

# **SOCIAL CREDIT**

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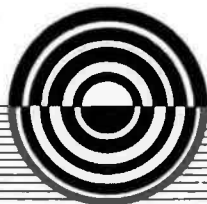
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# The Women Hold Power

By R.L.D.

"I HAVE only got Australian new laid," our milkman said the other day when my wife asked him for eggs. Now she, like the man himself, is country bred, appreciative of good fresh food, so at first doubted her ears. "Oh, yes, mum. They are 'Australian' and 'new laid.' Stamped on every egg." The doubting housewife asked how they could be "new laid" from Australia, but was told that they were and "everyone round here is using them."

And why are they using them? Well, firstly because being now springtime in Australia the housewife here can get the Australian "new laid" cheaper than an English one. The fact that it must be at least two months old is obscured by the "new laid" mark, as English eggs kept any time would have to be retained as "preserved eggs," or at least, other than "new laid."

In these days when almost every piece of food has had all the life in it killed in one way or another, so that it can be kept indefinitely, it needs some one who has been bred with fresh foods or has recently lived in a country district where such things are still obtainable to be so critical.

With the Government so keen on fitness, instead of pronouncing that it is not interested in our food expansion, why does it not take steps to ensure the maximum supply of fresh, vital foods?

I agree that to have a sufficiency of home-produced eggs in winter it would be necessary to produce enormous quantities in summer, but what harm in trying it it could be managed? The world does not come to an end because the blackberries go to waste in the hedgerows. Let us realise straight away that although there is a problem in scarcity, there is none in plenty if it can be obtained.

Whatever is not wanted will always return to mother earth to start again the cycle of growth.

"A lot of work for nothing," some may say. No! Not for nothing do we want a good supply of fresh food all the year round, but for health. Besides, there is no more labour needed in growth than in decay—they are both natural processes—and if the farmer could make use of all the countless inventions and energies discovered, his work in reaping, harvesting, etc., would be enormously diminished, while his ability to grow crops would be enormous.

The world-renowned agro-biologist, Professor O. W. Willcox, of Iowa State College, in his book, "Nations Can Live at Home," page 185, says:

"By subjecting *half* the British ploughlands and *half* the British pasture land to agro-biological methods the British may supply themselves with all the *bread, oat-*

*meal, potatoes, sugar, beef, milk, eggs, pork, mutton and poultry* that they can possibly consume."

The extent to which this country could produce is almost unrealised, for it has been the farmer's job not to produce more but to produce more cheaply. If he fails at this he goes out of business. That is the position of the Norfolk barley farmers just now. They have grown a crop that they cannot sell, so doubtless they will see that they do not grow so much again. To approach the Government to put a tariff on imported barley, as they have, is no use. The housewife buys Australian eggs because she cannot pay more for the English egg. If tariffs are put on, up goes the price and she cannot pay that.

It has been estimated by reliable authorities that a country such as ours could comfortably produce goods and services for each family to the value of £2,000 to £3,000 each year, but the average family income per annum was estimated by Professor Bowley a few years ago as about £200. With the sale of his present production insecure the farmer is certainly not going to put in hand the developments needed for Professor Willcox's intensive methods. He is more likely to limit his production.

The raw materials and men to make the necessary buildings and apparatus are available, but he could not get the necessary credit to employ them. Yet that is all that is needed to connect up the cycle

of production—money—and that is the easiest thing of all to produce.

Money is the almost costless production of banks, as Mr. Reginald McKenna, Chairman of the Midland Bank, and many other authorities have explained. As the "Encyclopædia Britannica" says: "A bank makes loans by creating credit." It makes the means of payment out of nothing." That is to say, it does not touch anyone's account no matter how big the loan. It merely gives a permit to the individual, firm or government to whom it makes the so-called "loan" to use that amount of the goods or the services that you and I, the people of this nation generally, provide. This fact is obscured because they may hand over notes and coin, but they know these will be returned to them from one or other of their customers in the ordinary course of keeping their accounts. Yet this money which they thus create and which has no value or use whatsoever without the real wealth that we make, they claim as theirs and draw interest thereon.

This same credit could be created to fill our housewives' baskets with plenty instead of filling the bankers' pockets and maintaining their tyranny. If we choose to exert our powers, you and I, the people of this nation, are sovereign; but many are afraid that if plenty is always put into the housewife's basket there will be no incentive to make the man work.

That is the choice before the world today. Are we to be conscripted or free?

This problem of falling prices with plenty has no solution except complete freedom or complete conscription. The Government's Milk Marketing Bill is one further step in the march to conscription, to control us in other people's interests.

The housewife is refusing to accept further impositions. She will win this round, for, as President Roosevelt said, "Politicians yield to pressure." Well, ladies, the fight is yours if you wish. The power is in your hands. You are the majority of electors. Insist that the necessary steps be taken to provide you and yours with plenty of fresh food.

## A Glut of Grapes

Bulgaria has had such a bumper crop of grapes this year that the home market is glutted with the fruit selling at a half-penny for more than two pounds, and farmers are feeding them to their pigs.

*In London the best quality grapes cost 1s. 8d. a lb. yesterday, and the cheapest 7d. Carriage from Bulgaria costs about 1d. a lb.—Daily Mirror, November 26.*

## CHRISTIANS AWAKE

by  
R. L. DUCK



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# COMMENTARY

## The Greatest Crime in History

THE *Daily Telegraph* of November 28, 1938, in a leading article under the heading of "Wheat Glut Problems," says that one of the lessons to be learnt from this year's bumper harvest "is the desirability of international co-operation to limit acreage."

In view of the fact that there are 20,000,000 underfed men, women and children in Great Britain alone and a comparable number in the other industrialised countries of the world, it can be stated without exaggeration that the restriction of plenty is the greatest crime in recorded history and should be resisted to the uttermost.

From the possible point of view of economics (national housekeeping) it is obviously unsound.

From the point of view of patriotism, it is little better than treason.

From the point of view of ethics, the destruction of God's gifts has been rightly described as "blasphemy in action."

If there is to be any "international co-operation" we must see to it that it is that of peoples interested in seeing food eaten, and not that of bankers interested in keeping money short.

## A Stupid Report

"In the absence of new markets there can be no doubt that a proportion of the catching power is redundant and that it is only by its elimination or diversion wholly or partially to other modes of fishing that any measure of prosperity for the catching side of the industry can be achieved." — Report of the Herring Industry Board, November 30, 1938.

This stupid statement fails to recognise the difference between Real Demand and Effective Demand.

There are millions of people in this country who would like herrings for breakfast but *cannot afford* to buy them. In that sense and in that sense alone is there an "absence of new markets."

If, however, by issuing the National Dividend and applying the Compensated Price, Real Demand (the people's desire for herrings) were made into Effective Demand (the ability to purchase) the fishermen would find that, having searched the whole world for "markets," the best one of all was at home.

## The Vikings Would Have Laughed

Speaking of the export trade in the House of Commons on November 30, 1938, Mr. R. S. Hudson, Secretary, Overseas Trade Department, said:

"A survey has been made of all possible means, and the only way to be seen is by organising our industries in such a way that would be able to speak as

units with their opposite number in Germany and say, 'Unless you are prepared to put an end to this form of competition and sell your goods for a reasonable return, then we will fight you at your own game.'"

Needless to say, this is not a game—it is war.

Our common ancestors, the Vikings, would not have been able to understand this war. They fought to gain something: we fight for the honour and glory of forcing our goods on the foreigner because our own people cannot afford to buy them. If the goods are not paid for by a return of goods then we have "a favourable balance of trade." The Vikings would have thought us mad—and so we are!

But there is a grim end to the joke, for the end of trade war is military war.

## The Pharisees and the Football Pools

"Money which comes as a result of luck in sweepstakes and pools is bound, on the whole, to be less wisely and beneficially spent than money paid for honest work and carefully husbanded"—so speaks orthodox finance through the mouth of George S. Royds (*Daily Telegraph*, November 30, 1938).

On behalf of democracy we should like to ask the following questions:—

1. If we cannot spend our own money as we like, in what does our much vaunted liberty consist?

2. As this is part of a campaign to get the Government to suppress football pools, are we expected to support a Government which has the effrontery to suggest that it knows better than we what is good for us?

3. If money is best spent when earned through "honest work," why is it that the banks, having made £7,000,000,000 during the Great War by the stroke of a pen, should now be allowed to rake off £200,000,000 a year as interest on something which was costless to create?

## The Debt Comedy

Speaking at the anniversary dinner of the Royal Society at the Dorchester, London, on November 30, 1938, Dr. Irving Langmuir, representing the National Academy of Sciences, Washington, said: "It is an absurd situation that the payments of war debts to America would absolutely wreck us.

"It would throw people out of employment and that would be a disaster, but you cannot get people to recognise it. It is an economic situation which has not kept pace with the power of production made possible by science.

Unemployment is the fundamental cause of world unrest to-day, and those who have seen what science has done in

solving human problems in the industrial, medical and other fields hope that science will find a solution of this problem also."

The "economic situation" which has not kept up with power production is, of course, the out-of-date financial system.

The problem is not one of lack of work but of lack of pay, since that same out-worn financial system insists that all incomes shall come from the industrial system, though only a fraction of the goods produced are made by human labour.

It is impossible to run a scientific production system with an unscientific distribution (i.e. money) system. One of the many absurd results of trying to do so is that the payment of international debts causes more loss to the creditors than to the debtors.

