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Weekly Twopence

THIS UNEMPLOYMENT NONSENSE

THIS TAXATION RACKET

Rich and Poor Alike Overwhelmed With Mean Pettifogging Infuriating Complications in the Greatest Era of Plenty the World Has Ever Known

ALL PARTIES AFRAID OF LEISURE STATE

Any body of persons who could conceive regulations which would bring 30 per cent. of our people below the meagre public assistance scale are not fit to hold their jobs.

THESE words of Sir Robert Aske, M.P. for Newcastle East, sum up what all decent, sensible people think about the mean, contemptible way in which this country faces the situation so clearly stated by His Late Majesty King George V.:

It cannot be beyond the power of man so to use the vast resources of the world as to ensure the material progress of civilisation. No diminution in these resources has taken place. On the contrary, discovery, invention, and organisation have multiplied their possibilities to such an extent that abundance of production has itself created new problems.

That demonstrates the utter folly of trying to MAKE WORK when the people want the leisure and plenty that is theirs for the asking—if they will learn how to ask.

A Wretched Debate

Except for the comment of Sir Robert Aske, the debate last Monday in the House of Commons on the Report of the Unemployment Assistance Board was distinguished for the complete bankruptcy of ideas in every party.

Said Mr. Lawson (Chester-le-Street, Lab.):

After 12 months of the Board's administration two out of three men who offered themselves as recruits for the Army were found to be physically unfit—and a great many of these recruits came from areas where unemployment was very bad. What is the Government going to do about providing work for the people in these areas? In this report there is not a single suggestion that gives any hope of getting work.

Work, work, work. They ask for bread and this man wants to give them work—when there is no work to give them because modern methods make more and better goods with less and less work. Wake up, man!

Mr. Graham White (Birkenhead E., L.):

There was no scope in any well-ordered system of social service for this semi-autonomous body thrown between the unemployment insurance system, and the long-tried health and education services. When a family needs assistance from the State, the fewer authorities who have any hand in it the better.

There is no need for unemployment insurance. No family should ever need assistance

in this age of plenty. Wake up, man! Your heart may be right but your head is all wrong. Find out what your constituents want.

Mr. Buchanan (Gorbals, I.L.P.) was merely abusive. Mrs. Tate (Frome, U.) wanted equal treatment for men and women. Epoch-making! The Minister for Labour (what a title!) pleaded that the Board's work was difficult, complex, and technical. Why—in an age of plenty? Difficult to find plenty where there is plenty, and let people have it?

Mr. Bevan (Ebbw Vale, Lab.) hoped that if the regulations to be brought in worsened the conditions of people in his area those people would behave in such a manner as would make it necessary to send the Regular Army down to keep order.

Very helpful and constructive!

The Report

The Report itself consists of an attack on the local authorities for over-generosity; a whitewashing of itself, and an argument that it is most important that relief must be smaller than the wages which could be earned by working, in order not to encourage refusal of work.

A National Dividend would remove that difficulty, it would leave a man to supplement his dividend by working for wages.

This whole Report reeks of the obsolete work complex, utterly incompatible with an age of plenty and leisure. It concerns itself with doling out a wretched pittance (23s. a week on the average) from the vast abundance available—leaving other Boards—Potato, Herring, Pig and what not—to destroy and restrict that abundance—which is our birthright.

Soaking the Rich

Meanwhile the Chancellor of the Exchequer is forcing through an oppressive Finance Bill which makes the life of all who have earned or inherited incomes from successful service to their fellows a misery of forms, taxes, surtaxes, inquisitions and minute calculations.

Taxations, interferences, means tests—all financial meannesses and littlenesses—are an utter absurdity in this age of teeming plenty.

We call on our readers to see the failure of Parliament to face realities, and to join with us in making the will of the people for a sufficiency in freedom prevail.

The Government is mad. Let us give it sanity.

ECONOMIC WAR INTENSIFIES

NEWS FROM ALL FRONTS

THE various moves which are being made in the war for export markets are becoming plain for all to see. New alliances for defence or aggression are being made, and the nations are eyeing each other with hatred and distrust.

Germany, Middle Europe, S. America

Dr. Schacht has had a very successful tour arranging for markets in Middle Europe for German goods. Three comments indicate the position he has been consolidating:

The value of German imports in May, at 337,000,000m. (£28,000,000), was 23,000,000m. (£2,000,000) lower than in April, and of exports, at 372,000,000m., 7,000,000m. higher. The export surplus in May was therefore 35,000,000m. (£3,000,000), against 5,000,000m. in April.—“Times,” June 18.

The hold gained by Germany over Bulgaria's foreign trade was somewhat underestimated in Monday's message. Exports to Germany during the first four months of this year amounted to more than 63 per cent. of the whole of the Bulgarian exports.—“Times,” June 17.

Germany, Dr. Schacht concluded, would in future buy only what was essential to her national economy, and she had found her ideal suppliers and markets in South-East Europe and in South America. She intended to concentrate her entire trade, import and export, in these two directions.—“Daily Telegraph,” June 15.

Australia and Japan

Japan has decided to take retaliatory action within a few days, imposing restrictions or increased duties on Australian goods. It is understood that all classes of goods are affected.

Official circles regard the proposed action as an unwarranted attempt to bring pressure to bear on Australia, inasmuch as the new Australian duties were applied to all foreign countries without discrimination. If Japan immediately applies restrictions, it is suggested that Australian importers should withhold orders and stop shipments from Japan till a settlement is reached.—“Times,” June 20.

The Cabinet has decided to send Japan a conciliatory Note, expressing a strong desire for an amicable settlement, but intimating, nevertheless, that the Government cannot depart from the new fiscal policy.

The Note will express a reluctance to believe that Japan will impose discriminatory measures in view of the great value of the existing trade to both countries. It will emphasise that the new duties were not inspired by unfriendliness, but were necessitated by economic difficulties.—“Times,” June 23.

Britain, New Zealand, Japan

An indication that if Great Britain is prepared to conclude a reciprocal trade agreement New Zealand would be willing to take all her cotton goods from her and not concern herself about importing them from Japan was made in a speech by the New Zealand Minister of Marketing, Mr. W. Nash.

New Zealand, said Mr. Nash, had already received an invitation from Great Britain to discuss reciprocal trade. He did not know if Britain was prepared to discuss a bilateral agreement, but he thought she would be willing to do so. The Government did not desire to set one

MOTORISTS, DEMAND RESULTS!

The Motor urges its readers to tell their M.P. what they want, and what will happen if they don't get it.

THE best example of the roads of the future are Germany's Autobahnen. Have not the pictures of them published in *The Motor* made you sigh wistfully for high-speed ways?

You shrug your shoulders and murmur that you cannot help it. Have you ever thought of dropping a postcard to your Member of Parliament when road programmes are discussed, hinting that your support at the next election may be withdrawn?

Waste of time? Not at all.

Look what popular opinion has done over legislation affecting betting. Members of Parliament who receive 100 postcards in one morning from their constituents are apt to forget allegiance to party. Then they intimidate the party bosses.—“The Motor.”

The idea of pressure politics is spreading fast. The new science formulated by Major Douglas in 1934 is producing amateur pressure politicians all over the place. Here we have two features—

1. Demand results from your Member of Parliament.
2. Threaten to unseat him if you do not get them.

The motorists are learning, but they have yet a lot to learn from the United Democrats.

nation against another, the Minister for Marketing continued, but they could not be responsible for lifting the standard of living of peoples of Eastern countries.

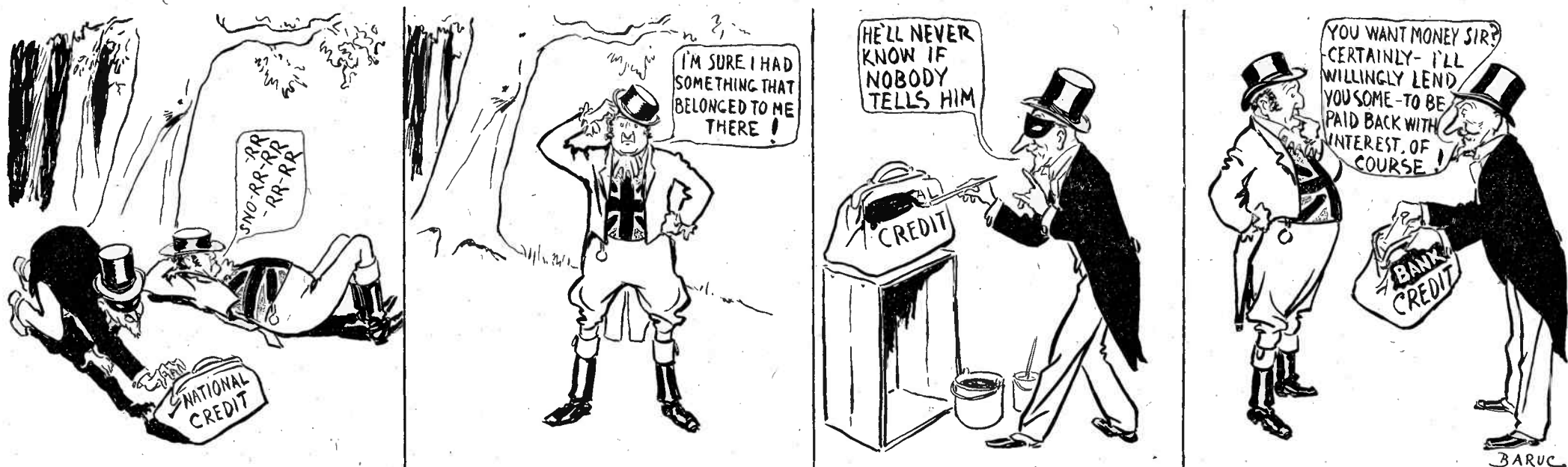
On the other hand he recognised that it was impossible to keep Eastern countries permanently down to a low standard of living.—“Financial Times,” June 18.

