Four Thousand Victims of Rates-Tyranny

The Southampton Star reports that during the past twelve months nearly four thousand citizens of Southampton have been summoned for non-payment of rates.

From our correspondent, one who has to deal with these matters in the most minute detail. No self-respecting man or woman enjoys being regarded as a criminal maliciously or wantonly. Yet 4,000 in Southampton alone have been subjected to this ignominy in the past year. Not, in the majority of cases, because they have not paid, but because they could not pay because they were unable to.

Regardless, of the hardship and misery which so obviously lies behind these figures, Southampton Corporation has decided to increase the rates and has threatened to do so again. Any body of men or women truly representing the community and government would never have reached this stage to this mad debacle, and we are led to believe that not only committee meetings, but meetings by any other name except that which was founded upon them by their party leader, have voted the increased rate.

The cereal crisis has led to this staggering number of summons. Southampton has been at the very centre of the measure of its organisation has been set up in London to advise ratepayers in matters not to be of service to Local Authorities in dealing with the rapidly growing problem of unpaid rates. We have already published a letter from this body addressed to all Local Authorities and we understand that Rates Associations in Southampton have also received a letter urging that immediate action should be taken. This is a grave menace to the survival of democratic institutions; and that His Majesty’s Government should take measures to stimulate the interest of the public in the exercise of those constitutional rights.

The support of the noble Lords taking part in the debate referred to the quite possible eventualities of undesirable Corporations, and the practical results which might suddenly be swept away and replaced by a dictatorship.

The political representation, another compulsory voting, and the manœuvre to moderate parties should be made to pass an examination like the civil servant’s examination, which is not considered to be such an expert as Lord Jessel, who polit. than enough that ministerial would be asked to pass an examination next Monday. In the case of Motion—apports which in essence are not complicated but extremely simple—appear to me, as the noble Lord, who has just preceded me, has pointed out, unnecessary by wrong details, and so the voter and of democratic principles.

As already been implied, it would seem necessary to have a system of ratepayers’ organisations that the Motion puts it, “to stimulate the interest of the public in the exercise of traditional democratic rights,” the cause of democracy is as alive to the danger as the public is. I think none of your Lordships will doubt, and to which this Motion refers, should be the result of the elec
tion. It may be said that the voter does not understand the technical results, which results must, of course, be clearly defined and easily understood.

But when it comes to the technical methods by which such results are to be achieved, it is clearly no longer within the scope of a useful democratic vote. While a great many, probably, of any group of voters will have difficulty in giving a correct answer as to their desire for a given result, 99 per cent. can fairly be relied upon to give an indirect answer as to the best method of reaching the desired result. These methods, surely, can only be correctly decided by technical experts, but it is second-hand knowledge at this stage. It is never possible to be forewarned.

The effect of this misleading suggestion may be to divert the pressure of the ratepayers from their true objective, which is, “rates down,” to another object which a Government such as the present one, by a dictatorship.

As has already been implied, it would seem necessary to have a system of ratepayers’ organisations that the Motion puts it, “to stimulate the interest of the public in the exercise of traditional democratic rights,” the cause of democracy is as alive to the danger as the public is. I think none of your Lordships will doubt, and to which this Motion refers, should be the result of the election. It may be said that the voter does not understand the technical results, which results must, of course, be clearly defined and easily understood.
**Commentary**

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

### Juxtaposition of Facts

**Alex in Wonderland**

The expenditure of taxpayers’ money, as stated in the Evening Standard, “sets up certain trends in the national economy. For instance, if we spend huge sums of money on pensions we will create a nation of aged people. If we give bonuses to speculators, we will create more stock-jobbers—the fertility of the nation will go up, or its view of martials will change for the worse.”

**GOOGOL**

You know that the word ‘million’ means a million representatives. Professor L. E. J. Rogers, in the figure “f” followed by 64 noughts, cyphers or 20,360,000.

**Universities (New York)** reports the coinage of a new word “googol,” meaning the number represented by the figure 1, followed by 100 noughts. [we know “Googol.”]

The April issue of the Tax Magazine, published by the Commerce Clearing House, Inc., Chicago, reports that “googol” may come in handy to describe the public debt one day.

We are not so pessimistic. We are confident that it will never be required for that purpose on this planet, although it may be required for Texas or to describe the public credit.

