouraging a sort of recklessness in expenditure amongst local authorities.

He presumed that the increased expenditure on armaments would involve further taxation of some kind, and it did not seem to him that in this country we had been able in either our national or municipal affairs to practise the ordinary domestic economy that postulated that "if you buy one thing you cannot buy another."

The last wisecrack does not express a quality inherent in the "things"; there is no reason at all why you cannot buy both "things" except that the prices which are charged do not balance with the tickets by which they may be bought. There is no doubt that the central authority does press local authorities to improve their amenities; but ratepayers want those amenities and know that the materials are there to provide them. They are now beginning to ask why local authorities, which represent the people, have to pay so much for loans, based on the people's credit, which are created practically costlessly by means of book-keeping.

Further, they are carrying this knowledge into action by insisting that, while amenities are improved, rates should not go up. If the speaker's company pays rates it should be interested in this action.

GET IT RIGHT

THE quotation from the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, 14th edition, "Banks lend money by creating the means of payment out of nothing," which was printed in the "Lower the Rates" leaflet, and reprinted in SOCIAL CREDIT, should read:

"Banks lend by creating credit; they create the means of payment out of nothing." It is to be found in the article on Money, by R. G. Hawtrey, page 698.

"LOWER RATES" ON MAY 13

THE issue of *Lower Rates*, which will be published on May 13, will contain articles of great appeal to ratepayers.

THE title of the paper—*Lower Rates*—combined with what will appear on the news poster, will ensure that it will sell like "hot cakes" from newsagents' stalls. But when, together with these, thousands of leaflets will be distributed to the general public near the newsagent's shop, and scores of posters will appear on shops all concentrating attention on lower rates, every newsagent should be able to sell scores of *Lower Rates*.

THEREFORE all groups working for rate reduction are recommended to order large quantities of *Lower Rates* for May 13, and to canvass all newsagents in their town, inviting them to exhibit posters and take a stock of the paper.

THIS issue of the paper will be suitable for sale for the whole of the two weeks, May 13 to May 27.

A DOUBLE GUARANTEE

SIR THOMAS INSKIP, the Minister for the Co-ordination of Defence, received a deputation on April 5 from the Cornish tin-mining industry which called his attention to the importance of Cornish tin-mining in time of war and suggested that the Government should guarantee a minimum price for tin produced from Cornish ore as a guarantee of the maintenance of home tin production.

* * *

Sir Thomas Inskip promised to study the facts which had been laid before him and to examine the defence aspects of the question. The deputation was introduced by Lieutenant-Commander Agnew, M.P.

The fear of war is the hope of many producers. Representatives of food production and other branches of industry might go in deputation to the Government and suggest a guarantee of some sort to assure them of a remunerative market. They would emphasise the importance of their particular industry, not merely in time of war, but in peace—or perhaps they might say that in time of war against poverty—which is all the time now—their industry was most important.

* * *

The best form of guarantee would be the issue of a National Dividend to the whole people. But before the Government could provide that guarantee the people, whose servant the Government is supposed to be, would have to give their approval. A good way of beginning to do so is suggested at the foot of our back page.

Exploitation Of War-Risks!

IN reply to a question by Sheffield property owners, Sheffield Corporation Rating Committee has intimated that any shelters or dug-outs for air raid precaution protection would automatically increase the value of the house and property.

The Property Owners' Protection Association attaches such national importance to this decision that it is taking the matter up with the National Federation of Property Owners.

Lower Rates Demand

From the "Western Mail"

SIR.—It is natural that a determined effort to reduce the burden of ever-increasing rates should meet with the disapproval of the Public Economy Association. The policy of this body, apparently, has been to acquiesce in increase after increase in rates; and its service to affiliated ratepayers' associations seems to consist merely in explaining why these increases are claimed to be necessary.

In view of this position it has become necessary for ratepayers to take independent action; and the Cardiff Lower Rates Demand Association has been formed and is operating on the lines of similar successful movements in Sheffield, Belfast, and other places. The objective is lower rates without reduction in social services; and it is not intended to compete with ratepayers' associations if they will undertake the campaign in their districts as already requested.

The Cardiff Lower Rates Demand Association has the advantage of advice from the United Ratepayers' Advisory Association,

WOMAN THE DELIVERER

"THE Englishman's home is still his castle, but for the Englishwoman too often it is her jail," said Dr. Stephen Taylor, senior resident medical officer, Royal Free Hospital, in the *Lancet*.

The suburban woman, harassed with taxes and threatened with increased rates, is finding it very difficult to keep house and home together, and when she finds the inhuman battle too much for her, she is relegated to the human scrap heap as suffering from "suburban nerves."