None of these people want war, they do not want to set one nation against another, they know that other nations must maintain a standard of living.

Yet they are preparing for all they are worth for the War which will end War, Peace, and everything else.

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WHO STOLE OUR NATIONAL CREDIT?

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What Do You WANT?

IN the face of mass superstition, and in opposition to the vested interest of the most ruthless and terrible power for tyranny the world has ever known, we still continue to tell the truth about the people's credit, and the usurpation of its property rights by the Money Monopoly.

All the power that money can buy is ranged against us, but in spite of that we have faith that the right will prevail in the end; and because of the faith, we shall continue not only to expose the wicked lies that pass for orthodox teaching in the vital matters of finance and markets, but also to do our utmost to generate the WILL to dynamic action designed to re-align the power of money so that it serves men instead of enslaving them.

We believe that the main implications of the re-alignment for which we are working stands in constant danger of being lost to sight by a temptation to wander into endless discussion of technical methods, all of which are really irrelevant to the main issue which is an acceptance of and an expression of the WILL to change.

And because of this, therefore, we make no apology whatever for the continuous reiteration of the simple issue.

We stand for the principle that the State exists for men, not that men exist for the State.

We believe that men work to live, and we will not bow the knee to the Basle philosophy which implies that men are born to live for work—a slave idea which is opposed to personal dignity and freedom.

We believe that money, instead of being an instrument of domination, should be used to liberate men from economic serfdom.

We stand for the principle that money should be an instrument to distribute wealth to consumers rather than as an instrument of destruction.

We believe that money should release the production of wealth—not restrict it as at present. We believe that the people should have—and can have—the means of life and leisure more abundantly.

We believe that poverty should be abolished, not deliberately imposed (by denying the legatees of their birthright in the nation's credit) just because it happens to be "expedient" in the eyes of a few dominant men who worship power whilst secretly despising the poor.

There are people who want to argue about these things, "How are you going to do it?" "Where will the money come from?" "Yes, that's all right, but—" and so on.

We will not argue; and we suggest to all our readers that until the will has been submitted to the main issue, all questions, criticisms, or arguments are not only irrelevant but dangerous because they confuse the issue, and therefore amount to betrayal, however innocently done.

To a question "Do you WANT poverty abolished?" one can answer "Yes" or "No."

To a question like "Do you WANT a National Dividend?" one can answer also "Yes" or "No."

But from birth upwards most humans have been misled, hypnotised, and drugged spiritually and mentally, to the point of suppressing their wants; they have been doped into believing that it is indecent to eat unless they have served Mammon first.

The symptom of the evil spellbinding is obvious when, in reply to a straight, simple, question like "Do you WANT poverty abolished?" the reply comes "Yes, but . . . How are . . ." "You can't . . ."

It is our task together—for all who are awake—to de-mesmerize the people, to rouse them up to know what they want and to demand it unitedly. Against this united WANT changed by the white magic of self-awareness (the quality that raises men above the beasts) into a conscious WILL, the black magic of Mammon cannot stand, his fetters of hypnotic bluff and lying suggestion will shrivel into nothing, and men will then be free. On with the campaign!

M.P.'s Not Financial Experts

A correspondent suggests (see page 159), that the eyes of Members of Parliament should be opened to the undoubted iniquity of the tribute we pay through the National Debt to the usurpers of our national credit.

Now, of all people in any constituency, the Member of Parliament should be the last to mix himself up with monetary technique, whether it be Douglas or Maynard Keynes. He must not be expected to be an expert in monetary technique any more than in, say, sewage disposal, dietetics, or electricity distribution.

What he should be expert in is the procedure in the House of Commons whereby he can most successfully advocate the wishes of his constituents. If, for example, they are dissatisfied with their drainage system and wish it made better, or if they are undernourished and wish to be fed, or ill-lighted and wish to have light, his duty is to know how to rouse the Government to transmitting such orders to expert drainage engineers, financiers, caterers, electricians and others as shall most rapidly fulfil the desires of his constituents.

The Duty of Members of Parliament

The Member of Parliament may command respect as a "bonny fechter" with sufficient aplomb to defy the whole House of Commons on his own, but these qualities are useless until he has such a backing from his constituents that he can defy the party whips with impunity.

What his constituents need from him is an undertaking that he will obey the wishes of a majority of them when they clearly indicate to him what their will is. The United Democrats in their Electoral Campaign are canvassing electors on the plain, simple demand set out in the form at the foot of our back page. It is a demand on which the great majority are in agreement, and with which their Members of Parliament also can hardly fail to agree. But even if they were in disagreement with their electors, it is the duty of Members of Parliament to press for what their constituents want—their function is to do what their electors want, and not what anyone else wants.

Whilst there can be no objection to a Member of Parliament studying the theory of money as a hobby, the correspondent referred to in the foregoing note would be ill-advised to suggest that particular subject to him, for it would tend to confuse the issue which should be placed before him.

End of Sanctions

The British Government has retreated, with wisdom if not with dignity, from the ridiculous posturing into which the sanctionists had lured it.

The first duty of a Government is to the individuals composing the nation, and the impossibility of serving two masters (ye cannot serve God and Mammon) has been demonstrated in the complete failure to subordinate the interests of nationals to the interests of a super-state controlled by the Bank of International Settlements.

The censure which is due to be passed on the British Government is not for the abandonment of sanctions, but for "whoring after strange gods."

The cause of war is economic stress arising out of a struggle for export markets—the desperate struggle of individuals to get money from somewhere. The duty of the British Government is to ensure that every Briton has access to the fruits of progress and skill, without having to force goods on foreigners as a prior condition.

When our people are contented with their lot—no longer trying to force goods on reluctant foreigners, but instead welcoming all the good things from abroad that we can pay for with our own surplus manufactures—then will be the natural time and conditions for a League of Free Peoples.

The Venom of Self-Righteousness

The unconscious self-revelation of the envenomed and frustrated internationalists is amusing to watch for those who have long seen through their pious mouthings to the black, intolerant despotism which really informs their specious policy.

Lord Hugh Cecil writes to *The Times* on June 20:

The purpose, or at any rate the usefulness, of sanctions is in respect of the conflict between the League and Italy, between collectivism and that unrestrained nationalism which is ready to break treaties and shed blood for its objects. . . . The continuance of sanctions would have reduced Italy to financial collapse and great economic distress. All Europe would have seen that lawless nationalism does not pay. This would have been a great matter, much greater indeed than saving Abyssinia.

The inhuman means of enforcing

A Word to the Wise

sanctions would be the blockade, which falls most heavily and makes its lingering misery most brutally felt by women, children, and the aged, and the poor rather than the rich. These savage idealists will wade through blood and misery to their extremely dubious goal. To translate Lord Cecil:

The purpose of sanctions is in respect of the conflict between natural and dignified national sovereignty—the care of a government for the welfare of its people—and that unrestrained, intolerant and doctrinaire internationalism which is ready to break as many treaties as the next, to undermine national sovereignty, to subordinate individuals to abstract theories, and to shed blood, starve women and children without pity and in cold blood in pursuit of its objects. **Faugh!**

The Church and Poverty

A storm was caused at the Church Assembly by Mr. E. W. Currie, who complained about the slum property in Paddington included in the Church's holdings. He moved a resolution that the Ecclesiastical Commissioners should take some action to rid the Church of such a reproach. Although there had been repeated protests, he said, nothing had yet been done.

Sir George Middleton, replying for the Commissioners, said, "It is quite true that the Church does own property which none of us as property owners would say we like or was a credit to us."

Nevertheless, Mr. Currie was the only one to vote for his own resolution.

No doubt there are many bishops and clergymen who are acutely uneasy about the existence of slums. The Archbishop of Canterbury has actually referred in public to the Paddington slums as a festering sore. Well, it is no good just being sorry.

Father Coughlin's Great Mistake

If only Father Coughlin, when at the height of his popularity, with a colossal following for his weekly broadcast, had taken the line of urging the huge mass of voting power at his command to demand results, and place responsibility for methods where it should rest, on the experts' shoulders, he might have made the United States the true home of liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

As it is he has allowed himself, by his support of a technical proposal, the Erazier-Lemke Farm Mortgage Bill, to be manoeuvred into just another left-wing popular-front party stunt, with a complicated programme of hooey.

"America," it says, "shall be self-contained and self-sustained—no foreign entanglements, be they political, economic, financial, or military." They want the creation of a Central Bank of issue after which Congress shall provide for the retirement of all tax-exempt interest-bearing bonds and certificates of indebtedness of the Federal Government, and shall re-finance all present agricultural mortgage indebtedness for the farmer and all home mortgage indebtedness for the city owner by the use of its money and the credit which it now gives private bankers.—*The Times*, June 22.

The Old Party Trap

Apart from the absurdity of fighting a presidential election on a programme of neo-financial jargon, the idea of joining forces with the Townsend and Huey Long factions is based on the old fallacy of compromise in place of genuine unity.

The only genuine unity in any country in the world to-day is a demand for results. All discussion of causes, and of remedies produces the modern Tower of Babel.

The party system itself is based on the idea of conflict, of dog eat dog. How can one hope to obtain plenty for all on a party platform?

Unless he can withdraw in time, Father Coughlin faces the eclipse of his enormous influence following the defeat of Mr. William Lemke, his presidential candidate.

The New French Medicine Man

In a sovereign State the Government does not borrow money or tax the people; it lends where required and pays dividends to the people instead.

Bearing this in mind, the fulminations of M. Vincent-Auriol, the Minister of Finance in M. Blum's new French Government, shows every sign of the spell-binding qualification so necessary to Money Monopoly—but, in view of the large Radical vote that swept Blum and his supporters into office at the election, the words and the methods of bankers' exploitation are different, though the exploitation itself remains just the same.

"Nationalisation?" chants Monty the Mammonian, "I welcome it."