## SONG OF HOPE

(Small quantity)

Jehovah's wrath has fallen flat,  
No longer does it frighten  
Men and youths who lost their fat  
Through having belts to tighten.  
So now the schemers scheme new schemes  
To put across the masses,  
And papers in a billion reams  
Treat readers as jackasses,  
With bogey! bogey! look up there,  
At these and those dictators,  
Who scare us stiff and make our hair  
Stand up like sprouting taters.  
(Rotten, but best available.)  
However, it has been ordained  
That as all pigs may fly once,  
Tomcats, and bogies, all crackbrained,  
Can, with brave men, but die once.

CHRISTOPHER GAY.

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# Comedy of Errors

By ARTHUR BRENTON

## PRECAUTION AND EQUILIBRIUM

THE WEEK of November 30, reverting to the assassination of vom Rath, discounts the reports which it alluded to in its previous number. Later evidence, it says, appears to acquit Grynzpau of consciously acting at the direction or prompting of Nazi agents. At the same time, it adds, the theory is still tenable that this young man's impulse to violence was subtly stimulated by persons unknown without his being aware of the fact that they had a purpose for which he was to be the instrument. This is true enough. Given a person with homicidal tendencies, anything said by anybody that encourages him to brood over the wrongs that have unbalanced his mind—whether it be in the form of views or evidence concerning them—amounts to direct provocation to commit murder, without implicating those from whom the provocation comes. But to rely on this antecedent possibility alone is to leave open the crucial question of whether, in this case, the provocation (if any) came from pro-Nazi or anti-Nazi agents. Further facts are wanted; and unless they are forthcoming it will be best to leave theories to take care of themselves. The matter would not have been raised again here but for the fact that the original reports were reproduced in these notes last week, and that therefore later modifications of their credibility ought to be published in the same place and with equal prominence.

In the same issue of *The Week* as has been referred to there are two pages devoted to exchange-equalisation problems and their effect on "sterling" and gold-holdings. As readers will expect, the disclosures made by *The Week* disclose nothing tangible. This is not the fault of the editor; it is due to the nature of the subject itself. He says that City experts are in trouble with sterling, and that sterling is in trouble because of Mr. Chamberlain's "Munich" policy. There is a "panic pressure" on sterling which may force the Exchange Equalisation Fund to get back from the Bank of England £60,000,000 worth of gold which it had previously transferred to that institution. This, he remarks incidentally, "would do very little harm to the Bank." We can all believe that, anyhow! It recalls Anatole France's famous character, M. l'abbé Jerome Coignard, who, on a critical occasion, had to make a hurried departure from a banquet at which he was not entitled to be present. On his way out he snatched up two bottles of wine, remarking of them to a companion in similar distress: "One bottle for pre-

caution, and the other for equilibrium." The last seen of him by watchers at the windows showed him with a bottle under each arm, tilting this way and that along the road in the gyrosopic fashion peculiar to those who have wine not wisely but too well. It may be mentioned, by the way, that the owner of the house (and wine) was a banker—a circumstance which prompts the fancy that if there had been gold-bars handy the worthy abbé's precaution and equilibrium would have been even better satisfied and stabilised. At any rate, the Exchange Equalisation Fund and the Bank of England are the right and left arms of, let us say, Mr. Montagu Norman; and so long as the transfer of £60,000,000 worth of bullion from the one to the other does not sacrifice equilibrium to precaution, why should he worry? After all, has he not said: "One step enough for me"? So he can transfer the burden again before the next step.

The atmosphere of inebriation seems proper to the subject of exchange problems. Quite seriously, the confusions of ostensible objectives and methods which are indicated in the terminology of writers who claim knowledge of the subject would go far to sustain the submission that the heads of the credit-monopoly are all drunk. In the play, *Oh, Wilderness*, a drunken person addresses his companions thus: "Tell me this! I challenge you to answer! The sun can rise if he likes, can't he?" On receiving a diplomatic affirmative he resumed: "And the sun can set if he likes, can't he?" On receiving a second affirmative he triumphantly concluded, with a bang on the table: "Very well, then. *Mind your own business!*" And this is exactly what anyone feels that he is being told to do when he tries to make sense out of Exchange Equalisation discussions, whether critical or exponential. Let readers try the *Midland Bank Monthly Review* of October-November on "The Progress of Official Exchange Funds." Listen to the preamble:

"If the nations of the world can find a way of living in mutual forbearance, conditions will shortly become favourable for concerting plans to secure, in co-operation, a higher and steadier standard of economic welfare for the masses of people in all countries." Our drunken acquaintance might put the same piece of wisdom in another way:

"We can all eat less than there is to eat, can't we?"

"And if we do there's some left, isn't there?"

"And if there's some left we can all eat more, can't we?"

"Very well, then. Mind your own business!"

Mutual forbearance under the present system means mutual renunciation. And it takes a very drunken pundit to submit the proposition that we can attain to abundance by habituating ourselves to scarcity. It is as senseless as if the producer of a play told the actors that if they would not learn any lines or attend any rehearsals the play would be "all right on the night." It is turning everything upside down to suggest that a restricted demand for grub creates conditions favourable for plans to increase supplies. Let us call in our drunken acquaintance once more.

"If we cut our hair it grows, doesn't it?"

"And if we don't it stops growing, doesn't it?"

"So if we want more hair we have to stop cutting it, don't we?"

[Voice, interrupting: "But we have to go on cutting, not stopping."]

"Oh! Well, anyhow, mind your own business!"

"The policy of every Foreign Office," said the old *Morning Post* on one occasion, "is to secure trading opportunities for the population." If nations are to exercise mutual forbearance they must all secure enough trade, *at one and the same time*, to keep their populations at work. We have learned since that under the present system of credit-control in the hands of the bankers, trade won't stretch out to this extent. So there cannot be any forbearance until they create conditions favourable to it.

So much for the preamble just quoted. Someone will be asking what it has to do with the "Official Exchange Funds." The writer does not explain; so we must assume the passage to be a sort of opening prayer. The rest of his article, taken comprehensively, gives the impression of a search for a policy rather than a description of one. Here are some sample statements:

"The operations of the authorities are still largely experimental and the relations between them in a formative stage."

"... the American 'stabilisation fund' is little more than a book-keeping abstraction."

"More recently... the pound sterling has been allowed to depreciate from about \$5 to \$4.75—a movement

considerably wider than would have been practicable . . . on the gold standard."

• • •  
 "The limit of permissible depreciation of the franc . . . was abandoned . . . until May, 1938, when M. Daladier announced the Government's determination *not to allow the franc to depreciate* beyond 179 to the pound. Thereafter the pressure on the franc abated . . . indeed, it appears that for a short time the managers of the exchange fund were called upon to buy external assets in order to *prevent an unwanted appreciation* of the domestic currency." (My italics.)

These quotations are typical of the writer's survey of the British, American, French and Dutch "Funds" (or, better, "book-keeping abstractions"). The only clear picture obtainable by the public is that all the schemes are variants of the application of the principle of improvisation to meet day-to-day difficulties. After that they are left to "mind their own business" and, as the preamble suggests, keep quiet while the experiments are going on. One reference of the writer's is interesting: it is where he refers to "the facilities by which the Exchange Account might exert an influence on market conditions *without leaving any trace of its activities.*" (My italics.) So when something from nowhere comes and hits you somewhere, grin and bear the shock; it is all in the cause of scientific research in pursuit of humanitarian ideals.

Judge not the banks by feeble sense,  
 But trust them for their grace;  
 Behind a frowning providence  
 They hide a smiling face

Blind unbelief is sure to err  
 And scan their work in vain;  
 Banks are their own interpreter,  
 And they will make it plain.

However, though we cannot ascertain directly what the exchange-fund authorities are up to, we can deduce the general nature of their activities from the fact that they have not (maybe because they cannot do so) re-established the old gold-standard. Under that standard, despite its defects, the public did at least know where they stood. They knew that balances of trade in the world brought about adjusting transfers of gold in the world. They knew that countries which exported more than they imported had their currencies automatically depreciated. This was the bankers' argument against Protective Tariffs in the early years of this century. Foreign dumping of goods into England, they explained, set up exchange-fluctuations which tended to reverse the process. The exchange system was the "governor" of the world-trade mechanism. Today this is not true; at least it is only true if the Money Combine choose to let it come true. Instead of trade controlling the exchanges, the exchanges control trade.

Currencies are today put up to auction in secret parlours occupied by anonymous sellers and bidders.

• • •  
 When *The Week* hints, as it does, that the sterling situation is getting out of control, it is on plausible ground. The operators behind the scenes are faced by the problem of keeping up the value of currency without precipitating stringency of credit. The job may easily get beyond them, and leave them defeated by their own innovation.

• • •  
 The moral is as usual. It is — Social Credit. That is the master-innovation. All the tinkering and dodging now going on must eventually force its urgency on the most implacable of its critics. Probably the time is at hand when the present state of affairs will collapse under the ridicule which it is exciting. And advocates of Social Credit at a loss what to do to help things along may well obey the prompting of the modified motto: They also serve who stand aside and jeer.

**£10,000,000 FOR OUR OWN**

Recently, the House of Commons without debate decided to finance Czechoslovakia to the tune of £10,000,000. That was the sum he was asking as an investment for the settlement in British Columbia of our own people. We had much sympathy for refugees, but we, too, had our refugees—refugees from the despair of the labour exchanges.—*Sir Henry Page Croft, M.P.*

**"War Debt Payment Would Wreck U.S."**

**Scientist's Statement**

Speaking at the anniversary dinner of the Royal Society at the Dorchester, W., Dr. Irving Langmuir, representing the National Academy of Sciences, Washington, said: "It is an absurd situation that the payment of war debts to America would absolutely wreck us."