The women of Britain are at last beginning to wake up, and, fired with enthusiasm, are entering into the Lower Rates Campaign with full vigour.

This country can still be saved by the women of Britain, and they will make this old land worth living in. Every woman should join the local Ratepayers' Association, for once women have seen "the light," nothing can stop them from getting what they want.

"The heavy taxation under which we suffer works directly to the advantage of financial houses which control the banking system."

Major Douglas at Belfast, November, 1936

London, which assisted the campaigns in Sheffield, Belfast, and Poole. It is located, as Mr. Horace Morgan correctly observes, at the offices of the Social Credit Secretariat. It is unnecessary for ratepayers to have a knowledge of Social Credit in order to decide that the burden of increasing rates is intolerable. Ratepayers have the democratic right to instruct their councillors regarding either rates or social services. If economy is necessary they are entitled to decide whether they will cut the loan charges, which absorb half the rates, or the social services. This may be Social Credit, but it is also commonsense, as ratepayers are quick to appreciate.

If lower rates without reduction of social services is not a proper objective for ratepayers' associations, perhaps the Public Economy Association will propose a better one.—Yours, etc.,

R. W. HANNAGEN,
Hon. Secretary, Cardiff Lower Rates Demand Association.

The Grove, Groveland Road,
Birchgrove, Cardiff.

The Devil And The Deep Sea

I AM about to make the suggestion that you should put certain of your servants in the position of finding themselves between the devil and the deep sea. Not, mark you, as bad a position as you might at first think, for if you place yourself so that the devil is on your right and the deep sea on your left, you can still go backwards or forwards; or let us say only forwards, as we do not choose to consider retrograde steps.

Now your servants (or call them public representatives if you like) are your local Urban or Rural District Councillors. Commence by realising that they are your servants and not your masters, that they hold their present position to act according to your wishes to give you what you want; to serve you.

In fact they are serving on the Council for no other reason than to receive your reasonable wishes and pass them on to the necessary experts to be carried into effect.

If they prove themselves to be such excellent servants that they know your wishes by instinct and have them carried out promptly and effectively, by all means let them get on with their thankless task with as little worrying as possible.

But you must remember that it is difficult for anyone but yourself to know just what your wishes are, so it is up to you and your neighbours to let your wishes be known. And, further, if you have made your wishes clear and find that they are not being carried out, it is for you to act together as active citizens and see that your Councillors do as they are told.

With the best will in the world and the very friendliest intentions, you may find that you are placing your trusted servants between the devil and the deep sea, for the first thing you will demand may be some increase in the amenities of your district which will cost money, and the second thing you will insist upon will be no increase in the rates. Your servants on the Council may easily think the two demands are incompatible, and that a position between the devil and the deep sea is a quite impossible one. But you need not take any notice of that, for it is then up to them to discover that they can still go forward with your wishes and pass the quandary to those experts who deal with money matters and who must know quite well by now—though they prefer you to imagine they do not know—that money is costless and so can be issued without increasing rates or taxes.

These money experts would just love you all to commence arguing about the methods of issuing new money without cost, for that would effectively distract your attention from getting the results you want, viz., better amenities for your district without increased rates.

Just so long as you argue about methods, just that long will you achieve nothing.

Methods must be left to the experts. People as a whole must demand RESULTS

THE NEW LOWER RATES SUPPLEMENT

During the early stages of the Lower Rates Campaign, the ordinary issues of the Social Credit Supplement will be suspended. Instead Registered Supporters will receive copies of a special Bulletin entitled

LOWER RATES

All readers of SOCIAL CREDIT may obtain copies of these special issues at 2d. each (postage 1d.) subject to their being unsold. A few copies of the first and second issues remain, and the third issue, designed for distribution to the public, is

OUT TO-DAY

Order your extra copies now. Price 2d. each, 1s. 8d. a dozen, 12s. 6d. a hundred, post free.

From

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only, as it is a truism that they can never agree upon methods. They can, however, quite often agree upon the results they desire, just so soon as they can realise what results are possible.

So when considering the improvements which are needed in your district, there are three separate actions which you should carefully bear in mind and relentlessly follow:

1. Demand of your Urban or Rural District Councillors whatever results you and others desire in the matter of local improvements.
2. Realise that new money can be issued without cost and therefore demand that there shall be no increase in the rates.
3. Refuse to be drawn into arguments as to how your demands can be carried out, as all methods are matters for experts and not questions for the ordinary citizen, whose duty lies in demanding the results which are desired.

It should be noted for the future, for matters affecting the country as a whole, that these three actions are also applicable when dealing with your Members of Parliament, for they also are your servants and are in their present position for the purpose of receiving your demands for the results you want and passing them on to the correct experts to be carried into effect.