"We will issue bonds via the post offices if necessary," suggests the new French Socialist Finance Minister, "baby bonds that the little man can buy; we will even show in a balance sheet how we spend the peasants' money for them. And if we cannot get enough we'll force the Bank of France to open a credit

and lend us what we want for public works, so there!"

You see? Nothing different; get into the bankers' noose of debt another way—but get into debt just the same.

To be a victim of a bank-debt via the Government is no different from being a victim of debt to the Bank direct. You are a victim just the same.

It's freedom that's wanted—not bonds. But we fear many of the innocent rank and file Socialists will be deceived by the change of method into thinking that the aim is changed.

The black magic of the medicine man is more subtle in the Socialist and Radical reformer ranks than in any other field, and the only proof against it is the direct challenge and conscious demand for results specified in the Campaign of the United Democrats in this country. Its technique is uncheatable.

In a sovereign State the Government does not borrow money from the people, it pays them dividends instead!

That is the acid test. On with the Campaign!

£20,000,000 to Make Work

The Canadian Parliament has voted over £20,000,000 for the reduction of unemployment—a huge programme of public works, including a national highway stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific and a chain of air ports, extensive improvements of harbours and rivers, and the construction of new public buildings.

It is quite evident that these public works are being instituted mainly for the purpose of making work, not because of any demand for the results of the work.

It is expected that 10,000 men at present in relief camps will be put to work in the near future.

The workmen, having built the road—having earned the financial wages of its cost—at the end of their Sisyphusian labour—will find themselves in the position of owing the money they've earned and spent. That is "sound" finance, to work the victims into a strangling noose of unpayable debt.

Social Credit or Social Debt?

A Momentous Article

On January 24 we published an article by Major C. H. Douglas exposing the Canadian Loan Council's proposal as a device "by which all real autonomy would be taken from the Canadian Provinces, leaving them only the administration of an almost impossible situation." He uttered this solemn warning:

"If the Provinces of Canada allow their remaining autonomies in regard to the most important factor in their constitution—that of finance—thus to be fished away from them, then I have very little doubt that democracy is doomed."

This article was, as we know, carefully studied by the Provincial Governments, who resolutely opposed the proposals.

An amended plan is now to be submitted which, according to *The Times* of June 23 provides for a certain measure of Federal control, but does not wipe out the financial independence of the provinces. A province which seeks and obtains Federal backing for a loan must submit to the dictation of the Federal Loan Council in offering securities outside Canada or in regard to any refunding operation upon its foreign or domestic obligations, but it will remain free to raise money for new capital expenditures on its own credit in the Canadian market.

An Admission and a Warning

For some reason the report of this amendment appears on the last page but two of *The Times*, amongst the shipping announcements! Without more extensive information we can do no more than warn the Canadian Provinces that it is a favourite trick of their implacable and relentless enemy to make concessions in form, while retaining the substance of power. They should scrutinise every clause.

The complete vindication of Major Douglas's strictures, contained in the following extract from *The Times* report, should be sufficient to induce them to be very very careful:

Analysis of the original plan and its implications have produced a realisation that it was politically unworkable, mainly because it offered the backing of the Federal Government for provincial loans on terms which no province could accept without submitting to what would have been tantamount to a receivership. In order to secure the guarantee of the Dominion for a loan a province would have had to agree to become the financial ward of the latter and turn over the control of its whole financial policy to Ottawa.

An American machine selects, grades, and packs into cartons 1,680 eggs an hour.—*"Sunday Mercury,"* May 10, 1936.

Delay in delivery of ready-made clothing is attributed to the pressure of Government work on the factories. Uniforms must come first.—*"Sunday Mercury,"* May 10, 1936.

THE CHOSEN FAST OF GOD

By the Rev. C. E. Tottenham

FASTING has a purpose, and that purpose is to prevent oneself becoming a slave to things which have no permanent value. The man who cannot go through a day without his pipe has become a slave to his pipe; the woman who cannot go to Church without her early morning cup of tea has become a slave to her tea. Fasting is an aid to freedom.

Now amongst the things of the world to which we have become enslaved there stands out in the front rank our economic system. We should single this out for attack in a purposeful fast because it has to do with money, which has enslaved not just a number of individuals but the whole of society, the whole of our civilisation, and the whole of the Church. In its working its effects are:—

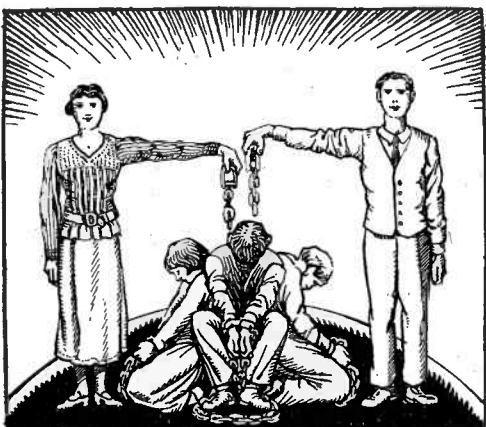
- (1) To plunge the world into an ever increasing and enormous debt.
- (2) To produce immeasurable poverty, suffering, slow starvation and death for millions.
- (3) To deprive mankind of freedom and reduce him to a condition of abject slavery to the few who control that system, and the output of credit.
- (4) To fight and thwart the Lord God, and to destroy those gifts which He is showering down in abundance for the good of His children.

A Christian Duty

To be unable to rid ourselves of a system which is outworn, which was never designed for conditions of plenty and a machine age; which has proved itself unable to cope with the new conditions, and which works the mental, moral and physical destruction of the human race, is quite incompatible with the Christian idea of fasting, which has a purpose, the purpose of freedom. The slave may whine "I can't," but he who fasts with a purpose rises up in the mightiness of his strength and declares, "With God's help I can, and, by God, I WILL."

The second purpose of fasting is to make the soul the master of the body. The soul cannot become master of the body so long as the body, and to some extent the soul as well, is already enslaved to some other ruler. The first essential condition for fulfilling this purpose of fasting is the absolute freedom of the body, so that it is the soul's to do as she will with it.

With the possibility of the machine taking more and more of the work so that we can enter into an age of leisure, with a real and



Chains! Shackles! Handcuffs! And only made of paper!

potential abundance of food and goods of all kinds so that we can enter into an age of plenty, freed from the anxiety of having to toil unceasingly for our daily bread, the present age offers us the possibility of freedom.

As things are today the soul of man—his real self—can find no expression through the body (its only medium for expression), for the body is already taken up with other things, either continual toil to earn its daily bread, or impossible conditions of unemployment and want.

Finally, fasting is a training in obedience, or should be—a purpose overlooked just as much by those who fast as by those who do not. It is obedience to the will of God.

Why does the first passage of Holy Scripture with which the Church ushers in the great Lenten Fast invariably fall on deaf ears? (Isaiah LVIII., 1st Lesson for Morning Prayer):

"Is not this the fast that I have chosen? to loose the bands of wickedness, to undo the heavy burdens, to let the oppressed go free, and that ye break every yoke? Is it not to deal thy bread to the hungry, and that thou bring the poor that are cast out to thy house? when thou seest the naked that thou cover him, and that thou hide not thyself from thine own flesh?"

If ever there was an age when such a fast is required it is today.

"Loose the bands of wickedness." Never in the world's history, except on Calvary, has such wickedness stalked unchecked upon the earth as today. A money-power has set

itself up as antichrist, controlling the destinies of the nations and the lives of every individual. At its pleasure, businesses rise or crash in bankruptcy, multitudes are made social outcasts and are stigmatised as useless to the world; to satisfy its cruelty millions are reduced to abject poverty and often, to slow starvation; children, poor and helpless, are undernourished and scarcely clad, doomed to live in hovels, fireless through the winter. Rather than lose world control, the



Our ANTICHRIST!

Money Power will hurl nations at each other's throats with blood and slaughter. To the Money Power God is a nuisance, He is too loving and too liberal; so antichrist does not shrink from defying the Deity, and hurling His gifts back into His face. *"Is not this the fast that I have chosen, to loose the bands of wickedness?"*

"To undo the heavy burdens." The world is groaning under debt to the bankers, a debt which daily grows heavier, and increases at an alarming rate. Equally great is the mental burden which is breaking the mind of man. He cannot get food without money to buy it; he cannot get money without working; he cannot work because there is no work for him to do; because there is no work for him (the machine doing it) he has no money and cannot therefore enjoy the plenty that is—a vicious circle from which he can see no escape, and he is crushed beneath the burden.

Break Every Yoke!

"Let the oppressed go free." Oppressed by the Money Power and by the lack of money; oppressed by taxation; oppressed by the compulsion to work and often by the inability to get work; oppressed by seeing all his dear ones in poverty or want; oppressed by the spirit of war casting its dark shadow over the earth; oppressed by having little or no hope of better things; oppressed by the strength of the powers of evil ranged against him; oppressed by having the last vestiges of liberty filched from him; if he hears the words at all, how his spirit must rise when he hears the trumpet call *"Let the oppressed go free,"* only to have his spirit dashed to the ground in the greatest oppression of all, when he realises that Christians make no response to that call, but seek to escape God's Chosen Fast by substituting fasting communions and the mere abstinence from cigarettes, chocolates, sugar in tea.

"Deal thy bread to the hungry." Fancy having to be reminded of this in an age of plenty, when food is so abundant that we can afford to pay to have it destroyed and restricted!

"Cover the naked!" Fancy having to be reminded of this when we are scrapping spindles and sending clothing abroad! But after all, we need not talk about that any more, for that is THE FAST WHICH THE LORD HAS CHOSEN, and another power has decreed that there shall be poverty on an unparalleled scale. So we settle down in our armchairs; we try to keep up appearances in the Lord's sight with trivial fastings and material abstinences; and we dismiss the Lord's Fast as a mere dream.

But let us not forget that almost His final injunction to the faithful was "FEED MY SHEEP." The implication may not be escaped nor interpreted narrowly.