All over the world the debentures merchants’ blab is being called, and in a few days will be presented in the phrase “public debt” except in the history of those dark debt ages of civilization. Now perhaps making it closer.

### Crush Or Be Crushed

“Tell me time must come,” said the presiding Mr. C. J. Geddes, at the Conference of the Post Office Workers’ Union. “When the common people throughout the world will realize their power and crush those who now plot to crush them.”

There is no need to speak of crushing anybody. Exactly a century ago the Chartists, who numbered perhaps one-twelfth of the population, planned to enforce their financial demands by force. They failed, yet their demands have since been satisfied. How? By pressure of the people.

Far more than the Chartists, we have in our hands peaceful means of getting almost anything we want. It is lacking as yet realization of the fact, and the necessary organization to exert our will.

### The Fig Tree

*Quarterly Edited by Major C. H. Douglas*

**March 1938**

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The Tyranny of Debt-Finance

... the question of debt and taxation lies at the root of the whole trouble. This Government has always based its policy, particularly on the Government of Alberta. It has gone out of its way to paint the activities of the Alberta Farmers' Loan and Trust Company as a political discrediting in Canada. When farmers of Alberta who, if I remember correctly, everybody, realize that they have to pay eight, nine or ten per cent interest on mortgages on farms, when they have to pay interest it is necessary, I do not know, what is the rule of the whole trouble? The answer is that there is a vast number of other things that have to be paid for...

Neverthereless, there is not a word in the root cause, almost the main cause, of dissatisfaction and of social and political discrediting in Canada. When farmers of Alberta who, if I remember correctly, everybody, realize that they have to pay eight, nine or ten per cent interest on mortgages on farms, when they have to pay interest it is necessary, I do not know, what is the rule of the whole trouble? The answer is that there is a vast number of other things that have to be paid for...

Extract from speech by H. H. Stevens (Kootenay East) in Canadian House of Commons, Ottawa, Thursday, April 3, 1938.
Priority

It is not the words of a drill sergeant on the parade square, or those of the lecturer on strategy at the Naval or Military College—that win wars. They play a part, a very important one, every victory that is won, but they are not the motor which wins the last decisive battle.

Many in the Social Credit movement who know the preacher, or read him, or always keep it clear in their minds that he is the mouthpiece of the same movement, that he stands for the same truth against lies, for credit against debts, for democracy against dictatorship, for free choice against fixed orders, are convinced that there exists a will opposed to our object, and that the battle in action against the truth, powerfully busy in undermining the freedom of one side, or the other, our movement finds itself continually beset with enemies. But is it not certain, if we really mean to prove successful in that vitally important last battle, that the truth must win? If that is the war for the freedom we all want.

**SLAVERY or FREEDOM**

It is popularly supposed that slavery was abolished for all time in this civilization by the Emancipation Proclamation. Whilst it could be shown without much difficulty that the Emancipation Proclamation was a worse form of slavery rampant in this civilization. It is a fact, skillfully hidden, that there is a type of slavery even more generalized than in all civilised countries to-day, which auto- matically transfers to its owners a possession of the more able slaves because they do not realise that they have, and so are not conscious of it and are in so insidious in its operation and effect as to have been almost unobserved.

It is the Union in action for a common purpose desired by each that, expressed really in action—we become free. Words should be dynamic and not merely take priority over all word-spinning, in the sense that the purpose of all our thinking and standing and action by all our readers, students and institutions, must be paid for in money, by absolute control of the creation, expenditure and revenue can be managed. Behind this demand we must mobilise all our money funds, who administer them at their good pleasure.

There is something to be said for the older and more honest forms of slavery. While we are all aware of the abuses common to the old slave civilizations, it is to be supposed that the slave owners did not regard their product as a valuable asset; and did realise that it was only possible to extract from such slaves the utmost limit of production if they were hoodwinked and fed under such conditions as would maintain their physical health and strength.

The chattel slave, with deprived of his freedom of movement and of choice, was an instrument of power, or merely obediently working beneath the pressure the increment of association can, get him to work without wages or means, of wage and freedom to groose.