There is one outstanding result which we all desire at the present time and which should be demanded from Parliament forthwith, and that is the abolition of poverty now that there are, or can be, enough goods and foods for everyone. We have only to consider the fact of poverty in the midst of plenty to realise how the injustice of it cries to heaven for correction. But heaven demands human action to carry out justice, and the first action called for is your demand to your servants in Parliament. Don't imagine you are blameless if you leave it all to heaven! A.E.L.

I WANT —

"WHATEVER our views may be regarding artificial restriction schemes generally, it is unthinkable that, in present conditions, restriction [of rubber] should be abandoned. I am satisfied that the world's potential production is very considerably in excess of any probable requirement of the manufacturers."—Sir George Beharrel, Chairman, at the annual meeting of the Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., on April 5, 1938.

Why don't I buy that new car? It must be because I haven't yet demanded—and got—my National Dividend.

A National Dividend would be money to enable me to buy the things I want that are at present not being produced for no other reason than that I can't afford them.

YOUR GOOD TURN

HOW many friends have you? To how many people at Christmas time do you send cards wishing them increased happiness and prosperity? Are you prepared to do anything to make that increased happiness and prosperity more than a wish, to make them vivid realities?

Get a supply of the new "Lower the Rates" leaflets and make a habit of sending one each day (halfpenny stamp on the envelope) to one of your friends, business connections or acquaintances all over Great Britain, so that they may all know the truth about the Rates Racket. Send the message to every town and village in the country. Get everybody talking about it, and in some cases action is bound to follow. All the seed will not fall on stony ground, some of it is sure to take root; there are lots of people who will act once they realise what can be done.

— PRESS CLIPPINGS —

"Son," said the veteran lawyer, who was giving a fledgeling at the bar his recipe for success with jury trials, "if the law is against you, give 'em the facts; if the facts are against you, give 'em the law; and if the law and the facts are both against you, give 'em hell!"—David Warren Ryder in "New English Weekly."

"... It is very easy to keep an audience amused with witticisms anent the shortcomings of the existing currency system. It is equally easy to paint the joys of Utopia when Social Credit shall have filled all our pockets with money and we all receive a national dividend of £5 monthly for life, in addition to wages and salaries, and a lower cost of living. I shall not be accused of exaggerating if I say that the speeches were almost entirely confined to these not very important aspects of the question. As to the difficulty of initiating a Social Credit system, I heard no word. That the difficulties are real, the Albertans have found. Moreover, in speeches largely composed of popular appeal, it is sometimes difficult not to give a false impression. Much play was made with the fact that the Bank of England is a private undertaking, and the impression was certainly conveyed that it controlled the currency system for its own benefit and that of the banking fraternity. Responsibility for monetary policy, of course, rests with the Treasury, with Parliament as the ultimate authority..."—From an article by L.G. on "Social Credit in London" in "The Financial World."

"An overdraft is a satisfactory thing for a church to have—it gives people an incentive to work and pull together for the common good," said Mr. A. B. Dudley (Warwick Road Church), when he opened a bazaar at Foleshill Road Congregational Church School, Coventry, yesterday afternoon."—*"Midland Daily Telegraph,"* April 8.

"... Potatoes might be cheaper for the poor if the Potato Board did not fine the

grower £5 an acre for increasing production."—*Leader in "Birmingham Gazette,"* April 8.

"... The overwhelming economic fact of the world's present situation is that man has passed into a new era and, in consequence of scientific research, invention, and engineering development, he can produce vastly more than he is at present consuming. In fact our problem today is to learn how to spend or consume what we can produce..."—*Belfast News-Letter.*

"... In referring to the provision of capital, Councillor Key states: "This capital is subscribed, very readily, by the ratepayers themselves, and these ratepayers receive the interest on their investments." As the City's debt now stands at a figure between £55,000,000 and £60,000,000, will Councillor Key kindly answer the following questions: (1) In what percentages is the city's debt held by the following: (a) Private individuals. (b) Public companies—other than those in (c), (d) and (e). (c) Banks. (d) Insurance companies. (e) Other financial institutions. (2) Who advanced the original money now represented by loans? Until Councillor Key produces authoritative figures, we citizens must take these statements of his as being a naïve flight of fancy."—J.R.M.—*Birmingham Mail.*

"Do you know that you can be fined and imprisoned under laws that Parliament and your local law-makers know nothing about?"

... One of this year's 'blessings' from His Majesty's Stationery Office is a huge volume called 'Statutory Rules and Orders.' It looks a bit like a tombstone.