He let loose in the minds of His followers a power greater than any and every earthly power, the Power of the Holy Spirit, and in that power a day will soon dawn, in spite of armchair Christians, when there will be the *Fast which the Lord has chosen*, and the Lord's children shall have life, and they shall have it abundantly.

Mischievous Fallacies

IN closing the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, the Moderator is reported to have said, "The idea that any political or economic system, even if it were perfect, could ever inaugurate a satisfactory world while godlessness reigned among men, was a grotesque and even mischievous fallacy."

We recall that God in the Person of Jesus Christ dwelt among men in a world rampant with godlessness and oppressed by a polluted Church and a domineering State. He then taught the basic principles of a perfect political and economic system. The common people heard Him gladly—so we read—hung on His teaching, thronged around Him, late and early, and hustled in the crowd even to touch the hem of His garment. So great was their joy in His revelation of God, under which the allied forces of Church and State stood exposed, that, on occasions, He was compelled to take ship to the other side. He "taught with authority and not as the scribes."

Why did He come at such a time to propound the perfect system? According to the Moderator, one would infer that His coming might have been more appropriate when godlessness had been less pronounced, as evidenced presumably by temples thronged with people eager to hear the words of those who falsified Truth and whom He denounced. He chose, however, a period when godlessness "reigned among men," a time when the Church bowed to the State and when both exploited humanity.

To-day humanity is exploited by an anti-Christian political-economic system, and the Moderator deliberately sneers at reform. Amid insecurity, poverty, crime and wrangling, seriously prejudicial to the health and well-being of the people, the Moderator calmly suggests that a better-let alone a perfect political-economic system, is "a grotesque and even mischievous fantasy," and further he passes judgment upon the people, declaring them godless. His suggestion is nonsense, his judgment is a slander.

It reveals the attitude of the Assembly to a matter which is of paramount importance in the interests of true religion.

Those who have not thought out this aspect for themselves, would find the writings of the learned Dean of Canterbury, and other able authors, useful.

The Assembly laid great stress on the League of Nations, and described it "in spite of its weakness," as "the anchor for a weary world." Be it said that our people have consistently supported the League, only to waken up to find it authoritatively stated that we are in a worse position than in 1914. No one really knows where we are or whither we are drifting. All that we do know is that God, in fulfilment of His promise, has provided lavishly for the needs of every man, woman and child and that, in the circumstances, the political-economic system is utterly useless. Complete confusion reigns.

God, having sent abundance for His children, so that they may have healthy "temples" for His indwelling Spirit, and leisure to glorify Him, who are we to insist that our "anti-Christian" system must be respected? It involves sabotage, limitation and restriction of food-stuffs. The Church tacitly approves these practices. It is not clear on what authority its approval is justifiable. We understood it was our bounden duty to remove the stumbling-blocks in our brother's path. If we did, there need be no poverty.

The Church knows, or ought to know that people go poor, are underfed, notwithstanding abundance, that scores, worsted in the struggle for existence, roll up to our hospitals, asylums and gaols in ever increasing numbers. Reformers really do not deserve sneers, nor can any of us excuse ourselves by blaming the other fellow, be he German, Italian, Chink or Jap, or by clinging to an "anchor." We, the Church included, are responsible for the conditions prevailing in our country, and, given a fair field, these conditions can be transformed, and prosperity and happiness advanced. P.C.

DRINK MUCH MORE TEA!

Ingenious Schemes to Trap People Into Buying Tea. As if They Didn't Want It.

THERE is an Empire Tea Market Expansion Bureau whose main object is to increase the consumption of tea in various parts of the Empire.

But this is not enough, and the Empire Tea Market Expansion Bureau now announces the birth of an International Tea Market Expansion Board whose main purpose is to increase tea consumption in various parts of the world. It has a secondary objective which is to try to stop people from drinking anything else but tea. If anybody doubts the truth of this statement, the following extract from the letter recently issued by the International Tea Market Expansion Board will convince them:

There is a quite common fallacy that a tea drinking country must always continue to drink tea. To think thus is to take no account of the determined assault, increasing in intensity and backed with the expenditure of great energy and ample funds, having as its object the transfer of the liking for tea to other beverages, notably those that are known as soft drinks.

It follows that conservation of markets must be one aim of the International Tea Propaganda Board simultaneously with the expansion of consumption.

Morning, Noon and Night

One method to be used is to work up a campaign to induce people (in the words of the bureau) to recommend "the provision of both mid-morning and afternoon teas to employees in workshops, factories, offices and shops." Another is to "promote an increased demand for early morning and mid-morning tea on the part of the general public. A persistent demand for tea at these times in hotels, restaurants, railways and elsewhere would result in the habit becoming fashionable and as automatic as afternoon tea is at present."

The board is appalled by the magnitude of the task. It has to try to make people drink tea infused from approximately 315,000,000 lb. more of tea than is being used at the present time.

The whole of this fatuous campaign is based upon the idea that people are not drinking as much tea as they ought to out of pure cussedness, or out of ignorance of the value of tea.

Great cunning is to be used. For example, although a certain quantity of tea must be produced by the three countries concerned in the scheme, it is quite immaterial in which

part of the world the teas produced by a particular country are sold.

"This does not mean, however, that the object in view is necessarily best served by advertising tea as tea in every country. If by using the Empire appeal as such in the United Kingdom, the consumption of tea is thereby increased, all the three countries must of necessity benefit."

The main appeal they admit, however, taking the world as a whole, must be to the consumer of tea as tea, irrespective of the country of origin.

Thirsty But Poor

It becomes quite clear on reading the document, which has been kindly sent to us by a correspondent, that the objects both of the E.T.M.E.B. and the I.T.M.E.B. would be entirely achieved in a manner quite satisfactory to them if they could find an enormous drain with power to pay good cash into which they could pour all the tea which they could get from everywhere without a single cup reaching a human consumer.

The only conceivable object of producing tea is because somebody wants to drink it. Nobody should require any persuasion, no plots to stop people from drinking lemon squash are required. All the people want is enough money to buy tea and every other commodity which the normal human being requires, and the producers of every imaginable commodity will be only too delighted to supply them.

We commend to these two boards the Campaign for National Dividends. They would soon find all the tea that is wanted could be sold without anyone going short of soft drinks!

We assure them that their difficulty in selling tea arises solely out of people's difficulty in buying tea. They can't afford it.

Malnutrition figures in Hebburn schools for 1935 were double those for 1934, states the School Medical Officer, in spite of improvement in actual nourishment. — "Newcastle North Mail," May 5, 1936.

Nearly 300,000,000 gallons of separated milk from factories are poured into sewers and rivers in this country each year. Yet separated milk contains practically the whole protein content of fresh milk. — "News Chronicle," April 23, 1936.

MAJOR DOUGLAS AND ALBERTA

Correspondence between Mr. Aberhart and Major Douglas—IV

WE continue publication of the complete text of all letters and cablegrams exchanged since the victory of the Social Credit Party in Alberta to March 24, 1936:—
Major Douglas was at no time under any obligation to produce a "Social Credit Plan" for Alberta. He stated specifically in his First Interim Report, dated May 23, 1935, to the Provincial Government that "plans for dealing with the public credit are wholly premature, while the power to deal with it has not been attained." This report outlined the first steps necessary to attain it. Major Douglas has repeatedly given the warning that to prepare any kind of cut-and-dried plan prematurely is merely to give valuable information to the credit monopoly whose interest it is to frustrate such plans.

Note.—For the sake of brevity the formalities of address in this correspondence have been omitted. The emphasis and crossheads are ours.—Ed.

To the Hon. W. Aberhart from Major C. H. Douglas, London, November 15, 1935.

Dear Mr. Aberhart,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your cable received this morning reading "Letter received you have been misinformed Magor here our own request to effect reorganisation and economies letter following keep steady Aberhart," by which I am obliged. I am awaiting receipt of your letter.

C. H. DOUGLAS.

To Major C. H. Douglas from the Hon. W. Aberhart, Calgary, November 27, 1935.

My Dear Sir,

Your letters of October 15 and 29 reached us, and we noted the contents carefully. It would seem to us that you are paying too much attention to the press reports of false statements sent to you by those who are anxious to produce a breach between you and our Government.

When we took over office we found that the treasury was entirely empty, and that we would be unable to pay even the salaries of the civil servants due on the 15th of October. We supposed that in your investigations while here you must have discovered this state of affairs. There was absolutely no use trying to bring you here in September or October without having even money or financial credit enough to pay your expenses. We therefore proceeded at once to re-establish our position temporarily so that we could at least have time and facilities to lay our plans without being hampered on every side with side issues and interference from those who might call our creditors. You no doubt quite realise the immense problem we have in regard to relief, and the suffering of those who are without the necessities of life. There were some of our political opponents who did their very best to stir up feeling against us so that there might be hunger marches and riots; so far these have been averted.

Further, we found that which you must also have discovered in your investigation, namely, that there was much overlapping in the organisation — unnecessary commissions and so forth—which were really causing an additional overhead burden. We therefore proceeded to consolidate and reorganise the whole government machinery, and thereby rather strengthened our position with the public.

Aberhart avoids replying to main criticism of Magor's appointment.

It was at this point that Mr. R. J. Magor came into the picture. He was not the nominee of a group of Montreal bankers; you have been wrongly informed about this. Some of the Social Crediters from New York, who are, we understand, writing to you regularly, proposed that we secure the advice of American economic engineers to help us get re-established. We preferred our own Canadian men, so I suppose we have incurred their displeasure. I trust that you will give us just a little confidence in this matter. We are trying to be honest and sensible in it all.

We realise that the British papers have adopted the most virulent form of misrepresentation possible, and their declarations are being copied by the eastern papers of Canada, who assert that you have criticised our method of procedure, that our policy is not Social Credit at all, and that you may not come to advise us. You can quite imagine our surprise on receiving your letter to find that they were more or less accurate in their publications. We were more than chagrined to read the statement in SOCIAL CREDIT, published by the London Secretariat, in which it was suggested, among other things, that I had had an interview with Sir Montagu Norman. This is absolutely false and diabolical. Surely if the London Secretariat

wished to do anything to hinder Social Credit they could do no more than they are doing.