"It would throw people out of employment and that would be a disaster, but you cannot get people to recognise it. It is an economic situation which has not kept pace with the power of production made possible by science."—*Daily Telegraph.*

**DOLOROUS TALE**

(Being an extract from the Chairman's speech at the annual general meeting of the United Railways of the Havana and Regla Warehouses Ltd., on Monday, November 28, 1938.)

"When we met at this time last year the prospects of our railway seemed brighter than they had been for some years. The working of the year ended June, 1937, had, for the first time in five years, resulted in a small surplus. Traffic receipts for the period July 1, 1937, to the date of the meeting showed an increase of £27,000 over the corresponding period of the previous year and we had no reason to suppose that the improvement would not continue. Unfortunately, we were fated to be disappointed. Very soon after the date of the meeting traffics began to decline and continued to do so week by week. The price of sugar fell and although the mills served by our lines produced 35,000 tons more sugar during this year's harvest than during the harvest of the previous year, producers were loth to export at low prices. Much of the sugar was accumulated at the mills and we did not get the corresponding increase in traffics. In fact, the tonnage of sugar we carried was 66,800 tons less than in the previous year. Further traffic was lost due to the market price of molasses falling so low as to be below the cost of production. The mills reduced their output of this commodity and we carried 85,000 tons less than in the previous year. We also suffered the loss of the corresponding cane traffic. As an inevitable result of the lower prices and reduced exports, money became scarce, credit was restricted, and there was a severe depression in trade generally. Our General Manager in his report gives an estimate that the decreased exports and lower prices resulted in a loss to Cuba of no less than \$32,000,000. This loss had a very serious effect upon the spending power of the Cuban people and, consequently, there was a large reduction in our general traffics. Altogether, the decrease in our gross receipts as compared with the previous year was over £140,000.

"I am sure that those of you who are familiar with railway organisation will understand that it was impossible to effect a proportionate reduction in expenditure—the decline in traffics came about too suddenly for that. All our preparations had been made to handle a harvest traffic at least as large as that of the year before and by the time it became apparent that we should not have to do so it was too late in the year to effect any substantial curtailment of expenditure. The small saving directly attributable to lesser haulage was more than absorbed by our having to pay a higher price for fuel and by new expenditure resulting from social legislation."

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# 'Party' Politics Is Not Democracy

By W. L. Wilks

**A**LTHOUGH money costs practically nothing to produce or create, and although it is a matter which affects the lives of everyone of us every day, neither the people nor their elected representatives (Parliament) exercise any control whatever over this production, nor do they have any say as to how much shall be placed in circulation. The power to do this is vested in the hands of comparatively few men—financiers and bankers, many of whom are foreigners. These have unbridled power to create or destroy money as and when they think fit, the only consideration being the welfare of the Banks and Financial Houses.

When you read the speeches of, or listen to, politicians, you must always remember that whatever they write or speak, it is the Power behind Parliament, the Invisible Dictatorship of Finance which gives the orders and makes Parliament obey, even if the orders are higher Rates and Taxes, less unemployment pay, longer hours of work, as in France, or any other "sacrifice" which nobody outside Big Finance wants.

Parliament wastes precious time discussing such things as Foreign Affairs, although more often than not, these "affairs" are not connected in any way whatever with the essential life of the British People. Ignore the discussions in Parliament and the corresponding importance given to them in the Daily Press, they are designed to take the minds of the

people off their own troubles and to blind them to their own responsibility to Parliament—two things very much desired by the Money Power in their bid for yet more power over our lives.

With unemployment increasing every day, it is tragic that no politician of note has had courage enough to "face the music" and tell the people the truth. But perhaps with the present party system this is too much to expect, as he would certainly lose the support of the "party machine" at the next election.

This "Party" business is a menace, because the Government is mainly concerned with keeping in office, and the Opposition with getting them out. The chief interest of both thus becoming the party chief, the party executive, and the

"Party," and that is not what they are there for.

It makes, as a matter of fact, very little difference to the unemployed, or the People as a whole, which party is "in," because the essentials of life—the security, contentment, and happiness of the people—things which should and ought to be the sole aim of their Government to facilitate, are forgotten in Party wangling and warfare. Many politicians recognise this and would help if they could, but they are in the grip of a system which muzzles them and would take away their job if they "revolt."

It is therefore up to the people to tackle the job, and to do it they must organise. Finance is highly organised to resist any and every attack (witness Alberta) on its monopoly to create money out of nothing, and unless we, the people, also become highly organised and tell our Government *exactly* what we want, we shall go from bad to worse. If not war, then certainly more unemployment, more debt, higher taxes, higher rates and more misery and semi-starvation generally.

## Medieval Treatment of Jews

Lady Craik is guilty of a suppression of the authorities when she states that, in the year 1290, after many repressive laws had been made against them, all Jews were expelled from England. I will not take up the question of the "oppressive laws" (although in Henry III's reign the interest chargeable by a Jew was restricted to 2d. in the pound a week), but on the question of "expulsion" I will refer to Sir Edward Coke, 2 Inst. 505, from which it appears that by the year 1290 all Jews had probably left England and the reason for their going was that their trade of usury had been prohibited to them in 1289 by the *Statutum Judaismo*: the proclamation quoted by Lady Craik is dated July 18, 1289. Two evils were to be taken away by the statute; first, the evils and disinherencies which the people of England had suffered by becoming their debtors; and, secondly, the national sins to which their usury had given rise. Usury was by the statute entirely forbidden in England, and thereupon the Jews, deprived of their profits, but yet not banished the realm, left the kingdom to the number of 15,060. The loss to the Crown was considerable, for, between 1265 and 1273, the Jews had paid £420,000 into the Exchequer. It is, therefore, a fact of which we as Englishmen may well feel proud,

that in Edward I we had a king who could appreciate the good of his country beyond his immediate accommodation. However, I read at page 503 of my copy of Stow's "London" (Edition 1618): "The King made a mighty masse of money of their houses, which he sold, and yet the Commons did give him a Fifteenth of all their goods, to banish them." The difference between this and Nazi treatment is that this was a businesslike transaction concerning a businesslike people, while Nazism persecutes the Jews on abstract considerations of philosophy, humanity removed.—Mr. J. P. Angold, Oaklyn, The Hildons, Westcott, Surrey.—*The Times*, November 29.

Sir,—The story of the expulsion of the Jews from England given by Mr. J. P. Angold presents a somewhat incorrect view of the historical facts. In 1275 (not 1289) the Statute of Jewry was enacted which put an end to the practice of money among the Jews, whose place was taken by the Italians. Tovey, *Anglia Judaica*, p. 238, has shown the error of the statement by Sir Edward Coke, and repeated by your correspondent, that the Jews paid in taxes from 1265 to 1273 the sum of £420,000—the correct figure being £422. That the Jews had become impoverished

long before the expulsion is proved by the fact that 35 years earlier they had pleaded in vain with the King's brother, Earl Richard of Cornwall, to whom they had been "sold," that they might leave England. Moreover, in 1277, a tallage was levied of 25,000 marks (about half a million pounds in modern currency), and only two Jews paid small sums. (Public Record Office, E.401, 1573.) Sir Lionel Abrahams (*Jewish Quarterly Review*, vii., p. 448) is right in asserting that it was the poverty of the Jews that led to their expulsion by an order issued on July 18, 1290. Mr. Angold's suggestion that they had left the country before that day has no foundation.

As Lady Craik points out, it is to the credit of King Edward I that every effort was made to secure the peace and safety of the Jews. There was no rioting, and, unlike the modern practice, the exiles were allowed to take with them all their movable property.

I am, etc.,

MICHAEL ADLER.

The Jewish Historical Society of England,  
4, Devonshire Mansions, 208, Great Portland Street, W.1.

—*The Times*, December 1.

# A New Silk Substitute

## Derived from Coal, Water and Air

"STRONG as steel, as fine as the spider's web, yet more elastic than any of the common natural fibres and possessing a beautiful lustre."

Thus a new silk substitute known as Nylon is described. In its physical and chemical properties it differs radically from all other synthetic fibres.

The new synthetic textile may prove to be as important and revolutionary as the invention of the viscose process. Nylon is the first man-made textile fibre prepared from raw materials of the mineral kingdom, as it is derived from such materials as coal, water and air.

### Ten Years' Research

Many years ago experiments were conducted by a leading British gas company, but it is the du Pont Company that has persevered through the ten years of close

research required to bring the process to a practical conclusion.

Nylon is a polyamide like natural silk, but it can be spun much finer than the filaments of either silk or rayon, to which eventually it will offer its principal competition.

### Hosiery of Extreme Fineness

The dyeing of Nylon presents no particular difficulty. It is claimed that it will make hosiery of extreme fineness and strength, while sewing thread and knit-goods also afford attractive outlets.

Among many other potential uses are brush bristles, racquet strings, fishing lines and casts, narrow fabrics, woven dress goods, velvets, underwear materials, transparent wrapping film, plastic compositions, textile finishing agents, and coated fabrics.

A sum of more than \$8,000,000

(£1,600,000) has been appropriated by the du Pont Company to construct in Lower Delaware the first unit of a plant to produce Nylon, and when completed in 12 months' time this factory will give employment to 1,000 people.

Within a short time there will probably be at least as many persons released from the older textile industries replaced by Nylon. And so, with better goods and less labour, the world should become a better place.

"Plight of Cotton Industry" is the heading of an article in the *Financial Times* the other day.

## GERMANY'S METHODS

Mr. R. S. Hudson, Secretary, Overseas Trade Department (Southport, U.), said in Parliament last week:

"... Germany was not discriminating against British goods in Germany. Our complaint was that Germany was by her methods destroying trade throughout the world. We had no cause for taking away the most favoured nation treatment, which depended on how Germany treated our goods in Germany; the question was the much broader one of how to meet the new form of German competition throughout the world.