It is a tombstone—on the liberty of all of us, and it can be yours for £3 10s. If you can afford that sum and the time to struggle through the several thousand pages, you will find out where those liberties have gone."—*John Bull.*

MORE DEBT FOR COLCHESTER RATEPAYERS

THE Borough Council of Colchester proposes to reconstruct the sewage disposal system of that town at an estimated money cost of £94,700. In order to get on with this job it is proposed to borrow the money on behalf of the ratepayers, and permission to do so is being sought from the Ministry of Health.

An enquiry by the Ministry was held at Colchester on April 7 and, presumably, permission will be granted. If Colchester then gets its loan via the Public Works Loans Board the money will be created by the banking system out of nothing but an inkwell, for "Banks lend money by creating the means of payment out of nothing" according to the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*. This money will then be "lent" to the ratepayers of Colchester, who will be required to repay it with interest, over a period of thirty years.

The sewage disposal works, after reconstruction, will cost the ratepayers £8,772 annually, of which sum £5,383 is represented by loan charges, and £3,619 for working expenses—less £230 income from fertiliser obtained by treatment of sewage. There will be a saving on wages of £1,231, and on fuel of £1,513.

The estimated annual cost of £8,772 compares with £6,963 for the year ended March 31; an increase of £1,809 which represents an additional rate of 1.4d. in the £.

£94,700 is the estimated cost of the new work, but the total sum which will be paid by the ratepayers to the banking system—which will create the money out of nothing—in repayment of capital plus interest, during the thirty years' period of the loan will be, probably, at least two and a half

times that amount, or a minimum of £236,750. That will be the real cost to the ratepayers of Colchester of the scheme.

Real economics show that the banking system, being only book-keepers of the nation's credit—not the owners of it—are not entitled to charge more for their services than a single payment of ½ per cent., which would amply cover their expenses and profit, on the amount of the loan, or £473 10s., which is represented by a rate of 0.36d. in the £ for one year only.

The Borough Councillors are the servants of the ratepayers of Colchester, who have the power to say whether they will pay a rate of 1.4d. in the £ for thirty years or a rate of 0.36d. in the £ for one year only, if they wish to have the scheme of sewerage carried out.

It is up to the ratepayers.

The Sin of Tax-Dodging

A SCOTS police-constable, who honours me with his confidence, said to me some time ago, "Last year they made me pay two pounds o' income-tax; but I've cheated them noo, for I got mairit." At the time I thought it rather noble on his part; but, having read recent correspondence in *The Times*, I realise how wrong I was and that his conduct was entirely reprehensible. Income-tax dodging is income-tax dodging, whether the sum involved be great or small. What matters—we are asked to believe—is motive. The policeman's marriage, otherwise unobjectionable on any ground of public policy, is vitiated by his expressed intention. He—miserable tax-dodger as I now see him to be—will doubtless beget a family, with a view to securing further income-tax allowances; and if he insures his life his motive in so doing will be not the protection of wife and family, but tax avoidance.—Mr. W. G. M. Dobie, Benula, Maxwelltown, Dumfries. —*"The Times,"* April 9, 1938.

The Liberator

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Will advertisers please note that the latest time for accepting copy for this column is 12 noon Monday for Friday's issue.

Announcements & Meetings

All London Residents and Visitors are welcome at the Social Credit Rendezvous, 163A, Strand, W.C.2 (entrance in Strand Lane, close to Aldwych Station). Open meeting: Thursday, April 28, 8 p.m., Miss E. Edwards.

Bangor (Co. Down) Social Credit Group, 65b, Main Street, Bangor, open from 3 till 10 p.m. every day. Public Meetings: Every Wednesday at 7.45 p.m. Reading Room: Social Credit literature available. Whist Drives: Every Thursday at 7.45 p.m. Tickets 1s. Meetings in the afternoons. Refreshments. Bring your friends.

Belfast D.S.C. Group. Public discussion circles every Thursday evening, 7.45. Monthly group meetings first Tuesday of every month confined to members. Come plenty and come often. There is always work to be done for the cause, especially on distribution of "The Voice of Ulster."

Birmingham and District. Social Crediters will find friends over tea and light refreshments at Princes Café, Temple Street, on Friday evenings, from 6 p.m. in the King's Room.

Blackburn Social Credit Study Group meets each Tuesday at 8 p.m. in the Y.M.C.A., Limbrick. All welcome. Enquiries to Hon. Sec., 47, Whalley New Road, Blackburn.

Bradford United Democrats. All enquiries welcome; also helpers wanted. Apply, R. J. Northin, 7, Centre Street, Bradford.

Cardiff Social Credit Association. A weekly business meeting is held on Wednesdays at 82, Bridge Street, at 7.30 p.m. Information given to workers and enquirers. Hon. Sec., R. W. Hannagen, The Grove, Groveland Road, Birchgrove, Cardiff.