SOCIAL CREDIT, November 1, 1935:—We are informed on reliable but unconfirmed authority that Mr. Montagu Norman, Governor of the Bank of England, had an interview with Mr. Aberhart shortly after his election as Premier of Alberta.

The latest news is that Mr. Aberhart has accepted the services of Mr. Robert James Magor . . .

[The rest of the comment was on Mr. Magor's previous work in Newfoundland, including his recommendation to supersede the Government.]

I wired you immediately on receipt of your letter asking you to keep steady and not be disturbed by the forces of the opposition. Surely you will allow us the rights to use our best judgment in all these affairs, and you will fulfil your engagement as our reconstruction adviser to the best of your ability. Nothing can be gained by your assuming the position of dictation rather than that of advice. You have already told us that the survey of the production, resources and so forth, and the registration of our citizens are quite secondary in importance. You have asked us to approach the banks for a credit of five to ten million dollars, with no promise to return same or pay interest on it. Our Executive Council feels that it cannot approach any bank with such a suggestion at the present time. You have evidently misunderstood our letters when you say that we prefer to work in co-operation with the banks. This is hardly true. We are not trying to stir up opposition and conflict with them, however.

Refusing to make any attempt to obtain control of credit, Aberhart again presses for a plan.

What we are anxious to have from you as our adviser is the definite outline of some course in more or less detail, showing what steps you feel we ought to take when we begin to establish social credit. We understand from your contract that while you are only to remain here three weeks at a time in any one year, you will be ready and willing to give us definite advice and direction at any time during the year as to what steps to take in this whole matter.

It would seem to us that in your examination of the financial condition of the province while you were here you must have discovered that, apart from party politics, much of the state of the province was due to maladministration on the part of the previous Government. We have never at any time suggested that the whole cause of the present depression is due to maladministration of government, but we do know that if we ever hope to bring about a better condition we cannot continue to be wholly indifferent to party politics. We are not exonerating the present financial system; such a suggestion is preposterous and very much ill-advised.

Now we urge you to keep steady. Do not let any misrepresentations upset you. You need not depend upon the newspapers for your reports, nor even upon well-informed eastern correspondents. It is your duty, surely, under contract, at least to complete your agreement. So we therefore ask you to communicate at your earliest convenience your detailed advice regarding our steps of procedure. Be more specific.

We are at present preparing with the other Premiers of Canada to meet the federal government at Ottawa on the 9th of December. It is expected that there will be a common drive for the reduction of interest rates on bonds. We are carefully watching the situation, and will maintain our own autonomy at all costs.

Unnecessary assurance that Magor has nothing to do with Social Credit.

We assure you that Mr. Magor has nothing whatever to do with the introduction of social credit in any way, shape or form.

We would also like your advice as to the probable best time for you to visit us in the near future. We feel, the Christmas season

is a bad time to begin. The first meeting of the parliament will take place on the 6th day of February. Now the question arises, Would it be better for you to come early in January, or would your visit be more effective if it occurred immediately after the session of parliament? You can quite understand, I am sure, that the cabinet and the Members of Parliament are very busy during the session period. We trust you will be frank with us in this matter and give us your best advice. We do not suggest that you book a passage until we have had time to consider what you may feel for the best advantage of all.

We await an early reply.

WILLIAM ABERHART,
Premier.

To Aberhart, Premier, Edmonton, December 5.

No letter received. Will you announce resignation or shall I?—DOUGLAS.

To Douglas, 8 Fig Tree Court, London, December 6.

Letter mailed week ago have patience one year not up till March.—PREMIER ABERHART.

To the Hon. W. Aberhart from Major C. H. Douglas's Secretary, London, December 6, 1935.

Dear Sir,

On behalf of Major Douglas I would acknowledge with thanks your cable received this morning reading as follows:—

"Letter mailed week ago have patience one year not up till March—Premier Aberhart."

N. C. EDES,
Private Secretary.

To the Hon. W. Aberhart from Major C. H. Douglas, London, December 11, 1935.

Sir,

I am obliged by your letter of November 27, which I have just received.

I would repeat that I am fully conscious of the difficulties of your position, so much so that they received my attention in anticipation of your election.

To obtain power to deal with credit is the crux of the situation.

My Contract with the Alberta Government was specifically drawn with a full appreciation of the fact that before any policy for the disposition of the Social Credit of the Province of Alberta could have any value, it would be necessary to secure control of Social Credit. My first Interim Report, to which I must again refer, was devoted solely to this aspect of the matter.

In my Contract with your Government there is no mention of the word "Social Credit," and by reference to clause 3 you will see that the duties of "such Principal Reconstruction Adviser to the Government shall be to advise and give directions upon all questions and problems of or arising in relation to the present financial and economic conditions of the said Province of Alberta and to advise and/or give directions upon any matters desired by the Government relating thereto."

The matters to which you refer are wholly concerned with the matters covered by this paragraph of the Contract. It was, in my opinion, absolutely essential to the proper performance of my duties that my advice should have been sought in regard to the best course to be pursued. The present Conference in regard to the British North America Act is included in this category, together with the conditions under which the external loans of the Province might be validated.

Present activities of Alberta Government directly contrary to election promise.

Your own pronouncements in regard to the balancing of the Budget and the economies to be effected in administration are integral parts of a policy directly opposite to that to which your Government is by name committed, and render it increasingly difficult to make good the promises made to your Electorate. Under these circumstances, I regret that I must adhere to the terms of my letter of October 29. It is probably unnecessary to point out that the consultation of various authorities on financial matters without reference to me, and the appointment of a technical adviser reporting direct to your Government without consultation with me, is both a breach of contract

and of the ordinary courtesies and formalities of administration.

Douglas offers to help unofficially.

While I feel that the circumstances make it imperative that I should regain my liberty of action, I am most anxious to retain such unofficial relations with your Government as will enable me to render you assistance, should an opportunity arise to do this under conditions which offer a reasonable chance of success, and I therefore again suggest that the Contract should be dissolved by mutual consent, and that no further payments be due to me under it. Failing this, I shall be obliged to consider that a breach of contract has been committed.

C. H. DOUGLAS

WHY KEEP THEM ALIVE?

CONGRATULATIONS to Howard Spring for his review in the *Evening Standard* (June 11) of "Why Keep Them Alive?" by Paul de Kruif (Jonathan Cape, 10s. 6d.). We will review this book shortly, but meanwhile give a few quotations from Mr. Spring with our comments:

Mr. Spring:

"The 'economists in the great tradition of scarcity' are those who particularly excite Mr. de Kruif to a blind fury which is none the less evident because he expresses it was a bland, deceptive deference . . .

He has no use at all for this system, believing that the way to get rid of an abundance of food and goods is to let people eat the food and use the goods . . . He just does not believe in the honesty of 'Government price-jugglers making speeches about the possibility of a life of abundance at the moment when they are doing deeds that prove their fear, even their hatred, of plenty.'"

Such Governments are mad. They lack proper direction from the electors. Their actions, like those of a body without a soul, are lunatic, and have no relation to the facts and requirements of a sane society.

Remember the 2,000,000 herrings thrown back into the sea because of the Herring Board.

Mr. Spring:

. . . and demonstrates, with impressive masses of facts, how the people of America are, on the one hand, prone to those diseases by their insufficient nourishment, and, on the other hand, unable, because of their poverty, to secure the treatments and remedies which "men against death" have provided.

Mr. de Kruif wants action now. There is abundance now available for everyone . . . And the rich needn't get the wind up. "I knew that now you didn't have to rob a little rich girl of a single calorie or a solitary unit of vitamin to give enough death-fighting food and vitamin to all of our myriads of spindly-legged little poor girls."

And every man and woman with a spark of decent feeling wants action now. The action that can be taken is *being taken* in the Electoral Campaign. But we want more workers to get signatures to the "Demand for Results" printed on our back page.

And, concludes Mr. Spring, if you think we are any better off in this country, read "Poverty and Public Health," by G. C. M. McGonigle and J. Kirby, just published by Gollancz (6s.). You will find that you are mistaken.

WHERE IS THE—TO COME FROM?

SQUANDERMANIA!

Over 7,500 workless who are attending physical instruction classes of the Ministry of Labour, and also the Commissioners for Special Areas in England, Scotland and Wales, are to be given milk and two wheat biscuits after each lesson.—*Northern Newspaper.*

Over a million glasses of milk and nearly 3,000,000 biscuits a year! Where are these to come from? Can our farmers and biscuit makers hope to supply them unless other sections of the community go short? And at the same time can they keep up to the correct schedule of pouring milk down the drains, destroying cattle, and reducing the wheat acreage?

It can't be done. It isn't fair—not when prizes are being offered for new ways of getting rid of milk. Besides, where is the — to come from?

ON RECORD

The unequalled reputation for strength and security enjoyed by British insurance companies implies the ability and readiness to meet promptly all liabilities as they become due. The basis is adequate reserves . . . To the extent that assets are under-valued for accountancy purposes, which is frequently the case, or that there exist specific reserves, such as an investment fund, free to function as such, the position is so much the stronger.—*"Financial Times," June 15.*

ALL OVER THE MAP

AUSTRALIA

IN the teeth of a strong opposition the South Australian Country and Labour Party Conference has passed a resolution urging that the Douglas proposals should be embodied in the Labour Party's platform, as has been done in New Zealand, and that the next general conference should consider an agreement with the Douglas Social Credit Movement.

In Tasmania the position is similar, for there also the growing interest in Social Credit has forced the Labour Party's hand. At its conference in March, having turned down two resolutions in favour of National Dividends, it passed a weaker resolution referring to the report of the Tasmanian Parliamentary Enquiry* and directing that Labour representatives in both State and Federal Parliaments "leave no stone unturned until the financial system be altered, so that the community's credit is controlled by the community and for the community, and issued in the form of consumer credit to abolish poverty."