It was difficult to get exact information of the way things were done, but in Central and South-Eastern Europe the basis of Germany's hold was that they paid to the producer much more than the world price. They obviously did that at the expense of their own people. It was a matter for the German Government how they treated their own people, but it did affect us. At a particular date this year the Germans were paying over £10 a ton for wheat at a time when Manitoba wheat, No. 1, was selling at £7 on the London market. They were buying barley at £7 10s. when the London price was £5 6s.; and they were buying eggs at £7 12s. a metric quintal when in London the price was £5 18s.

They had done the same thing with large quantities of wool, cotton, hides, meat, poultry, oilseeds, and cereals at prices so high that it did not permit the producer in these countries to send these products to the world markets and obtain similar prices. Owing to German action the exports of mohair from Turkey to this country, which last year amounted to £190,000, this year decreased to £24,000 because of the increase in price.

Mr. Jenkins (Pontypool, Lab.)—Is this trade done on the system of blocked marks?

Mr. Hudson.—Whatever you like to call it, the fact is that the Rumanian or Bulgarian peasant receives more for his sales to Germany than he would receive as a result of his sales on the world market...

## Liberal Member of B.C. Legislature Comes Out for Social Credit as National Reform

(From an Edmonton Correspondent)

"IF the House was inclined to become seriously disturbed over the freely-expressed private convictions which crop up in the speech from the throne debate," wrote Torchy Anderson, special legislative correspondent for the *Vancouver Daily Province*, during the current parliamentary session, "somebody might have fallen off a chair when Capt. Cecil R. Bull, one-armed war veteran, who represents South Okanagan, declared a serious curiosity in Social Credit." He thinks it one of the finest economic plans ever evolved by the mind of man; but it's not practical from a provincial standpoint.

"The soldier member hoped that members in Ottawa would wake up before the next election."

In a harangue which lasted over an hour, Captain Bull, who is a Liberal declared:

"I have a real belief in Social Credit except that it cannot be handled by a provincial government. But it is one of the finest economic plans ever evolved by the mind of man.

"There is one plank in the Liberal platform which, if implemented, would solve the situation. It is that money and credit are available for all public necessities but not for private gains. If that is implemented, we've got something.

"We want the Dominion Government to wake up," he went on. "We need a change of economy."

The member for South Okanagan called for a "non-political actuarially-controlled use of the national credit." He believed, he said, that this new economy would be in force within a few years.

Captain Bull, who, according to Bruce Hutchinson who covers parliamentary affairs for the *Vancouver Sun*, "is a unique

personality in this place, doesn't fit into any mould, and doesn't conform to any 'party' platform. A Liberal in name, he did not hesitate to attack the Federal Government, nor to quote Dr. Manion and Mr. Herridge, along with Mr. McGeer, in warm approval."

Torchy Anderson, *The Province* correspondent, was not less impressed. "Captain Bull," he wrote, "is one of those country gentlemen who is an ornament of the Okanagan Valley, but he is almost passionate in his belief that the economic system must be changed; not by Socialism nor by Fascism, but democratically through the mechanism of the money system.

"It might have been Mr. McGeer talking, but the wild accents, the flashing eye, the bitterness and the fury were absent. In their place was a man talking so quietly you could hardly hear him but with a flame of idealism which was nice to behold even if it cannot light the damp material of 'party' politics."

Elsewhere Bruce Hutchinson says that "They don't come any better than this one-armed veteran of the war, and everybody in this house knows it."

# SOCIAL CREDIT

For Political and Economic Democracy

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Friday, December 9, 1938

## SACRIFICE ?

**WE** live in a world of abounding plenty.

This statement has been made by Social Crediters for years, but it must be repeated over and over again.

There are men who are highly paid to keep on repeating the opposite, but we need not argue with these hirelings, nor need we lose courage, for the FACTS are on our side, and the public now more or less know of the plenty.

Then why have we continually to make sacrifices?

The answer is we need not make sacrifices, either for rearmament, for trade, for appeasement, or anything else.

*We live in an age of abundance. There is no need for our sacrifices.*

Then why all the propaganda for sacrifice? Why higher rates, heavier taxes, higher prices, fees, and fares, everywhere and for everything? The answer is:

Because there are a few men with unlimited financial power who have made a religion of sacrifice—for others—that is, you and me.

Every "sacrifice" you and I make helps these few dominant men, and also at the same time weakens ourselves; which is exactly the result they want.

But is the programme of eternal "sacrifice," designed for us in an age of abundance, the result we want?

It is worth knowing that all the pleas for sacrifice emanate from a central source.

This remains true, however widespread the propaganda for sacrifice may appear. It is also true regardless of the various forms it may take.

The "sacrifice" of money income demanded by the rating authority, by the income-tax collector, by the hidden taxes in the prices of commodities, by licence-fees, is planned by the money-power. The "sacrifice" of your "liberty to choose," curtailed severely by the monopolies which have grown up like mushrooms over the last thirty years, is all part of the plan of the money-power.

The "sacrifice" of security, with its tortured victims numbering millions of unemployed, and millions of others who live perpetually under its menace, is all part of this unholy religion.

What are the fruits of this "sacrifice"

idea? These are the fruits: Destruction, restriction and starvation in the midst of plenty; distressed areas; heavy taxation; insecurity; threats of restraint; full work-houses, prisons and mental hospitals; tear of war; amidst an orderly, peace-loving people!

This "sacrifice" is of the devil. It flouts common sense; and blasphemes in practice the will of God.

It is useless to ask *why* the money-creators worship at the shrine of power-lust, or to argue about it. No one can deny the "fruits" of their "sacrifice" policy, which are intended for us, not for THEM.

If "sacrifice" is so noble, let it begin with them! It won't impoverish them.

True—their power of withholding from us the liberty to enjoy the wealth and security we can create will be gone.

Their dog-in-the-manger complex of restricting our lives from birth to death will have to be sacrificed.

Ah! there is the motive behind the "sacrifice" cult, it is to preserve their power over our lives.

Choose ye!

Submit and continue to be sacrificed in an age of teeming plenty.

Or—resist and make the money-tyrants sacrifice their unholy lust for complete and arrogant domination over you.

That is the "sacrifice" issue.

## Sayings for Social Crediters

Oppose every act that will increase prices.—*J. E. Padgett, Spicer Manufacturing Company.*

Efficiency implies the rule of the fittest. Party rule means the rule of something else—not the unfittest, but of the few fit, the accidentally not unfit, and the glaringly unfit.—*The late Lord Rosebery.*

In unity there is strength but no intelligence.—*Romer Wilson.*

Reason never does anything, it's too reasonable. The thing is to act; then perhaps reason will be jolted into doing something.—*The late John Galsworthy.*

There are only two kinds of men. Those

**A.R.P.**

In any future war survival will depend largely upon stamina. We cannot afford to leave a large part of our population within the bombable area of London. Large scale evacuation is imperative.

Suppose the war continues from months into years. According to existing arrangements it is apparently proposed that perhaps a quarter of the population of London should be billeted on householders within a measurable radius of London for the whole of that period.

Objection against such a system is likely and just. The householder may prefer to invite his own friends. The imposition of others would be unjustifiable chiefly because it is unnecessary.

The *Evening Standard* has already made the suggestion that special camps should be built for the purpose in our country districts. Perhaps they might be costly. Yet that does not kill the suggestion.

Here is an opportunity for practical statesmanship. With the rapid extension of the holiday-with-pay system throughout our industries, a new holiday public is created, clamorous for new and improved facilities. One and threequarters of a million unemployed are eager for work. The Government and the local authorities are spending huge sums on Air Raid Precautions.

The opportunity, the men and the money must be brought together. Such a solution would provide a real escape from the problem of compulsory billeting. It would offer a far better prospect than idleness to the unemployed. It would be money better spent than on sandbags and safeguards against a non-existent danger of gas raids. Facilities would be provided, enabling our schoolchildren to imbibe health, happiness and the air of the country.—*Evening Standard.*

who think they can, and those who think they can't.—*B. A. Williams.*

The most ridiculous weakness is to be afraid of seeming ridiculous when you know you are in the main right.—*Richard Burdon Haldane.*

To have strength to roll a stone weighing a hundredweight to the top of a mount is a success, and to have the strength to roll a stone of ten hundredweight only half-way up that mount is a failure. But the latter is two or three times as strong a deed.—*The late Thomas Hardy.*

In this age the mere example of non-conformity, the mere refusal to bow the knee to custom is itself a service.—*John Stuart Mill.*



# NOTHING TO MARRY ON

By G.W.L. Day

PROFESSOR JOHN HILTON, who helps solve the social and psychological difficulties of *News Chronicle* readers, has received a letter from a young man in the West Country which he thinks must express the difficulties of tens of thousands of young couples all over the Kingdom.

Part of this letter runs: "I am 28 years of age, and have been engaged for nearly a year. We are desperately in love and long to get married, but sheer lack of means stands in our way. I have been earning only a small wage for the past twelve months, and the task of trying to save enough to furnish a home is well-nigh impossible.

"We have got to a state in which the longing for each other and the hopelessness of our position makes life a miserable affair. It seems cruel to us that two people so much in need of each other should be denied their love through no fault of their own.

"So in desperation I am writing to you, a stranger, to ask if there is any possible way of us getting some help or means of realising our hearts' desire."

Writing about this letter, Professor Hilton says: "It's saddening and perturbing to reflect upon the millions of house-

holds in this wealthy and prosperous land of ours in which the parents have just nothing at all in hand with which to help their children to pair off and to set up house with an advance of family money."