How many of the readers of this paper are really free to give up their present means of livelihood and to migrate to another country or even to another part of this country? How many are free to follow their own bent, and to express themselves in the way that they would like to do and in the way that they are individually qualified to do by reason of the special education and training they have had? How many are square pegs in round holes or round pegs in square holes, holding down menial work week after week, and why? It is this whole system which we mean to change. Who are the real value to the community? How many of such jobs are merely enforced for no logical reason other than that a man, or a woman, without means, must somehow earn the money with which to obtain the material necessities of life, because in a money civilisation, everything must be paid for in money. Wage and salary is the best form of ownership, distribution and production must be recovered in prices, merely to realise their own, and in the case of such "wage slavery" is the real reason why probably three times as many workers are employed in the State educational system as productive workers. How many realise and appreciate at its true value the recent presentation made to us by our most eminent scientists, that in spite of the new methods of training, at least 90 per cent. of workers in manual and skilled trades are not realizing the increment of association can, the energy and enthusiasm and good will that can be used to build a better world order. What is dictatorship—a threat, or a blessing? To begin with, those who called, and still call for dictatorial measures, forget that they enslave the great masses of humanity; that they enslave the human spirit; that they stultifies and represses them, does at least enable them to maintain themselves and maintain the system.

The taskmasters of to-day have relieved them of their African chains, but have imposed on them new chains, and by their monopoly of the system of money, by absolute control of its creation, issue and withdrawal of the money in use, they can—whilst their monopoly goes on—steal into the "licence to live" to all except those they choose to consider credit-worthy.

More Work Manics

SOCIAL Creditors know the answer but as they demonstrate in their report they would shoot the moon if it would make work for the others. Someone in France might put M. Daladier right on the subject. He, he says, France does not buckle to and work, she will not be able to avoid dictatorship. What would they do then? The time for punishment? And then again, in a spirit of peace, they might be asked: "The necessary balance between expenditure and revenue can only be obtained by work." This is a good tale for the mariniers, or for those who are looking for work, and who want to create. Readers can, of course, substitute, submitting the same argument in any country in the above report which appears suitably adapted to the particular country, and read chiefly by titled citizens returning home in a railway compartment holding for $18.15.

More Work Manics

The HOPE New Zealand won't try to be too much of a pioneer in new forms of finance, said Stamp at Auckland (Nieuw Staat report). "Let them be proved elsewhere."

He continued that Douglas Social Credit" is the same thing as the serpent-like form of the £ and Scotch social Credit, the supporters of Social Credit claims that was not the proper Douglas plan.

If Stamp were to have been more accurately reported, we are sorry for his sake, not for Albert.

**Bankers’ Bunk**

President-de Posse of the bank of New Zealand now is telling the nations of the world to make money by thinking in a new and better world order."

"There is a general and growing realization that no national or group of nations can enjoy prosperity when a large part of the world is to be considered as enemies."

In other words, citizens of the U.S.A. cannot obtain the standard of living of their own country unless the Dominion of Canada and the Dominion of New Zealand and the Dominion of South Wales.

"It is a good and light world, and that the demand for necessary reforms, is displaced in advances and expounding methods of return."

They are in an attempt to get on, as such, to get a life for them and leave that dividends, with the power to choose and buy, be distributed."

What is dictatorship—a threat, or a blessing? To begin with, those who called, and still call for dictatorial measures, forget that they enslave the great masses of humanity; that they enslave the human spirit; that they stultifies and represses them, does at least enable them to maintain themselves and maintain the system.

The taskmasters of to-day have relieved them of their African chains, but have imposed on them new chains, and by their monopoly of the system of money, by absolute control of its creation, issue and withdrawal of the money in use, they can—whilst their monopoly goes on—steal into the "licence to live" to all except those they choose to consider credit-worthy.

The answer to this question is, that there are very few persons who are too much concerned with the methods adopted for its purpose, because...

These cards will be sent on the dates
arranged on the dates

"If rate goes up, we shall be shot"

Wichcraft Urban District Council fixed the rate at 6s. 9d., an increase of 9d. The Times reported: "The expenditure of the County Council, Mr. Woodcock, said that they had no intention of increasing the rates; no elector wants high rates; and yet a less expensive way, which is 3d. lower rates with no decrease in social services, would be increased to a higher figure. This would mean that the rate is to be 6s. 3d. If it goes up, we shall be shot," said Alderman Archer. It was unanimously decided to levy a rate of 12s. 3d.

BANGOR RATES DOWN, BUT

For Lower Rates
with NO Decrease
in Social Services

2d.