We Have Been Warned

These developments are encouraging, as indicating the spread of Social Credit ideas, which can no longer be ignored. But they can be a danger to the realisation of Social Credit, for they may lead to attempts to use it for vote catching, which, if successful, might result in a setback, from which recovery would probably be very difficult.

Major Douglas foresaw this danger, and in 1934 showed the way in which it can be met, not by setting up a rival political party and thus antagonising the increasing number of friends of Social Credit to be found in all political parties, but by securing from the electorate a united demand for results.

The Buxton Speech — "The Meaning of Democracy"†—described by an eminent economist as "the most important pronouncement on democracy since John Stuart Mill," now more than ever deserves the careful study of all who hope to see Social Credit in our time.

A Real Democrat

Mr. J. H. Davis, a Country Party candidate in a by-election at Rodney, Australia, has shown that he understands the proper function of a Member of Parliament. In an election speech, having given his opinion that the money system was to blame for poverty amidst plenty, he was asked whether he favoured the Douglas proposals. He replied that "he did not regard it as a duty of a Member of Parliament to pose as an authority on methods. He had outlined the principles and the objective. When it came to technical details, whether in money or in anything else, that was the time to call in experts to work out a plan which would bring about the desired result."

NEW ZEALAND

A Fateful Trip

It is announced in the press that Mr. Nash, the New Zealand Finance Minister, is to visit London shortly to discuss trade relations with the British Government. No one can doubt that full advantage will be taken of his presence here to try to steer him into the path of orthodox financial rectitude. He will be feted and dined, he will have speeches made in his honour, he will be subject to almost irresistible pressure to agree with those who treat him so kindly. As the Right Hon. A. G. Ogilvie stated of his visit to London—"Hospitality completely absorbs one and renders it difficult to criticise, and I think there is an object in all this." There is! (my italics).

CANADA

Mr. Maynard, the newly-appointed Minister without portfolio in Alberta, is reported to have said that the Government is finding that people do not want dividends after all. The basis for this conclusion is not stated. Possibly the wish is father to the thought, for Mr. Aberhart and his Cabinet must now realise the impossibility of issuing dividends without challenging the credit monopoly, a course which to date they have shown no great eagerness to take, as the correspondence with Major Douglas shows.

"Prosperity Bonds"

Under this attractive name the people of Alberta are being sold the scheme for the payment of public works by certificates passing as money, but depreciating at the rate of two per cent. every week. In effect it is a tax of roughly 107 per cent. per annum.

This tax, Mr. Aberhart states, "is to increase the purchasing power among the people," and (says his official organ, the

*Summarised serially in SOCIAL CREDIT beginning January 24, 1936.
†Reprinted as a 6d. pamphlet (obtainable from this office).

Albertan) "... may, mean the beginning of the most prosperous era the province has ever known ..."

We know something of the type of "prosperity" that is based on taxation. Britain is said to be "prosperous" now—but 13½ million of her people have 6s. a week or less for food.

Criticism Not Welcome

In an interview reported in the *Albertan* of June 1, Mr. Aberhart has some peevish things to say about the criticising of his policy by Major Douglas, who he considers should be "... courteous enough to refrain ..."

Had Mr. Aberhart gone to the country on a platform of "Prosperity Bonds" or "Taxation for All," he might complain with some justice if criticised for implementing his promises. But he did not; he chose the name of Social Credit, and to date, *judging from reports in his own paper, the Albertan*, he has not taken a single step towards implementing the policy upon which he was elected. Indeed, save for one solitary but important exception—his refusal to accept the Loan Council scheme—every move he has made must result in increasing the difficulties of introducing Social Credit.

In these circumstances, failure to point out that his policy is the very antithesis of Social Credit would be the betrayal of every true Social Creditor the world over; even worse, it would be a betrayal of civilisation itself, for its future depends on the adoption of Social Credit principles under whatever name.

A Banker's Confession

"There is a general principle that cannot be evaded in any branch of public finance, that you cannot borrow yourself out of debt." Fabulous prizes are offered for the name of the bankers' "yes-man" to whom the above saying is due. The last date for sending in entries is past. Actually according to the *Montreal Star*, it was none other than R. J. Magor. However, when questioned further as to the wisdom of Montreal, as a result of its orthodox financial principles, having just

borrowed 252,000 dollars wherewith to pay interest on 10,000,000 dollars borrowed to finance work-providing schemes, Mr. Magor merely made a wry face and said nothing. There was, indeed, little he could say, except to reiterate his first dictum, which, had he known, was particularly apposite. For at that very moment Montrealers were making it quite plain that if the city authorities continued digging their own graves with gold spades, the citizens had no intention of being buried with them. What they wanted was more heed taken of Mr. Magor's saying, and less idiotic borrowing of their own credit.

U.S.A.

Yet another new paper supporting the Social Credit proposals has made its appearance on the other side. At the moment it is to be issued only "if and when funds are available," but probably it will appear regularly ere long. It is published in Pasadena, California, under the name *Wampum*.*

A copy of the Technocrats' paper, the *Answer*, sent us by a correspondent, shows that this movement which did so much to educate people, particularly in America, to the vast possibilities of the productive system to-day, has now been diverted into an attack on profits and capitalism as the root of the trouble of poverty in plenty. Yet if profits were entirely eliminated, people would still be unable to purchase all that could be produced.

A leading article refers to the "Plan of Plenty," which presumably is the method advocated for the elimination of profits and the distribution of abundance. This plan, it is urged, should be studied and fully understood by those suitable to lead the masses, who if "convinced of nothing more than the fact that the Plan of Plenty is positive assurance of the end of poverty and suffering, will work for it. They will demand it! They will get it!"—in the neck, one suspects, for this has always been the fate of those demanding plans they do not understand, however well-intentioned the planners, instead of results. M.W.

*Wampum—small beads, made of shells, used by North American Indians as money.

SIEGE IN WALES

The revelations of Sir John Orr, Dr. M'Gonigle, and others regarding the extent of the malnutrition which exists in millions of British homes are beginning to arouse the public conscience, but the comfortable belief still seems to prevail in some quarters that although the food obtainable by families on the dole may be monotonous, and possibly deficient in vitamins, it is yet quite adequate in amount, and no one is forced to endure the pangs of hunger.

Speaking from my personal knowledge of the actual diets of unemployed families in South Wales, I can state categorically that this is, unfortunately, not true. A great deal of **sheer physical hunger is being endured to-day, especially by the mothers of young children.** It is not an exaggeration to say that there is frequently no food whatever available by the end of the week, at any rate for the adult members of the family, who rarely fail to sacrifice themselves for their children. To avoid this, **a few poor careful souls buy all the bread they can afford for the week on Saturdays, and ration it out, stale and unappetising, as if in time of siege, unable to trust themselves to keep enough funds in hand to buy it daily.**

In such homes (and there are thousands of them in this county alone), **the only bed coverings will be newspapers laid between thin cotton counterpanes, and cooking is often impossible, even when food is supplied, owing to a complete lack of cooking utensils.**

That cases of such extreme poverty occur chiefly among those families with young children makes the need to remedy the position all the more urgent.—*Extracts from a letter in the "Daily Telegraph" on June 16, signed by Lady (Rhys) Williams, Pontyclun, South Wales.*

It does the lady credit.

WHITHER SOVIET RUSSIA?

FINANCE AND WORK MAD, TOO

The Council of People's Commissars has decreed that interest rates in the U.S.S.R. are to be cut from July 1, announces Reuter.

The reduction, which affects both deposits and bank loans, affects the State bank and the savings banks.

It is stated to be connected with the consolidation of the rouble rate of exchange and to aim at a reduction of the cost of loans to the Government.

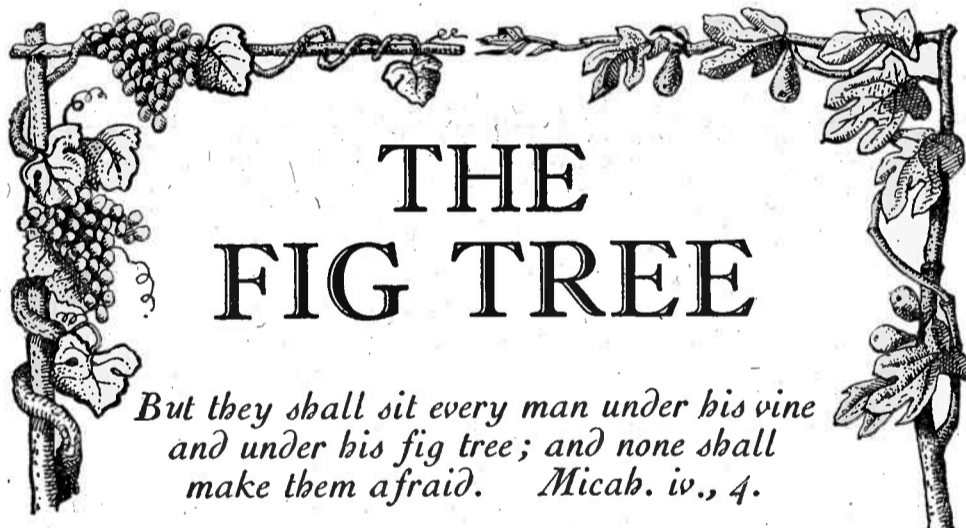
So the Soviet Government borrows money just like any bourgeois government. What a world-wide racket this money racket is!

The New Democracy!

In changing over to a "democratic" form of government one of the old Socialist principles has undergone a change: "From each according to his ability; to each according to his needs"; it used to be. Now it is "to each according to his labour!"

Labour is made obligatory upon all able-bodied citizens, the dominating principle being: "Those who do not toil do not eat."—*"News Chronicle," June 13.*

The Servile Work State—the end of a great experiment!