He suggests a family pool from which those who need money can draw without dread of being dunned if things go unavoidably wrong.

"But millions of our households have no such sum to lend. The figures are startling. Not more than one-fifth of the persons who comprise our nation have as much as £100 in hand, all told. Four-fifths have less than that amount. If they drew out every penny, realised everything, sold up everything and paid their debts, that four-fifths would have less than £100 to show."

Below the £100 level he adds, "The probability is, a quarter of our households have in hand just nothing at all."

And so, after debating the question of why the young couple in question haven't been able to save a few pounds by foregoing petty pleasures, and regretting that we have no State Marriage Loan scheme after the manner of the one in Germany, but with less insistence on baby production, he can only advise them to "abide their souls and bodies in patience, to save all they can, to hunt for bargains, and to

discover anew . . . on how small a sum a modest home can be set up if you will be content with essentials."

Here, then, are the matrimonial prospects of John Smith and Mabel Brown in the winter of 1938.

They live in a land of plenty and are neither lazy nor suffering from disabilities of body or mind. Yet neither they nor their parents can find even the modest sum of £50 to start them off in married life.

The Church, the State, society in general, blesses the institution of marriage. Yet they all tolerate conditions in which marriage for tens of thousands of couples is impossible.

What is the way out of the dilemma?

Professor Hilton speaks of a State Marriage Loan. Suppose the State raised such a loan, not from the banks or the private investors but by monetising a few millions of pounds worth of the National Credit.

Since each young man or woman is a citizen of Great Britain, some of the National Credit belongs to him, and so it would be perfectly just to give him enough out of a fund so created to enable him to get married.

In the same way money could be provided for other purposes which come within the reasonable needs of the people.

## THE 'BIG STICK' IN PALESTINE

THE press in this country are giving the persecution of the Jews in Germany tremendous publicity. Very few of the readers are aware of the fact that Germany is running a campaign similar about our persecution of the Arabs in Palestine.

Everybody is aware of the story of the Pharisee, who thanked God in his self-righteous conceit for not being as other men were. It is a nauseating attitude. There is a campaign operating to generate hate against Hitler in this country on behalf of the Jews. In Germany, there is a campaign in operation to generate hate against Britain on behalf of the Arabs.

Neither of these attitudes provide a solution to anything. We are not responsible for what Hitler does, but we are responsible for what our soldiers are doing in Palestine. And it is an extraordinary thing that the Arabs can get little or no publicity to explain or express their grievances in the press of this country.

What is happening in Palestine is not just a series of riots and disturbances. It is war—savage and relentless—and in this war we have no more "justification" than Mussolini had for invading Abyssinia.

The means by which Britain, a foreign Power, in seeking to thrust her will upon the people of Palestine make Hitler look humane. Unofficial reports tell of appal-

ling atrocities committed against the villagers; but even the official reports show that collective fines have been imposed on numerous villages and that hundreds if not thousands of houses (against whose owners nothing has been proved) have been blown up with dynamite.

Imprisonment and detention without trial is also officially admitted: so is the carrying of Arab "hostages" in military convoys, so that the hostages will be killed if the foreign troops are attacked.

In the actual fighting no quarter is given. Death is the penalty for the mere possession of arms, and the *News Chronicle* (October 17) tells us that the police and military "follow up the rebels with the object of exterminating them completely." Our aeroplanes, says the same report, "locate the rebels, then swoop, bomb and machine-gun them."

While, led by the press, everyone talks of the crimes of the dictators, this sort of thing is going on with hardly a protest from anyone in Britain.

The Arabs—still the majority of the

population — are opposed to British domination and to further immigration.

If we persist in trying to rule Palestine against the wishes of the inhabitants that means the continuation of the very methods Dr. Weizmann condemns when practised against the Jews in Germany. It also means war.

The last and only hope of peace lies in the withdrawal of the British Army, leaving Arabs and Jews to come to terms among themselves. That is not a guarantee of peace, but it gives peaceful methods a chance.

### Pukka Sport in Palestine!

Government House, the home of the High Commissioner and Lady MacMichael, on a hill-top, just outside Jerusalem, to-day formed a perfect "grandstand" for watching a running fight in the rocky valley, between Coldstreamers, machine-gunning aeroplanes and rebels. . .

Coldstreamers, with red Armistice Day poppies tucked in their steel helmets, began to comb the valleys, like beaters at a grouse shoot. . . .

—Stuart Emeny, in the

*News Chronicle*, November 12.

# CALIFORNIAN PENSION PLAN

**T**HE Pension Plan people are getting off to a new start, revising the amendment, and eliminating the paragraphs that called for compulsory acceptance of the warrants by Civil Service employees. They are also lining it up regardless of the banks, and with provisions empowering the people to set up their own agencies for the issue and control, of purchasing power.

I doubt if the weekly 2 cent stamp will be eliminated, as it seems their only way—under the present age-bound system—to get a foothold on the financial ramp, but this objectionable feature will, of course, be omitted as soon as the people have a practical demonstration of their own power. After all, the paying for a 2 cent stamp once a week or any warrants left is a trifling matter here, where 3 cents State tax has to be added (or pro rata) every time a dollar purchase is made, and there were very few objections heard on this score because of this alternative on new purchasing power, which was based on the elimination of a greater nuisance. The beginning is the main thing, and once this different system of providing the means of exchange has been established and found practicable, it will only be a matter of time before the Federal Government will be forced, by the pressure of public opinion, to take back from the banks their illegal power of issuing credit, and place it where it rightly belongs, as outlined by the Con-

stitution of the United States—in Congress, the elected representatives of the people.

It is openly hinted that voters experienced difficulty in some districts in recording their vote for the Pension Plan in the recent election, and I hear that efforts are being made to obtain affidavits from those who had cause for complaint. However this may be, there is still great encouragement in the fact that the Pension Plan actually became the major issue in an election held within a year from the time the amendment was first considered and formulated.

The crux of the whole matter is to educate people as to just where the present system is wrong, and to continue showing how the banks have become a festering cancer that is sapping the life and strength of the millions for the benefit of a parasitic few who have gained international control of monetary power. This the leaders of the Pension Plan Movement are now definitely setting out to do, and a nation

that prides itself on overcoming obstacles will soon find ways and means of gaining access to the abundance of God's inexhaustible supply that has within the last few years become increasingly manifest.

H.E.H.

## People's Mandate in California

*From "Progress," San Francisco.*

### Ham an'—Double Order!

Folks, there's just nothing to it. You've got to read the Budde Publications to keep abreast of the political news. We told you, long before the primaries, and before any other political writer awakened to the facts, that Ham and Eggs would turn the election; and then, after the primaries, proved it by reciting the vote of Mr. Kegley, Ham and Eggs attorney, got for Attorney-General, nearly 300,000: an otherwise unknown political factor. And at the November 8 election this same Mr. Kegley gentleman received a WRITE-IN vote for Attorney-General—each and every one a Ham and Egger—of 284,512. He who runs can easily read these figures.

The "Ham and Eggs" plan scaled a total, with nearly all precincts in the State now counted, of 896,161; opposing, 1,136,647. Roughly speaking, that's about eleven to nine. And nearly one-third, a politically astonishing total, of the nearly nine hundred thousand who voted for Ham and Eggs, took time off to write-in Mr. Kegley's name.

Nor, as some of Governor Merriam's local advisors declared, was the Ham and Eggs plan merely another southern screwboxism. San Francisco gave the plan 94,165 votes against 133,209: roughly, about thirteen to nine as against the state's eleven to nine. So, if it was a southern "screwbox" plot, there are some 94,000 screwboxes up this way, with a proportionate ratio over the entire state.

What is the answer? As said in these columns before the election, the answer is that the people are demanding a more assured form of old age and social security; and they are going to get it.

Nearly 900,000 voters aren't to be taken lightly. Politicians take seriously even district improvement clubs with twenty votes. The answer is already before you. Governor-elect Culbert Olson plans a special election, as soon as possible after his induction into office, to present to the public some other plan that will approximate the Thirty Thursday plan, but probably not quite so heavy in financial drain.

It isn't in this state any more a question of Democrats or Republicans. It's Ham and Eggs—whether you are for them or against them. Ham An' is the new party!

## Hope for Newfoundland?

**L**ORD Beaverbrook is taking what has every appearance of a far-reaching step in aid of stricken Newfoundland. In the *Daily Express* of December 5, it was announced:

"What is going on in Newfoundland, that most ancient British Dominion?"

"It is governed by the Colonial Secretary, and that is a mistake.

"For Newfoundland has had a longer spell of freedom than any other Dominion in the Empire. And just because it has fallen on evil times financially that is no reason for depriving it of its liberty.

"Liberty does not pass with insolvency. And in any case, in falling into that condition, Newfoundland did not differ from other sections of the Empire where payment in full has not always been the rule.

### Investigation

"Now the Commission of Government in Newfoundland is holding its debates in private and passing laws negating decision of the Supreme Court.

"So the *Daily Express* will send to Newfoundland a commissioner authorised by this newspaper to investigate and report for and to the people of Britain.

"The name of the commissioner will be announced forthwith."

Now, we may well ask, what is behind this sudden fine resolve of an organ of the popular press to shed light on an imperial disgrace that has been crying out for redress for many long moons. Is it that his Lordship is experiencing difficulties with his supplies of wood pulp in which Newfoundland has always been prominent, or are the leader writer's words as brave as they sound?