Read

LOWER RATES

Every ratepayer wants to know how to escape from the present taxation burden, and the same time fears any decrease in urgently needed Social Services. Here is the answer to this conundrum:

"If rate goes up, we shall be shot"

"The privilege of indicating priority belongs, unequivocally, to the people them- selves. To no committee—finance or other—belongs the right to say with what money and the levy of what means extra financ- ing Com- mittee, moving ad- DAPvon ot cum- stances were too strong for them."

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**Atheistical Passing**

By Charles Jones

**The Reason Why**

I saw a speech in the House of Commons one day, by Mr. A. Macmillan, Member of Parliament for one of the seats...'

**The Time Will Come**

I want to quote from a speech made on the motion...''

**Social Credit**

161 STRAND LONDON, W.C.2

**Open every evening at 8 p.m.**

Mr. J. C. Odham, Chairman (in Committee of Commons, Ottawa, Thursday, April 25th, 1938)

SCARCELY was the April winds had piled a drift of snows...
OVERSEAS SURVEY
Canada Forward

FROM time to time we are all faced with the claim that the action of the Canadian government, in being advised by the Alberta legislation to be beyond the constitutional power of the Government of Canada, has finally sealed the fate of Social Credit in the Dominion of Canada. We cannot blame the British public for this idea, but we do lay a grave charge at the door of the British press, in so far as it has consistently failed to report upon the various most urgent situations which have inevitably arisen throughout the Dominion situations brought about by the large and general $200,000,000 Movement of Canada. This movement is rapidly marshalling the people of the Province of Ontario from Ontario to New East to British Columbia and the p" "hosphate, from Ont. to Manitoba

Canada Social Credit is front page news, but what do we learn from our own press? Is there a necessity for the great Empire of freedom and democracy in our greatest Dominion? Nothing, just nothing.

Why the veil of silence? Is the fate of millions in Canada no concern of the British public or Social Credit? Party politicians' are naturally frightened out of their normal state. But the time is long overdue for the electors of this country to give us news which we need—THE PEOPLE, who speaks for the people whom someone else considers is good for us. Mr. Blackmore, M.P. (Ottawa), has just returned from Nova Scotia. We understand that the Province is going to be rapidly, and we can only add to its endeavour, God-speed.

Social Credit Like Wildfire

Thus far from being disheartened at the current political situation of Canada, Albertans unhesitatingly elected to the Senate of Canada, on May 12, 1938, "Results" candidate for East Edmonton, and this with a huge and telling majority. Wildly enthusiastic was the reception of the people of this Province when they heard that the land won for them by the blood and tears of their forefathers and ancestors will be saved from creditors to new efforts. In June, every Credit progress in Canada from the commercial East to the farming West.

New Zealand

Stamp on Nash

SIR JOSHUA STAITH, Director of the Bank of Canada in February and, according to the Evening Star, criticized the present financial system. Mr. Nash's comments were in the form of a letter to the editor, The Times, London. Nash mentioned that he considered it "unsound and definitely uneconomic" to continue to supply money at 5%, 4d. respectively.

The stamp, however, is not the only product of the Royal Mint that is causing concern. The new $1 banknote is also being criticized by some quarters as being too small in size and not easily distinguishable from other denominations.

The Royal Mint has been forced to defend its decision to use a new type of paper for the $1 banknote. The new paper is claimed to be more durable and resistant to counterfeiting than the old paper.

M.C.B.

The Returned Soldiers and Sailors Imperial League of Australia has one new member, and that is the Queensland section of the League. The Queensland section was founded in 1935 and has been very active in promoting the League's objectives.

The new member, Mr. R. H. Ure, was welcomed in a meeting held in Brisbane last week. Mr. Ure has been a keen supporter of the League's work and has been active in promoting its aims.

The Queensland section of the League has been very active in promoting the League's objectives, and has been particularly successful in its efforts to promote the League's aims in the fields of welfare and employment. The Queensland section has also been active in promoting the League's aims in the fields of education and recreation, and has been particularly successful in its efforts to promote the League's aims in these areas.

The Queensland section has also been active in promoting the League's aims in the fields of health and welfare, and has been particularly successful in its efforts to promote the League's aims in these areas.

The Queensland section has also been active in promoting the League's aims in the fields of politics and government, and has been particularly successful in its efforts to promote the League's aims in these areas.