Liverpool Social Credit Association. Next meeting open to the public, on Friday, April 22, at 8 p.m., in Reece's Bank Café, Castle Street. Hon. Secretary: Miss D. M. Roberts, "Greengates," Hillside Drive, Woolton.

Newcastle-on-Tyne. Weekly business meetings will be held on Thursday evenings at Lockhart's Café, Nun Street, at 7.45 p.m. Enquiries: Mr. E. Burton, Sec., 61, Bideford Gardens, Monkseaton, Northumberland.

North Kensington Social Credit Association. Will all those willing to help in a Local Objective Campaign, please communicate with Hon. Sec., E. Liddell Armitage, 43, Blenheim Crescent, N. Kensington, W.11?

Poole and Parkstone Group. Every Friday, 7 p.m., The Studio, Hermitage Road, Parkstone. Inquirers welcome. SOCIAL CREDIT on Sale at W. H. Smith & Son, The Square, Bournemouth; Walker & Witterat, Post Office, Parade, Parkstone; and C. T. Snook & Son, Poole.

Portsmouth D.S.C. Group. Weekly meetings every Thursday at 8 p.m., 16, Ursula Grove, Elm Grove, Southsea.

Southampton Group. Public meetings every Tuesday at 7.30 p.m. for lectures and discussion. Advisory Council Meetings (open to all members) 7.30 p.m. first Friday of each month.—2, London Road.

Sutton Coldfield S.C. Group. Next meeting Friday, April 29, at 8 p.m., in Central High Schools, Victoria Road. General discussion. Visitors welcomed.

Tyneside Social Credit Society invite co-operation to establish a local centre for Social Credit action in all its aspects. Apply, W. L. Page, 74-6, High West Street, Gateshead.

Wallasey Social Credit Association. Enquiries welcomed by Hon. Sec., 2, Empress Road, Wallasey.

Wolverhampton D.S.C. Group. Fortnightly meetings in the Ante-Room, Central Library. Next meeting, Tuesday, May 3, at 8 p.m.

Miscellaneous Notices

Rate 1s. a line. Support our advertisers.

Typist. Voluntary typist required for Social Credit MSS. Will anyone oblige? D. Jackson, 99, Cottage Grove, Southsea.

LECTURES and STUDIES

Courses available at lecture centres or by correspondence. CALENDAR AND PROSPECTUS, 3d., obtainable from Headquarters, or from the Information Supervisor of the nearest Group. All applications to join Correspondence Course to Miss Brill, Social Credit Secretariat Limited, 163A, Strand, W.C.2.

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OVERSEAS SURVEY

Supreme Court Judgment Only An Opinion

CANADA

Mr. Bennett Casts Doubt

THE *Western Producer*, in an editorial on the Alberta judgments of the Supreme Court, cites the opinion of the Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett, Conservative Party leader of the Dominion Parliament in his capacity as an eminent lawyer. "It was regrettable," Mr. Bennett is reported to have said, "that the Dominion Government should have found it necessary to come to the aid of the banks. They are not in the position

of helpless litigants and might well have been allowed to stand on their own feet."

THIS was not done and since no action was brought, the decision was given only on a stated case. So "the Court's pronouncement is a mere opinion, not a judgment based upon an action, and as such carries no more weight than would the opinion of the Minister of Justice and his departmental advisers."

It is therefore very necessary, the editorial proceeds, that the matter should go before the Privy Council. Those who assume that the Supreme Court has put an end for all

time to such legislation are under an extremely foolish delusion, as it is realised even by Mr. Aberhart's bitter opponents that some change must be made in the financial system to cure the conditions as they exist today.

"NEITHER a good crop nor a series of good crops are going to solve the debt problem. . . . Therefore the search for a constitutional method of reform must be pursued vigorously and quickly, and if one is not found, and if the Dominion continues to remain obdurate to all appeals for action, then the constitution must be changed, for it must not be forgotten that the constitution was made to serve the Canadian citizens rather than that, as some would have us believe, those citizens should be reduced to financial bond-slavery in order to preserve an obsolete constitution."

NEW ZEALAND

The Wanganui Congress

THE Sixth Annual Congress of the Douglas Social Credit Movement of New Zealand was held at Aramoho Park, Wanganui, on January 24-28.

It was opened with a Civic welcome by the Mayor and Council of Wanganui, who generously offered the Council Chamber for conference work. Councillor C. H. Trott, in welcoming the members, showed his sympathy for, and understanding of, Social Credit principles. He admired the leaders of the Movement, he said, because he realised the magnitude of the task with which they were faced. That the teachings of one man could spread from his home country to rouse and convince thinkers and the ordinary people in countries overseas was proof of the realities for which Social Crediters stood.