The real explanation need not worry us because we cannot alter it. It is for us to rejoice that an investigation is to be made by a newspaper with a circulation of two millions. No country exposes the ruling hand of the Debt Industry more clearly than Newfoundland. Official opposition may balk the investigation of its full purpose, but sufficient may leak through to give a widespread idea of the nature of the powers that have filched the freedom of Newfoundland as punishment for its financial breakdown.

Readers of this paper could assist this praiseworthy investigation by sending messages of congratulation to Lord Beaverbrook, who, whatever his shortcomings, has never lacked courage. The knowledge that an articulate body of support is watching, and wishing him well, may do something to counteract the formidable obstacles which will undoubtedly be put in his way. R.L.P.

## Extracts by H.C.K.

From *Britain's Political Future*, by Lord Allen of Hurtwood. 1934.

It is doubtful whether established politicians can be induced to grasp their opportunity energetically enough to prevent what should be a scientific job from degenerating into an ugly dog-fight.

We must find a political method which can reconcile a widespread desire for fundamental changes in our social system with an equally profound determination that reason and not violence should be employed. . . . What is perhaps new is the belief that reason can now become an instrument making for change that is rapid.

Nearly all the popular dailies are equally powerless and degraded politically. What none of these newspapers realise is the condition of mind governing the new public, which is now quite capable of seeing through them, and thinks of them very much as it does of the cinema. They offer a form of entertainment, a system of gambling, and method of insurance. You cannot get beyond a certain point with the present public by the technique of sensationalism and half-truths.

As long as people are afraid they will act as frightened people always do—instinctively and irrationally.

There is only one immediate hope of stopping war, and that is by finding the way to make nations feel secure, so that they and their citizens may cease to be afraid.

It is not war-resistance, any more than it is disarmament, which will make the public less afraid. It will perhaps alarm them all the more.

### SOCIAL CREDIT CENTRE

163A, Strand, London, W.C.2  
(See plan on back page)

### AN INFORMAL SOCIAL EVENING

will be held on

Thursday, December 15  
7-30 to 10 p.m.

Will Social Crediters bring their friends. Donations of cakes and gifts for the Christmas Present Stall should be sent to the Social Centre not later than December 14th.

If the old conception of politics, as a process by which men and parties evade leadership and seek power instead, should continue to be the motive behind statesmanship, then it can only mislead us in our reading of the public mind and hinder us from wisely selecting the programmes of action which the facts require.

It should be the desire for vital efficiency that ought to determine our proposals; not indignation at the wickedness of bankers or industrialists or rich people in general . . . but the foundation upon which a programme of change must be built is the failure of our social system to function, and to deliver the goods.

During the next ten years we could recondition and develop our whole industrial system so that there would be more wealth to consume: at the same time we should be laying the foundations of a new social order.

Two roads of immediate advance:—

(1) By redistributing the existing national wealth through direct increases of wages and unemployment pay.

(2) To reorganise industry and increase the total wealth for distribution.

Some will want both, but even as a means of carrying out both, I believe that for the next few years it is the improvement of the financial and industrial system that should be emphasised.

## Bigger and Better Plums

Five young plum trees recently left Vancouver aboard a Trans-Canada air liner for Quebec City, en route to Kew Gardens, London. Behind them is a human interest story that goes back more than half a century, according to Canadian National Express officers who rushed the shipment through to seaboard. The story began in an Italian village near Naples, where a grandfather revealed to a very young grandson a system of hybridising fruit trees. Thirty years later the grandson, Carmine Maglio, now living at Nelson, B.C., experimented with plum trees in his spare time, but stopped in discouragement some 17 years ago. This year, however, Maglio, now 75 years of age, produced his first commercial crop of plums. The fruit of many crossings, they are a new type and will bear his name. Ottawa authorities have enthusiastically pronounced them a superior plum of high dessert quality. More important to commerce is the fact that they are about twice the size of the ordinary plum and keep in fine condition for many weeks. Recently the buyer for a large chain of English restaurants investigated the wonder plum in Vancouver. After cabling his principals he contracted for this and next year's crops and purchased all the trees available. By shipping air express the trees can be planted in the Royal Botanical Gardens, Kew, with a minimum loss of growth.

## Rates in England and Wales

### A General Increase

Merthyr Tydfil is again the highest-rated area in England and Wales, according to the annual statement, issued by the Borough Treasurer of Preston, Mr. W. Allison Davies, of rates levied in various towns and other municipal statistics for the year 1938-39. The rate for Merthyr Tydfil this year is 27s. 6d., compared with 26s. 6d. last year and 29s. for 1936-37.

Mr. Davies's tables indicate a general increase in rates this year. The only places in which they are shown to have been reduced—by either 3d. or 4d. in the pound—are Wakefield (to 18s. 6d.), Aldershot (to 9s. 11d.), Bexhill (to 9s. 6d.), and Paignton (to 12s.). Elsewhere they continue stationary or—in most instances—are increased.

Pontypridd has the next highest rate to Merthyr Tydfil, with 25s. 10d. (increased from 24s. 3d.). The rate for Rhondda is increased to 25s. 6d., from 25s. The Aber-tillery rate remains as before at 25s.; that for Caerphilly is increased to the same figure from 24s. Other areas with rates of 20s. in the pound or over are:—

Ogmore and Garw, 23s.; Aberdare, 23s.; Jarrow, 22s. (from 19s.); West Ham, 21s.

2d.; Abercarn, 20s. 11d.; Port Talbot, 20s. 1d.; Blaydon, 20s.; Stanley (Durham), 20s. (from 17s. 8d.); Tredegar, 20s.

The lowest-rated towns are Hove and Bournemouth, which stand equal at 7s. 10d. in the pound. Other relatively lightly-rated areas are:—

Blackpool, 8s. 6d.; Southport, 8s. 6d.; Eastbourne, 8s. 8d.; Darlington, 8s. 8d.; Walton and Weybridge, 8s. 11d.; Worthing, 9s. 2d.; Maidstone, 9s. 5d.

The following are the rates levied in the large cities:—

Belfast, 10s.; Birmingham, 15s. 6d.; Bradford, 16s. 3d.; Bristol, 12s. 6d.; Cardiff, 12s. 7d.; Derby, 14s. 8d.; Hull, 19s. 10d.; Leeds, 15s.; Leicester, 14s. 2d.; Liverpool, 16s. 4d.; Manchester, 16s.; Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 10s. 8d.; Norwich, 18s. 10d.; Nottingham, 15s. 8d.; Plymouth, 10s.; Sheffield, 18s.

The rate of 18s. for Poplar is the highest among the Metropolitan boroughs, and is a reversion to the figure of two years ago after a decrease of 6d. in the interval. The lowest-rated Metropolitan borough is Westminster, with a rate of 10s. 3d., compared with 9s. 9d. in 1937-38 and 9s. 10d. in the previous year.—*Times*, November 30, 1938.

# This National Register

By B.R.

**U**NDER the pleas of holy sacrifice and noble service, a determined and ruthless attempt is being made to filch from us some of the last remnants of our liberty, and with them a little more of what self-respect still remains to us. We, who are sweating under high prices, insecurity, bureaucratic tyranny: who are enduring grinding taxation in a hundred forms, are to be asked, nay, commanded, to sink ourselves and to become the abject slaves of the State, a mythical abstraction which would have no meaning whatever if WE were not here.

The National Register, as designed, serves to kick all of us down one more step; it is nothing more nor less than a precursor of the open conscription of life, and property, and liberty. It is intended to see just how much more we will stand, and if we stand this subtle inquisition is there any reason to suppose that we will rebel against the next kick downhill?

The very names of true democracy and the great truths for which we all strive have been perverted that we may sacrifice and serve—what? Simply a system that for four hundred years has brought nothing but misery, degradation, and ruin in its train. In our lifetime we have seen this system bring a four-year holocaust of death and destruction, and two decades when men, and women, and children have died off like flies in the midst of a plenty and a skill such as the world has never known before. Is this the thing for which we are going to make still further sacrifices?

By the wicked following of shameful methods of destruction, restriction, taxation, and export while millions of us are half-starving and in need, OUR servants have brought us to this state of being eternally on the brink of war, eternally scraping, and fighting, and bickering, eternally struggling to make ends meet, eternally submitting to this regulation or that.

It is high time we told these servants of ours just where they get off. We pay them, thousands of them, high salaries, and give them nice easy jobs from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. in Whitehall and its offshoots. Let us demand that they here and now devise any necessary ways and means to give us the peace, and the plenty, and the security and freedom which we can see is easily possible. If they do not do this, let us clear them out quickly and completely, and replace them by others who will. The house must be garnished before it is fit for the master to live in, and we have no room for supercilious servants who will set themselves above us.

Let everyone of us tell our elected servants in no uncertain terms our opinion of this National Register, this conscription list, which is designed to make it easier for those who are now withholding from us life abundant to still tyrannise us further. Let our servants know that we will keep

an eye on them, and will bring them to strict account for any backsliding.

Oppose this Register tooth and nail. Ignore it in principle and never mind its details, for it cuts straight to the roots of our personal liberty. "Beware of false prophets who come to you in sheep's clothing but inwardly are ravening wolves." And when the unctuous and righteous-feeling stewards come to your door, turn them round and show them the gate. Let them know that, as a citizen of one of the finest countries God ever made, you are supreme, and that what you demand is plenty and liberty, not restriction and tyranny. Four hundred years of their vicious systems and tyrannies have brought nothing but hates and fears. Why should we help them along just another stage of the same road?

Check the very slightest interference with your liberty. Never mind what is told you as to the need for sacrifice and service. The individual is greater than the State.