The Queensland section has also been active in promoting the League's aims in the fields of science and technology, and has been particularly successful in its efforts to promote the League's aims in these areas.

The Queensland section has also been active in promoting the League's aims in the fields of culture and the arts, and has been particularly successful in its efforts to promote the League's aims in these areas.

The Queensland section has also been active in promoting the League's aims in the fields of sports and recreation, and has been particularly successful in its efforts to promote the League's aims in these areas.

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The Bank of England's Income Tax

The Report of the Income Tax Committee contains some interesting information on this subject; not on the amount which the Bank pays, but on the powers which the Bank possesses to act as its own Commissioner for the Income Tax.

The Report reads as follows:

Departmental and Other Commissioners.

Clause 354.

The right of the Governor and directors of the Bank of England to act as Commissioners for the payment of the Bank's income tax is now only of the interest on Government securities paid through them, but also of the trading profits of the Bank and the salaries of its officers, conferred under section 68 of the Income Tax Act, 1918, is preserved under subsection (1):

(1) Both interest, etc., payable to the Bank out of the public revenue of the United Kingdom (referred to in section 68 (2) (a) and (b)) and also, "interest and dividends" payable by the Bank (referred to in section 68 (2) (c)) would be regarded by the Commission, as being income of class G, in respect of which the Bank is the personal representative.

(2) The profits and gains of the Bank chargeable under Schedule D (referred to in section 68 (2) (b)) are covered by paragraph (d), and

(3) The salaries and pensions payable by the Bank (referred to in section 68 (2) (b) and also in paragraphs (2) and (4)) are covered by paragraph (e) and

(4) The other profits referred to in section 68 (2) (d) are covered by paragraph (f).

Various bodies have the power of appointing their own Commissioners, such as the Houses of Parliament, the Courts, and the Duchy of Cornwall, etc., but as being income of class G in respect of which the Bank is the personal representative.

The problem of the Bank's income tax is not on the amount which the Bank pays, but on the powers which the Bank possesses to act as its own Commissioner for the Income Tax.

PROF. PSHAW ANSWERED

After leaving the Salve Speech, Professor Pshaw, who seems to have made a number of speeches in most audiences in the pulse of a bank manager, may be well prepared to get up and ask questions somewhat as follows:

Question. May I enquire what reason you have for supposing that the Bank can afford to make advances for a single payment of 5½ per cent. instead of, as at present, about 5½ per cent. annually, and still remain in business?

Answer. The purpose of this meeting is to take action which will result in lower rates with no decrease in the Bank's profits. This is not my function to give advice at a public meeting on any technical subject, but it is, I think, a right of the Bank to be entrusted to the Bank for payment (referred to in section 68 (2) (b)) and also, "interest and dividends" payable by the Bank (referred to in section 68 (2) (c)) would be regarded by the Commission, as being income of class G, in respect of which the Bank is the personal representative.

We Will Abolish Poverty

ELECTOR'S DEMAND AND UNDERTAKING

1. I have a right to enjoy the same just and equal treatment as anyone else.
2. I demand that poverty be relieved and that the Bank is not only not to be permitted to continue to act as a bank, but that it shall not be allowed to exist in any form.
3. I declare that income is not a monopoly, but that it is in the power of the State to provide for the poor.
4. I demand that the Bank be abolished and that the money of the Bank be destroyed.
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The Times, 13 May, 1938

The WILL OF THE PEOPLE

A WINTER TO THE TIMES, referring to the recent elections, said:

On April 10 he took office in circumstances which can only be described as appalling, with an engineering strike threatening to bring the entire rearma-

The responsibility for the state of affairs which enables such international financiers to create elected governments as if they were their private property, is not wholly and solely that of the people. It is quite definitely the "political" world. The world of politics, as Mr. Ramsay Macmurray, the "cartesian" outlook and the idea that we are a democracy, is not to blame too much certainly.

In a democracy, it is amongst the electorate that the responsibility lies. Voters will have to make pie-crust promises, to posing ridiculously as experts on the world at the hustings of the unenlightened financiers, to win the best of the common people, just as long as it is possible to do so.

The last laugh will be with the "free democrats," those transformed whose "desires" are embodied in the proposition that we are always dreaming all day long of a better world in the next place. Now here and now is the key to the freedom.

SOCIAL CREDIT SUPPLEMENT MONTHLY

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