Mr. Marsden Dunningham gave a brief outline of the Electoral Campaign, which had been particularly active in Napier, Wanganui, Auckland and Dunedin. Certain Members of Parliament were becoming greatly concerned at the resultant pressure, and he had good reason to believe that the Crusade for Social Justice had been prevented by the Government from broadcasting on their stations only because speakers had been teaching that Members of Parliament were the servants of their constituents and should be made to carry out the wishes of the people.

Local Objectives

It was decided—"That Local Objectives, being the way in which the people's own power may be demonstrated to themselves, a special department be set up to advise and assist branches and district councils prepared to work on these lines."

Mr. H. J. Angus, the chairman, said it was unwise at this juncture to be too rigid about methods. Unemployed, wage-earners, farmers and taxpayers were all growing more dissatisfied, and steady education would provide the right opportunities.

A SINISTER INSTITUTION

WITH the exception of the Governor of the Bank of France, detained in Paris by crisis, all the Central Bank Governors were in attendance at the eighty-second Board meeting of the Bank for International Settlements.

On Sunday, April 10, the members of the Board and the Basle management were the guests of Dr. Schacht and the German delegation at the Black Forest health resort of Badenweiler.

The session was opened on Monday, April 11, at 10 a.m. by Sir Otto Niemeyer, of the Bank of England, who later explained that the German Reichsbank is now the largest shareholder of the Bank for International Settlements, as the Austrian National Bank has been taken over by the German Reichsbank, which now owns 20,000 shares, against 16,000 each owned by England, Belgium, France, Italy, Japan and the United States.

AUSTRALIA

Perth Objective

THE first Local Objective in Western Australia is a move to obtain a new hospital in Perth. The old one is a disgrace to the town.

Churchmen Say

THE Very Rev. H. A. Johnston, S.J., speaking at Newcastle, Australia, said that what was absolutely necessary was a change of spirit—of mind and will and heart. "This does not mean, stand aside and leave the work to Jesus Christ. It means, instead, that you must bring Him to Australia." This is the only "change of heart" worth having, as it results in immediate ACTION.

His Grace Archbishop Mannix, in an address, also at Newcastle on February 6: "It is the big financial experts of the world who control the money. These are the people to whom the Pope has addressed his most caustic remarks, and these are the people who will have to release their grip of the world."

"RESULTS" SENATOR FOR TASMANIA

THE Senator-Elect from Tasmania to the Commonwealth Government is Mr. Richard Darcy, who at the age of 60 takes up the fight against the Money Power. An accredited member of the Australian Labour Party, he has given uncompromising assent and support to the Electoral Campaign.

Witty, humorous and keenly alive, Mr. Darcy has made it clear that the Senate Chamber will hear from him on every possible occasion. He is there to carry out the people's will for results, and knows exactly what forces he is up against. He believes in attack as the best defence.

Chinese Dynasty

ACCORDING to *The New Times* of February 28, the three men who managed to marry daughters of T. V. Soong, of Bank of China fame, are, respectively, Sun Yat Sen, Chiang Kai-Shek and H. H. Kung, now Minister of Finance. They have thus qualified as Royal Consorts.

AN AUSTRALIAN AT GENEVA

BEFORE the Permanent Agricultural Committee of the International Labour Office, Mr. F. L. MacDougall, Economic Adviser of the Australian Government, talked sense of a kind unusual to Geneva. He is reported to have said:

"Of course, it would be very easy for anyone to inquire where the money was to come from for any such attempt to improve nutrition or the general standard of living. I would reply that I believe it is quite impossible for anyone seriously to believe that nations cannot find the means to finance the production and consumption of real wealth. We know perfectly well that we can produce it, we know there is an immense need for its consumption, and the problem of financing the production and consumption of real wealth is certainly not an insoluble one."

THE LIGHT SPREADS IN THE U.S.A.

IN 1908, the Pittsburgh Coal Company, with the labour of 1,200 men, in one day loaded 1,200 tons of coal into railroad cars, and thought they were having excellent production. Then in 1936, by employing 700 men, in the same time they loaded 5,000 tons of coal into similar cars. That is, with 500 less men, supplied with added machine equipment, they loaded 3,800 more tons of coal in the same time. Examples similar to this may be found all over America.

Why should we be so foolish as to discuss or try vain and useless methods for curing the evils around us? Modern democracy has recently developed the practice of ignoring party platforms, of declining to centre the attention of the voters upon the methods suggested by the politicians, and of closely scrutinising the records of Congress to see how representatives have voted. If the representatives play with methods for getting results, but do not act, talk, and vote for results, they are defeated when they seek re-election. If we practise this plan, if each district holds its representative responsible for results, we will get them with promptness and dispatch.