Attack with all your strength every creeping move towards dictatorships and bureaucracy and all it stands for. Make your voice heard in the home, in your office, in your factory, in the train, in the trams, and in the shops. Write against it in the papers, in your home magazines, in your trade journals, and in your parish magazines. Chalk against it on the walls and on the pavements. Drop written or typed notes decrying it through the letter-boxes of your neighbours. Carry the war into the enemy's camp, by writing on the back of tax and rate forms: on forms for dog licences, for marriage licences, for motor and wireless licences, and for water rates. Get up and shout in the market place, address meetings in your church hall and at your local debating society, talk about it in your pub, and harangue the Buffaloes and the Oddfellows.

Never mind the how and the means. You pay public servants to do that side of the work for you, and as a citizen of this country you are the master and hold the ultimate sanctions.

Sweep away every government and form of local organisation which seeks to establish coercion instead of liberty; which instigates domestic strife between class and class; which seeks to impose yet more

restrictions upon your economic life; and which deliberately promotes scarcity in the midst of abounding plenty.

Up and down the country people are murmuring or growling against taxes and prices, and laws, and restrictions, and frustration, and insecurity. Never in the history of our land have the minds of the people been so fertile for the regaining of that individual liberty which was for long the Englishman's boast. Let us throw this conscription list back in the teeth of our servants, and advance from the defensive to the offensive. The whole world is war-weary, and the issue which faces us is nothing less than that of Liberty or Slavery. We are fighting for a great Truth and not for a devilish System.

Let's get to it.

## GREAT OIL SAVING

### Filter Which Enables Oil To Be Used Over and Over Again

An oil filter which, it is claimed, enables lubricating oil to be used over and over again, was the subject of an application which was granted on December 1 for extension of the letters patent.

The British Empire imports 150,000,000 gallons of lubricating and insulating oil per annum, and, as the filter enables the broken-down parts of the used oil to be efficiently separated from the 95 to 97 per cent. of good oil still remaining, this results in a substantial saving.

The apparatus is being used by the Royal Air Force, the Admiralty, the Central Electricity Board, and many others.

## Outrageous Rhapsodies

G. W. L. Day is a regular contributor to SOCIAL CREDIT. One of the most successful of last year's Christmas books was his *Libellous Lyrics on Superior People*, and the publication of a new volume\* of sparkling verse will solve for many the Christmas gift problem.

Mr. Day retains his wit, and many a smile will be brought forth with his collection of arrows, well and truly barbed, and aimed with skill against a variety of "superior" types of people.

In his illustrations Vicky has caught perfectly the spirit of the verses.

\* "Outrageous Rhapsodies," by G. W. L. Day (Herbert Jenkins Ltd.) 3s. 6d.

# "THE REAL OBJECT OF THE B.B.C."

**L**ISTENERS maintain the British Broadcasting Corporation by the licence fees and taxes they pay. It should be their servant, giving them the type of programme they desire.

If listeners are dissatisfied with B.B.C. broadcasts, they should not grumble and switch off or tune in to a foreign station, they should also complain to the Corporation. When they do this, they might as well send a copy of the complaint to their Member of Parliament, "for information." After all, the B.B.C. was created by Act of Parliament, and Parliament is a body of representatives elected and paid by the people, and it is up to these representatives—Members of Parliament—to see that the people whose servants they are get what they want.

We must make it clear to the B.B.C. that the only purpose of its existence is to serve us, *the people*. As proof of our failure to make this clear, take this statement from the broadcasting page of the *Daily Mail* for November 29, under the title "Collie Knox Calling":

"... the real object of the British Broadcasting Corporation is forgotten... to show no favour... to give the maximum amount of work to the most worthwhile artistes and to serve the public."

If we, the people, had made our will

clear regarding the British Broadcasting Corporation, Mr. Knox would not have fallen into the egregious error of suggesting that the object of the British Broadcasting Corporation is "to show no favour" or "to give the maximum amount of work." The British Broadcasting Corporation should have only one object—to give us, its employers and paymasters, what we want in the way of entertainment and news. Mr. Knox, who is also a public servant, for he is paid by the pennies of the readers of the *Mail*, should know better than to suggest otherwise.

M.J.

## CUTTINGS

Owing to rising costs, Mr. Sullivan, the New Zealand Minister for Railways, announces an all-round increase of 10 per cent. in railway fares and freights, including charges for conveyance of goods by road, as from December 11.

Tin producers, anxious to promote tin-plate sales, are looking for someone with a pioneering mind like Henry Ford's to make a £20 car. In the teeming masses of Asia, Eastern and South-Eastern Europe and Africa they see an untapped market of vast possibilities.

All that is necessary, according to the Tin Producers' Association, is a highly simplified chassis, no gears, a moderate speed of 15 to 20 miles per hour and a body as simple as that of an ordinary cart.

Such a vehicle would take the place of the wagons and carts that still play such a large part in rural life and transportation.

The Chairman, "running through the balance-sheet," paused to remark that the fixed assets had been "conservatively written down."

A Shareholder: "You mean liberally, sir."

The Chairman (after hesitating a moment): "It's the same thing, isn't it?"

There was only one reason why the marriage took place in Berlin.

It was the only place in Europe where a marriage service could be performed with complete legality and in complete secrecy.

OTTAWA, Thursday.

Mr. William Aberhart, Prime Minister of Alberta, conferred with the Federal Cabinet in an effort to find a solution of Alberta's financial difficulties. The conference was amicable, but no immediate developments are expected. It is under-

stood that Mr. Aberhart asked the Federal Government for assistance in meeting the £700,000 Alberta bond issue of the Province's £32,000,000 public debt.

## Amid the Ruins

Mr. W. S. Morrison, the Minister of Agriculture, sits to-day amid the ruins of his Milk Bill in the House of Commons.

During the week-end he may be sitting amid the ruins of English land.

A contributor to the *New Statesman and Nation* tells to-day the story of a visit to the Cotswold village of Withington, near the Roman villa at Chedworth. He found that many of the fields around it had gone out of cultivation, and learnt, in the local inn, that there was hardly a farmer in the village. All the big houses were taken by Londoners, who let farming go to pieces.

He inquired who lived in the Manor House at the top of the hill.

"Oh," was the answer, "that is Mr. Morrison, the Minister of Agriculture."

OTTAWA, December 1.

Mr. Aberhart, the Premier of Alberta, discussing the question of a pipe-line to the Pacific as an outlet for the surplus oil of the Turner Valley field, said that his Government were willing that the British Admiralty should have the first call on the oil. He would be willing for private capital to build the line, but the Provinces through whose territory it was built, and not the Federal Government, must control it and get a share of the profits.

After passing the drastic Oil and Gas Resources Conservation Act, the Special Session of the Alberta Legislature has been prorogued (says the Edmonton correspondent of *The Times*).

Under the Act the Conservation Board is given almost unlimited powers not only to decide policy but to enforce orders. It may decide the amount of production of any of the wells, and there is no appeal to the Courts except against the assessment levied on an individual well for its share of the cost of making the Board's orders effective. The Board is authorised to employ persons deemed necessary to enforce its orders, who may "forcibly or otherwise enter upon, seize, and take possession of the whole or part of" well property. Until the order is complied with the Board may discontinue all production or take over the management and control.

Turner Valley oil deliveries in October to British, American and Imperial refineries totalled 600,922 barrels, as compared with September total of 746,026 barrels.

We must fix a standard of comfort which every worker must enjoy, and ensure that the industrial community is able to live decently as a moral right.—*G. Havinden, in "Delectaland."*

By HELEN CORKE

## Towards Economic Freedom

(Methuen & Co., Ltd.)

"Extremely good, and, so far as I know, the first of its kind."

—*New Eng. Weekly.*

"Provides an excellent background for those interested in current affairs."—*Schoolmaster.*

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"A fascinating and well-planned record."—*Essex County Telegraph.*

3/6

## Correspondence

### AN OPEN LETTER

SIR,—Time was in the past when men rejoiced in bountiful harvests, and justly took pride in their constructive skill. But to-day, we live in an age of destruction and the making of unfruitfulness.

The productive energy of Nature is restrained and the skill and inventiveness of man is frustrated by a power outside his social self, which works through the mechanism of money.

This mechanism should be—and will have to be—the means by which men in community may reach the expanding benefits of their association to the renewal of themselves and the earth.

Always, on the contrary, it is the means by which they are debarred. Men are not allowed to sow: hence they cannot reap. Big harvests have become a disaster, creating large problems of "price," "foreign exchange," "balance of trade." Human initiative is bridled by the power resident in the control of ledger-money. In our remoteness from reality, we reckon paper debts, impossible of repayment, as wealth. Figures accumulate, and men decay.

Thus poverty is preserved artificially in the interest of money power. All men are at its mercy. It demands limitation and destruction. It is at war with Life, the Path of God; and the way is blocked with its abominations. Hence we have poverty where there could be plenty. This monstrous frustration of human effort by money power creates, moreover, a fatal malaise in the minds of men. They become incapable of the resolution to surmount the fantastic barriers of paper debt, and take to fighting each other within their confinement.

Real wealth—the fruits of the earth and the works of man's hand—is restricted, and men decay. The soil is neglected where it is not ravaged: the greatest of all producers—the food growers—sink further into difficulties.

A terrible Nemesis will overtake this

organised defiance of Life. We cannot with impunity outrage the Earth Mother and frustrate the Father. Little fools are we to exalt our money system and subject all things to it, so that it prostitutes our social living and brings the ways of God to nought.

We make a wilderness, and call it peace. We stupidly suppose that there can be either peace or righteousness in the waste places of our making.

War is the certain outcome of artificial scarcity. We learn new catchwords—appeasement, democracy, peace; and we discourse and recriminate endlessly about them. There can be none of these while men organise scarcity in the service of the fetish of money. We must get back to our foundations.