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COCOA HITS COTTON — AND OTHER THINGS

THIS heading does not mean that yet another substitute has been found for cotton, and that in future people are to be, as it were, chocolate-coated. Nevertheless, it is a fact that the cocoa trade or rather the lack of it, as will be seen, is hitting the cotton trade.

About one half of the world's cocoa is produced in the Gold Coast, and another quarter in Nigeria. It is not a "plantation crop," but is grown by natives on small bush farms, most of them about an acre in extent. Such farms in the 1934-35 season produced some 360,000 tons of cocoa.

The crop is easy to grow, and production has increased steadily since its introduction by the then Governor of what is now the Gold Coast, in the eighties of last century. To the natives it represents the luxuries of civilisation in the form of Manchester goods, cycles, canned pilchards from California, and all the hundred and one items known in exporting circles as "native truck." The cocoa is bought by a few big merchant houses who, in turn, sell to the natives the best—or worst—that civilisation has to offer.

A "Ring" Was Formed

All went well with this growing trade until the great slump, when cocoa prices fell from nearly £50 a ton to £15. Incidentally, the retail price of cocoa and chocolate did not fall correspondingly! Slowly, however, prices rose again until, in the 1936-37 season, they were in the neighbourhood of £50 a ton once more and "the Coast" was enjoying boom conditions.

Up to that season, the various merchant concerns, though they had steadily decreased

in numbers through amalgamations and other causes, had competed for the cocoa crop. In the summer of 1937, however, a ring was formed and, on the opening of the new season, the native farmer found every buyer offering the same price, and that price below £20 a ton!

A mass meeting of Gold Coast farmers was held in October, 1937, at which a movement was launched to store the cocoa crop and refuse to sell at the price offered, and to boycott European goods. The movement spread rapidly through the Gold Coast, and was taken up in Nigeria. Business came to a standstill.

Conflict!

In November, the Government of the Gold Coast called a conference of farmers and merchants. It came to nothing, but apparently convinced the Governor that it was desirable for the farmers to yield, this being the course recommended to them. The hold-up continued.

There followed questions in the House of Commons but no action was taken, until there came a despairing shriek from Manchester that the sale of cotton goods was fast dropping to zero—in January, 1937, it had been 20 million square yards, in January, 1938, it was only five million, and still falling! Obviously the situation was serious,

and the Government, which had ignored the complaints of the natives, decided that something must be done, and appointed a commission of investigation.

This commission is now in the Gold Coast. At its first meeting, on March 26th, the Colonial Secretary, in a speech of welcome, likened it to "a medical specialist, called in firstly to diagnose the disease and secondly to discover and apply a cure."

The root cause of the disease is obvious, but it is doubtful if the "specialist" will diagnose it. It is the cause of most of the world troubles to-day, lack of money in the hands of consumers to buy all that is or can be offered for sale, at prices giving a fair return to producers.

Anti-Christian Finance

This shortage of purchasing power is the basis of the "sound" financial practice of buying cheap and selling dear, from which spring both buying and selling rings. It is reported that one of the well-known Quaker firms in the chocolate and cocoa trade is in the cocoa ring. If this is correct, it goes to prove how great is the pressure of the false laws of finance and how true that one "cannot worship both God and Mammon." This report must harm the cause of Christianity on the Coast, for many of the cocoa farmers are Christians—the mass meeting referred to above was, it is reported, "opened by prayer."

Cocoa hits cotton but "sound" finance hits Christianity. M.W.

NO AID FOR WAR VICTIMS

THE bill for the next war, first put at 15 hundred million pounds, is now expected to exceed two thousand millions. In the circumstances, the decision of the Government that assistance cannot be given to the "prematurely-aged ex-Servicemen"—estimated to number 3½ million—is understandable. This would cost 2½ million pounds a year at present and, according to Mr. Chamberlain, "at least five times this figure in the next twenty years."

Where is the money to come from?

Many veterans of the last war must now recall the jingle which old soldiers were fond of repeating to recruits:

"When enemies threaten and war is nigh,
To God and the soldiers people cry."

PROVE YOUR INNOCENCE!

IF press forecasts are correct the Budget will show that Finance has filched one more safeguard against tyranny from the British people.

It is reported that the Chancellor of the Exchequer intends to make all those who enter into arrangements which reduce liability to income tax prove their innocence of intent to evade it. "The Treasury," it is suggested, "will disallow all doubtful plans, leaving it to the taxpayers concerned to justify themselves and earn tax remission." Thus it would seem that, even though the arrangement you have made be legal, it may be disallowed by the Treasury, which, as Mr. Montagu Norman said, plays Tweedledum to his Tweedledee.

This doubtless will delight all those who desire to "soak the rich"—although there is plenty for all—and they will gladly support it to vent their spite.

Actually, such a measure will be a complete reversal of one of the oldest principles of British justice—that a man is innocent until he is proved guilty. The other end of this wedge is open dictatorship.

The Roads We Need And Could Have

THE main trunk roads of England were described as inadequate by Lord Howe in a speech the other day in London. Enormous loss was caused to trade and industry by congestion, he said.

There was a tendency to regard traffic restrictions rather than road construction as a means of solving the problem. Many regulations had been applied in the name of safety, but in view of their failure to diminish accidents it was seen that they only succeeded in confusing the driver and distracting his attention from the road, besides injuring industry and trade.

Faulty construction of the roads was a major cause of accidents in a considerable majority of the cases and he pointed to the railways as an example of what a fool-proof track and traffic segregation could do towards solving that aspect of the problem.

The demands on the roads for the transport of food, troops and munitions in the event of war would, if there were only the present road system to rely upon, lead to dangerous congestion. It was essential that new roads in and out of London must be built as a means of evacuating people to the country in the event of attack.

It is not any lack of our ability to put the work in hand that perpetuates the present disastrous condition of our roads.

THE PROFESSOR SEES SPOTS

SPEAKING at the annual dinner of the Institution of Structural Engineers on April 8, Professor J. Husband, the president, said:

"The first and most important step towards the establishment of peaceful security was the universal abolition of aircraft, both military and civilian. They could not abolish the one and retain the other. So long as the facilities existed for the rapid production of unlimited numbers of aircraft the temptation to use them in warfare would always prevail no matter what solemn agreements or pacts might have been entered into between nations."

This is the sort of easy pronouncement that may go down well after a good dinner, so long, of course, as the listeners have no interest in the aircraft industry, but it is absolutely untrue. When such a statement is made by one of Professor Husband's training, and at a time when the fate of the world hangs on clear thinking and right action, no words are too strong in which to condemn it.

Undoubtedly aircraft have increased the horrors of war tremendously, but they are no more the cause of war than are the hundred and one other valuable inventions which today are conscripted for the service of Mars. Indeed, it is possible that the air threat, by its very horror and the fact that it strikes at civilian and fighting man alike, will make those who control the destinies of nations strive more strongly than they otherwise would to avoid war.

PROFESSOR HUSBAND talks of "the establishment of peaceful security" and suggests a procedure which would immediately destroy the security of hundreds of

thousands of people—those employed in the aircraft industry. To such people, and millions of others, the present insecurity is the source of security. It is all, in this country for example, except the dole and the means test, that stands between them and destitution.

In this fact is the real cause of war today; aircraft and armaments are but symptoms, the spots which prove infection, but are not the infection itself.

We live under a system in which the only claim to life of all but an infinitesimal minority is work in industry. But such work is done more and more by machinery. In effect we are told "only by work shall you live, but your work is not wanted."

Because of this situation, every industrialised country must strive to export goods, for thus only can employment be provided for an ever-increasing proportion of the population.

THIS struggle to, in effect, give away goods—for every country, by tariffs and quotas, seeks to prevent payment in goods—is a struggle for life itself. Can we wonder that it grows more and more bitter? Here is the root cause of war, for even the demand for Colonies and sources of raw material are only an effect of this struggle—they are needed to increase competitive ability.

This is the situation; the remedy is in our hands. National Dividends would make this struggle unnecessary. Let us unite and demand them now, refusing to have our attention diverted from the real issue by those who, like Professor Husband, regard the spots as the infection.

M.W.

Increasing World's Wealth Rayon

Wealth means well-being, the release of people from compulsory labour so that they may turn their energies to those works they enjoy doing, those works which benefit them and which they like doing, and are therefore beautiful and well done.

LESS than twenty years ago rayon, or "artificial silk" as it is often still called, was scarcely known. By 1930 the world production was 459 million lbs., compared with 2,008 million lbs. of wool and 12,410 million lbs. of cotton.

Last year the output of rayon had grown to no less than 1,738 million lbs., or nearly four times as much. Even so the production of wool and cotton had also increased slightly to 2,031 million lbs. and 15,001 million lbs. respectively.

Incidentally, besides the United Kingdom, which in 1937 produced 155 million lbs. of rayon, the only other countries that manufacture any considerable quantities are Japan (504 million lbs.), U.S.A. (330), Germany (310), Italy (261), U.S.S.R. (13).

If you weigh a pair of artificial silk stockings or pyjamas you may get an idea of what these figures mean in the possibility of clothing. And, remember, there are in the world millions more unemployed (and people employed on preparing merely for destruction) than there were when none of this material was being produced.

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