From the Earth men came; by the Earth they live; to the Earth, at last, they must return. Only when they accept, consciously and deliberately, the law and discipline of Nature; when they once more reverence the Earth, and give back to it as much as they take out, shall they find peace. It will come, indeed, of its own accord.

Rotherham

R. G. S. DALKIN

### HARD WORK!

The apostles of hard work belong to three types: those who make money out of other people's work, those who are so bored with themselves that they use work as a narcotic, and those who are too stupid to enjoy leisure and too dense to visualise a paradise of eternal idleness.

All the rest work in order to eat or to live in greater luxury than the mob.

The only exceptions are those who enjoy their work for its own sake (like scientists), but as this sort of work comes under the heading of enjoyable hobbies it doesn't count.

And oh, I forgot.

There are those whose work is so easy it ought to be a pleasure.

These are large, well-nourished men who dictate a dozen letters to a typist, go out to lunch for three hours, come back to sign the letters, catch the five o'clock train and arrive home in a state of mental exhaustion.—*Nathaniel Gubbins, "Sunday Express."*

### A Colourful Past

She came to me saying she was black and blue and that her husband was throwing the past at her.—*Daily Telegraph.*

### Pension Demand

Three months ago the first association of old-age pensioners was formed by the Rev. W. W. Paton, of Victoria Docks Church, London, E. Within a month more than 20,000 supporters joined.

Mr. A. V. Jones, of Cardiff, has already enlisted over 6,000 members, and in Bradford the new Pensions League reports an immediate response.

Those who struggle to exist on 10s. a week should remember that they have a vote, and can get an increase, not "promises."—*Reynolds.*

### The Use of Bogeys

Says the *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*: "If Germany has been forced to have recourse to new foreign trade methods; that was a result of a situation created by England's own actions."

The paper suggests that Mr. Hudson's speech was intended to provide a pretext for a more rigid organisation of the British export industry. It had always been a speciality of the British parliamentary system to use "foreign political bogeys" for internal needs, it states.

### 'Peace' Prize

"While Mr. Secretary Kellogg was modestly taking the world's most honoured prize for peace, he was waging war. His marines, his machine-guns, his destroyers and gunboats were 'protecting' the American Banana Trust and other vested interests in the foreign land of Nicaragua. And Mr. Kellogg's ironclad, holster-hipped diplomats were 'assuring a fair election' for a handful of traitorous Nicaraguan sycophants who 'would do blindly the will of Wall Street and the State Department in Washington, D.C., when once they got in power.'—*"The Looting of Nicaragua," by General Rafael de Nogales.*

### The 'Want'

Michael stared. "My God!" he said, "money's an evil thing!"

Victorine smiled faintly. "The want of it is, I know."—*"The White Monkey," by John Galsworthy.*

### Aberhart on Royal Visit

Mr. Aberhart, the Alberta Premier, before leaving Ottawa, declared that the people of Alberta were not secessionists but loyal to the core. His Government would co-operate to the fullest degree in making the visit of their Majesties a success, possibly even to the length of reopening for the accommodation of their Majesties Government House in Edmonton, which is now closed.—*"The Times," December 5.*

## OUTRAGEOUS RHAPSODIES

By

G.W.L. DAY

The solution of the Christmas Gift problem

3/6

Herbert Jenkins Ltd.

## REPLIES TO CORRESPONDENTS

W. MEDLOCK: Thanks for correspondents' cuttings; very helpful. We welcome any copy likely to prove useful, interesting, cheerful and encouraging.

T. PERRY: Yes, I believe it is an interesting fact that in Denmark about 95 per cent. of the land belongs to him who works it. In this country we are letting good land go out of cultivation altogether.

E. BOND: No, the "crisis" you refer to was the effect of a deliberate decision taken by a few men who did not consult you. They never will consult you voluntarily, either; if you want anything done about it, don't look for someone else to start doing it for you.

P. PICKERING: Agreed definitions are important. But don't allow hair-splitting to take the place of action. On the other hand, hair-splitting may, in some cases, save the wasting of a lot of effort. Action must be rightly aimed, to be effective. There are plenty of cul-de-sacs carefully planned to divert aim and absorb action.

T. GREGORY: No, actually the structure is a combination of the horizontal "trust" and the vertical "cartel". honeycombed with "nominees" to camouflage the centralised control. In reply to your second question you can take Morgan Grenfell Hambros; Robert Fleming and Co.; Goschens and Cunliffe; Schroders; Lazards; Rothschild; M. Samuel and Co.; Baring Bros. and Co.; Brown, Shipley and Co.

L. HENDERSON: Yes, you are right. But in spite of so-called "pump-priming" the U.S. National Economic Committee estimated the number of unemployed at 10,569,000 as recently as October!

F. WICKS: Yes, it is true. The announcement was made in the House of Commons on Tuesday, November 29, that "so far 14 Greek ships and one Yugoslavian have been chartered by the British Government, or its agents, to carry our recent purchases of Rumanian wheat." Yes, it is true there are British ships laid up through lack of remunerative employment—it is just as insane as allowing International Financiers to run the country for ends opposed to the best interests of its people.

F. WITHERS: It is impossible for us to get the information you ask for, but Dr. Schacht said in a speech to the Economic Council of the German Academy quite recently: "The German rearmament programme and the construction of the speed roads were soon found sufficient to provide work for all the available unemployed without recourse to other methods of creating work. There was not enough capital to finance this programme, and money had therefore to be created." Later in the same speech he said "the world will be astonished to see how much work-

creation and rearmament could be carried through with such a comparatively small expansion of credit."

J. EVANS: Here are two extracts from a letter to the press, written by Mr. P. C. Loftus, Member of Parliament for Lowestoft, which prove your point, I think:

"It is a fact that in the last 12 years the consumption of cured herrings in Europe has actually increased by 1,500,000 barrels, but the number of barrels cured in Great Britain has decreased by approximately 500,000. Here is a case of a rapidly expanding market, but with the British share of that market rapidly contracting.

The report of the Board points out that Russia buys practically no herrings from us; but Russia sends us every year tinned fish to the approximate value of £1,250,000.

"Another factor regarding costs of production is that the Dutch fish to 100 per cent. capacity, but our British fleet is restricted generally to 60 per cent. of nets, and is also restricted as to the number of days allowed for fishing. Last month, while British fishing-boats were confined to port, the sea just beyond the three-mile limit was covered with the nets of Dutch and German boats fishing to maximum capacity."

C. PAINE: True, affairs afflicting our own people are very unpopular in the House of Commons. Quite recently during a night devoted to a debate on the Distressed Areas, out of 615 members at no time were there more than 40 present, and at one time only 19 were to be counted.

LABOURITE: Well, you can say what you like, here is what the author himself said in a letter:

"The one criticism which I most strongly resent is that I dared not indict MacDonald while he was alive. This charge is completely unjustified. When I wrote the book MacDonald was Prime Minister, and it was the intimidation of publishers, for which he was mainly responsible, which delayed until now the publication of the book."

N. JOHNSTON: The figures relating to financial values and those relating to quantity and weight values tell two different stories. It is the former which misleads. Only this week Mr. Johann Rasmussen, at a meeting of the Vestfold Whaling Company said:

"The production of whale oil was disposed of at an average price of just over £13 a ton, as against £20 a ton in 1937, with the result that, although our catch was nearly 2,000 tons larger, it realised over £100,000 less than in the previous year."

You see? Expressed financially, the production (whether exported or imported) is shown as £100,000 less than the previous year. Actually, the production was 2,000 tons larger. A ton is always a ton, but what is a £?

### Eyewash

A Member of Parliament left his notes for a speech on the counter of a chemist's shop where he had called with a prescription. He hurried back to recover them, and was told that the eye-wash would be ready in a few minutes.

### What Next!

Here is a December Scotch story: Two farm hands wanted a holiday, and one of them approached their employer. "Hoots," said the farmer, "a holiday—why, it's no' many weeks since ye had the two meenits' silence."

### Tact

A certain woman resident in South Africa had an "educated" houseboy. One morning she remonstrated with him for bringing the tea into her bedroom without knocking.

"That's quite all right, missus," said the native, "I always look through the keyhole before I enter. If you have nothing on, I wait."

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**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.

**DARLINGTON.** Residents' enquiries welcomed through Mr. J. W. Jennings, 1, Bracken Road.

**DERBY S.C. Association.** Meetings are held fortnightly (Tuesdays) at the "Unity Hall," Room 14, at 7.45 p.m. Next Meeting, December 13. "United Social Club" cater for refreshments to all bona fide members of S.C. Association.

**GUERNSEY.** Persons interested in Social Credit are requested to communicate with Mr. H. McTaggart, "Sherwood," Mount Row, St. Peter Port.

**THE Liverpool Social Credit Forum,** an autonomous local group, is prepared to arrange for speakers to address meetings on Social Credit and will welcome enquiries regarding other activities in the Social Credit Crusade. Address communications to F. H. Auger, "Malvern," Corbridge Road, Liverpool, 16.

**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: Thursdays, at 8 p.m.

December 15  
Informal Social Evening  
All visitors welcome.

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

**SOUTHAMPTON Group.** Please note that the Headquarters have been removed to 8, CRANBURY PLACE, SOUTHAMPTON. Tuesday meetings are postponed temporarily. Members please call to see the new and more advantageously-situated premises.

**TUNBRIDGE WELLS and District.** Will Social Crediters please get in touch immediately with W.L.W., Cor Laetum, Hastings Road, Pembury, near Tunbridge Wells?

**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, December 20, at 8 p.m.

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 Address .....

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(Page 5, Social Credit, October 7)

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