THE FIG TREE

But they shall sit every man under his vine and under his fig tree; and none shall make them afraid. Micah. iv., 4.

A Douglas Social Credit Quarterly Review

Editor: C. H. DOUGLAS

Associate Editor: Miles Hyatt

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—A Reply	-	Miles Hyatt
Employment as an Industry	-	Robert Henderson-Begg
Two Pieces	-	Geoffrey Dobbs
G. K. Chesterton	-	F. H. Drinkwater
Social Credit and Bird Life	-	Lord Tavistock
Reviews		



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Send me particulars of the little TASK OF HONOUR referred to overleaf. I want to help.

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ACTIVE SERVICE

WE live and learn, and the older we grow the more experience we obtain—at least some of us do. As we work we find out little things, and it is the accumulation of all the little bits of experience and knowledge down through the ages which has descended upon us as a legacy from the past. Each generation contributes its little quota. How very true this is can be seen in the working of the Electoral Campaign. Each Group, each individual worker, contributes a quota. We have to thank **Twickenham** for a very useful hint. In their case three workers collected 161 pledges in 135 minutes. Asked for an explanation of what is really a remarkable rate of collection, the Supervisor replied without waste of words: "A wet Sunday morning in a poor district. Everybody in." It would appear that campaigners would save themselves a tremendous amount of work if they could find out which hour and day most people were at home and endeavoured to work accordingly. For instance: a flag-day in Aberdeen.

The last mass canvass held in **Liverpool** on June 9, resulted in a further 760 pledges on 417 forms being added to the handsome grand total. This was done in about 90 minutes by 25 workers calling at 883 houses. Pressure on the Liverpool Members of Parliament cannot fail to have the most important effects nationally.

Other results to hand include **Newcastle** with 1,002, and **Fulham**, 165.

An excellent campaign tour has just been carried out by Lt.-Col. J. Creagh Scott in **South Wales**. In a letter to the National Dividend Club, the Colonel gives his figures of workers recruited, figures which are of interest to a much wider circle than the Club. Cardiff, 22½ per cent.; Pontypridd, 70 per cent.; Treharris, 25 per cent.; Merthyr Vale, 35 per cent.; Llantwit Major, 36 per cent.; Aberdare and Caerphilly, not yet to hand, but the Supervisor for Barry reports 54 per cent. These are percentages of the members present at meetings addressed.

T.H.S.

In **East London**, the Electoral Campaign has recently entered its second year, and the occasion should not be allowed to pass without recognition of those unflagging workers who have been canvassing consistently for 12 months.

Working for an average of five hours a week, each of them has probably visited some 5,000 houses, and can claim a proportionately wide experience of the possible varieties of gate-fastening, door-knockers, dogs, wireless sets, shades of opinion and tactics for avoiding argument. Any readers who would like information on these matters could consult with advantage Messrs. DIXON, ADAMS, BISS, BLAKE, CATMUR, DINELEY (E.), GRATTAN, and RICHE, each of whom has been working for a full year; or, better still, emulate those others who have since joined them in the good work.

The **Poole and Parkstone** sandwich board parade, led by the Electoral Campaign Supervisor, Mr. A. H. Coles, and augmented by the presence of a welcome visitor from Wimbledon, promenaded the principal streets of Poole on June 18.

It attracted considerable notice as usual. Shoppers hurrying along with baskets paused to read the slogans and worried frowns changed to smiles at Baruc's cartoons. "National Dividends . . . Well, I'm blest," said one portly matron, breaking off an interesting conversation with a friend to stare.

Another woman, emerging from a shop with her husband, said, "I hope 'twill take place before I do move on then."

Urchins pointed out the different canvassers to each other. "I know that lady. . . came to our house without her mask. . . and I know him, too." It was not the pointed finger of scorn but of friendliness.

The youngsters of Poole are generally friendly and helpful. Quite often they are sturdy and handsome, although there is much evidence of dire poverty. One poor woman told a canvasser that she and her little girl had often been glad to retrieve pieces of bread that had been thrown away. Another said she had often cooked potato peelings for the principal dish, while a neighbour laughed heartily as she described how a letter came from the Mayor appealing for funds as she was cooking a swede for dinner without meat and potatoes to which it is usually an adjunct.

Shopkeepers came to their doors and shop assistants peered over piles of tins and tried to find gaps to look through — gaps in the heaped-up goods which National Dividends would so quickly transfer to shopping baskets and homes.

For the New Reader

1. We live in an age of applied power.
2. We can therefore produce plenty.
3. Yet there is poverty!
4. The plenty can be distributed, because in fact it only means taking goods from one spot where there is plenty and putting them down in another where there are not enough.
5. Therefore poverty, fear and want can be abolished.
6. The manufacturer's problem is not how to make, but how to get paid for the goods he makes.
7. The consumer's problem is not how to find, but how to pay for the goods he wants.
8. If consumers received NATIONAL DIVIDENDS, they could pay for the goods the makers can't now sell.
9. Thus at one stroke the makers' and consumers' problem would be solved.
10. For lack of that, makers have to destroy goods, and the Government helps in restricting their production. So all we want is a NATIONAL DIVIDEND which is really only a monetary or other claim to goods we now destroy and production we restrict.
11. Such a personal income, whatever form it may take, is what every man and woman in this country really wants.
12. And they will get it WHEN the people VOICE their OWN WILL unmistakably and with pointed insistence that a NATIONAL DIVIDEND shall be distributed and poverty abolished.
13. The rule of fear will be ended and poverty abolished, when individuals realise that Members of Parliament are there to insist that the will of the people shall PREVAIL.
14. Your Member of Parliament is your servant. Use him. ACT NOW. Do not delay.

Tell your Member of Parliament (and get as many others as you can to do the same) to insist on the abolition of poverty BEFORE ANYTHING ELSE, and the issue of NATIONAL DIVIDENDS. Don't be put off; don't be side-tracked by party issues; secure the homes and hearths of Britain first.

Listen to careerists no longer.

Keep the aim clear—don't compromise, don't argue or beg. This is a democratic country. Claim your birthright in a clarion tone. Don't wait for election times, tell your Member of Parliament NOW, and KEEP ON telling him louder and oftener WHAT YOU WANT FIRST—until the storm of sound and determined purpose bends the Government to THE WILL OF THE PEOPLE, and with the issue of NATIONAL DIVIDENDS, the devil's reign of poverty, fear and insecurity is ended for ever in the Isles of Britain.

Lucrey in France has increased by 41.7 per cent. since 1914. This menace "by no means peculiar to France," is attributed to economic uncertainty and modern hustle.—"Sunday Express," May 31, 1936.

SECRETARIAT NOTICES

Pass this paper on to a friend or leave it in a bus.

Correspondence.—Will correspondents kindly note that, while all communications receive attention and care according to their contents, replies will be deemed necessary only when specific questions or vital issues are raised.

An understanding and acceptance in good faith of this arrangement will be appreciated.

Back Numbers of "Social Credit."—There is still a quantity of back numbers of SOCIAL CREDIT available in bundles of fifty assorted copies, suitable for free distribution as specimen copies, at 1s. for fifty, carriage free.

Attacks on Social Credit.—Numerous local Conservative and Unionist Association papers (May issue) have published a paragraph under "Notes of the Month" entitled "Social Credit Fails." This refers to Alberta, and its untruth may be judged by the Douglas-Aberhart correspondence we are now publishing. Readers might draw the attention of local Conservatives to the truth.

Holidays in Jersey.—Readers visiting Jersey who are prepared to assist the local Group by speaking at meetings organised in the hotels and boarding-houses are asked to write to T. L. Mawson, Sea Breeze, La Moye, Jersey.

COTTAGE FUND to June 23, 1936

	£	s.	d.
Amount previously acknowledged	78	9	3
J.B.	0	10	0
One of 13,500,000	£78	19	3
	0	2	6
	£79	1	9

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS

We draw our readers' special attention to the facility provided for the insertion of small personal advertisements. These can be inserted under "Shopping Guide" on our back page, and the rates, it will be noticed, are very moderate. Such advertisements might be used by readers who have things to offer for sale, or they can be used for jobs vacant or wanted. We are convinced that such advertisements would receive prompt and sympathetic response from those of our readers, and they must be the majority, who are anxious to support the paper that stands for Social Credit and all that it means in life, liberty and happiness.

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"The Restoration of Property," by Hilaire Belloc, is now on sale. The book is a new study of the problems affecting ownership in this country. The price is 1s. (postage 2d.). Orders should be sent to the Manager.

G.K.'s WEEKLY

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Slogan labels in the Campaign colours—orange and purple—can be supplied at 1d. Revenue Supervisors can obtain supplies of these labels for resale at a special discount. Is your Group taking advantage of this? Orders accompanied by remittances should be sent to SOCIAL CREDIT, 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF MAJOR DOUGLAS

Copies of the photograph which appeared in SOCIAL CREDIT of November 29, 1935, can be supplied at the following prices:—

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unmounted 1s. each, postage 1½d.
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Quantities of one dozen or more post free.

Group Revenue Supervisors and overseas readers may obtain supplies for resale at a special discount of twenty-five per cent. on all orders for one dozen or more cabinets. Orders accompanied by remittances should be sent to SOCIAL CREDIT, 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2.

TO EVERY READER

YOU CAN do something to help the cause for which this paper stands—if you will.

Unless you live alone on a desert island, there is at this moment a special little task that only YOU can do—waiting to be done.

A simple easy little job which will have far-reaching effects of great importance to the Movement.

FIVE MINUTES EACH DAY FOR A WEEK WILL SEE IT THROUGH.

Will you try it?

If you mean business — volunteer NOW for the TASK OF HONOUR — contribute freely and willingly a little time and effort towards laying the foundations of the SOCIAL CREDIT STATE in which the rule of fear and want will be banished for ever.

Don't delay—fill in your name and address overleaf, fix a ½d. stamp, cut out and post in an unsealed envelope bearing ½d. stamp to "PUBLICITY," SOCIAL CREDIT, 163A, STRAND, W.C.2.

WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN

THE *New Era* (Sydney) of April 24 publishes a table showing the votes polled in a by-election in Keppel (Central Queensland) in April this year, compared with the results of the 1935 general election:

	1936.	1935.
D. J. Daniel (National)	3,531	3,913
A. E. Pascoe (Labour)	2,445	2,622
J. E. Harding (Social Credit)	1,917	1,392

The Social Credit Party of Queensland may be excused for feeling gratified at an increase of 37 per cent. in the poll, provided, of course, that its members are honestly convinced that the Social Credit objective can be attained only by party action.

But the significance of the voting to supporters of the Electoral Campaign methods advocated by Major Douglas is most striking—the *Social Crediters of Keppel could have held the balance of power as long ago as 1935.*

If instead of asking people to vote for their candidate, they had secured pledges from them similar to the pledge reproduced on the back of this paper (and it can hardly be questioned that at least those who voted Social Credit and probably many more, would have signed such a pledge), they could have then gone to the rival candidates and demanded undertakings from them that, if

electd, they would obey the will of the majority of their electors whenever clearly expressed. So strong were they, even in 1935, that it is extremely doubtful whether either candidate would have dared to defy so reasonable a request, and risk being branded as one opposed to democracy. If either did he would be defeated.

Having secured such an undertaking from the successful candidate, it would have been a comparatively easy task to obtain pledges from the balance of the electorate, giving a clear majority for whatever had previously been decided as the objective reflecting the largest common measure of desire, whether the abolition of poverty or some other result. Had this course been adopted in 1935 by this time Social Crediters might have had a representative for their objective in Parliament, pledged to oppose all other legislation until that objective was obtained, and free from the party whip.

The Social Credit Party of Queensland preferred the party method; with the result that it still has a long way to travel before it will have its man in Parliament, for it must convince at least another 726 voters of the technical soundness of the Social Credit proposals, or, if it is to obtain a clear majority, another 1,047.

M.W.

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CORRESPONDENCE

Bishops' Moves

The report of the Social and Industrial Commission on the Coal Industry speaks of "oppressive and intolerable conditions . . . a bleak negation of God's goodness to His children."

I cull excerpts from the Church Assembly discussion upon it of June 17, as reported in a daily paper.

Dr. *Winnington Ingram*, Bishop of London:

He explained that while playing golf he had told Sir John Simon that in calling the conference he did not wish to take the place of the Home Secretary. Sir John replied "What is the use of being a bishop if you do not look around and enquire into anything?" The coal-mines were dirty and filthy.

Mr. *S. E. Markham* (Durham):

He did not agree with the Bishop of London, when he described the mines as filthy and dirty. Some were dusty and wet.

The *Archbishop of Canterbury*:

If he did not say something on the report he would receive letters from all parts of England asking why. He merely said that he cordially assented to, and supported as an individual, the motion he was bound to put. He did not think that anyone need fear it to be of a dangerously revolutionary character. It seemed to him to bear those marks of substance and moderation without which no report, he feared, would be likely to commend itself to that Assembly.

May it again be asked when the Church Assembly is going to adopt the dangerously revolutionary report known as Christianity?

London, W.C.1. MILES HYATT.

The Church Speaks

The *Star* of June 17 quotes from the interim report of the Church Assembly's Social and Industrial Commission on the coal industry:

"The Church cannot call on miners living under present conditions to consider their eternal destiny and yet remain a silent and inactive spectator of what many of them regard as a bleak negation of God's goodness to His children."

Well, what is the Church going to do about it? "It is no good just being sorry."

There is plenty, let the Church come out openly in support of the demand that it be distributed. Leave ways and means to the experts, they are their job.

It is a mockery to say "Give us this day our daily bread" and not to demand that this gift of God be distributed.

London, S.W. L. E. H. SMITH

A Technical Point

The extract from *The People* in your issue of June 5, headed "The Battle With Gold Bullets—Danger Ahead," I would suggest is wrong in its statement that the gold reserve in the Bank of England stands at the record figure of £200 million and that the Bank is buying up gold from France, Switzerland and Holland at the rate of £25 million a week. That the Bank enters up these purchases at the price of 84s. 10½d. an ounce instead of the current price of about 140s. Now the actual facts are, according to the Bank of England return for the week, that the total stocks on hand were £208,170,294, which was an increase of £906,591 on the previous week, and not £25,000,000.

The Bank of England belongs to its shareholders, and presents a balance sheet to its members at the end of the year which must be correct and properly audited, which it could not be if gold purchases were entered at 84s. 10½d. instead of price paid. In the same return the note issue stands at £433,452,483. Under present restrictions, this gold stock or reserve cannot vary to any great extent, as almost all the gold is now in the Bank, and very little in the hands of the people, as a sovereign will buy about 30s. worth of goods.

This gold belongs to the Bank's shareholders, who receive a dividend, and its lenders, who receive interest, so how could the Bank add to its gold reserve? If the Bank bought £5 millions of gold it would be for the benefit of its shareholders—the owners of the Bank.

So however the Bank of England manipulates gold, it is in no better position and cannot be in any better position to finance the nation for war than it was in 1914, although it is receiving more in interest on the National Debt, than its gold stock is worth. Surely this fact alone ought to open the eyes of our Members of Parliament to the folly of paying interest to a financial monopoly for credit, which the nation could issue on its own account or credit. It took years to open the eyes of our Members of Parliament to see the utility of Mr. Willet's Daylight Saving Bill, but let us hope that this will dawn on them soon.

J. C. ROLLIN

[We comment on our editorial page, under the title "Members of Parliament As Financial Experts" on the final remarks of our correspondent, whose technical query is covered by the following extract from the *Financial Times* of June 16:

As is well known, the Bank still values gold at

the obsolete par of 85s. per ounce, so that yesterday's acquisition is equal to some 280,000 ounces, or about nine days' production of the whole Rand. Actually, the bullion is taken over from the Exchange Equalisation Fund, which carries on its books for the time being the nominal loss between the purchasing price of around £7 per ounce and the 85s. with which it is credited by the Bank . . .

The Bank of England's currency-gold operations are carried on on behalf of the Treasury and not for itself.

These technical matters, however, are of little interest to most people who are thoroughly dissatisfied with the results of an administration which they have omitted to control. The remedy is for the electors to impose a new policy by demanding the results they want without allowing themselves to be led "up the garden path" into a discussion either of causes or remedies.—Ed.]

Should Members of Parliament be Educated?

I listened to Mr. Runciman pleading with tears in his voice for the Cornwall Hospital. I suppose he is one of our very best men, genuinely a good man, and yet if all that has been spent on his education and training should result only in a refusal to consider an intelligent idea, where are we? He votes £400,000,000 for FEAR that foreigners will starve our women and children, pleads for a paltry £20,000 to save life, and refuses even to consider seriously a proposal that will put it all right. Education that case-hardens what might have been intelligence and divides it into hot-air-tight, water-tight compartments, called party or what you will. "Many people say Social Credit is no good, so it must be so and therefore I will not exercise my fine intelligence on it." There should be formed as soon as possible an economic research department in which not one single man or woman who refuses to consider possibilities should be allowed past the door.

Such blundering folly might be changed to common sense. Perhaps I am wrong; Runciman may have studied it and his otherwise trained brain be unable to grasp the idea; but if he has not yet studied Social Credit it is time. I mean first-hand, not on the word of some stalwart of the ancient school who is determined that neither he nor anyone else shall change the system of folly—if he can help it.

Reminds me of the old woman who prayed that the dust-heap outside her window might be moved and who, gazing out next morning and seeing the dust-heap still there, said, "Well, I was afraid it would not work."

E.G.W.

[We know the feeling and sympathise, but see what we have to say this week about Members of Parliament trying to be experts.—Ed.]

Campaign Recruiting

May I avail myself of the paper to express to all concerned in South Wales my gratitude and thanks for so much kindness and hospitality during my recent tour. The result of eight meetings gives an average percentage of 49.75 per cent. recruits per meeting, which shows that the South Wales miners are ready for the Campaign: to show the people how a real and functioning democracy can act so as to obtain anything which their common sense tells them they are entitled to demand.

J. CREAGH SCOTT

A Suggestion

Doctors and clergymen are now on holiday and it is quite likely that many of their *locum tenens* come from districts where D.S.C. and the Electoral Campaign are not yet known.

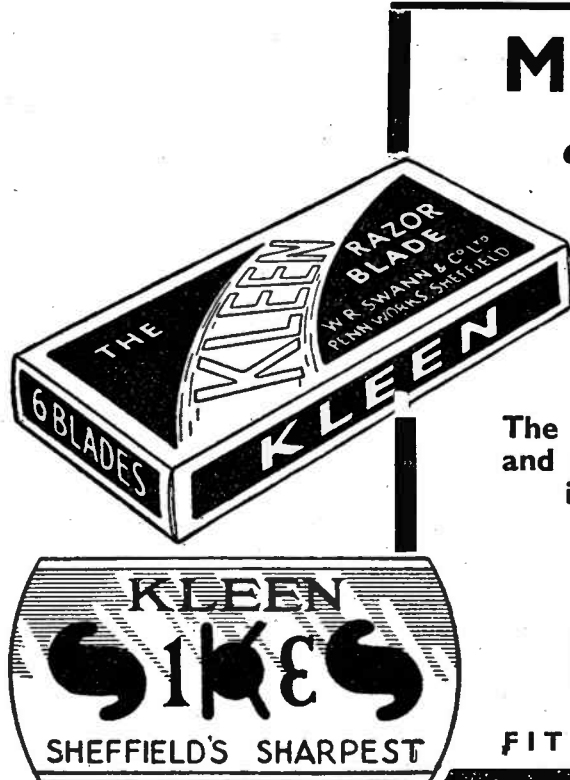
I suggest, therefore, that Social Crediters should send the holiday relief doctor or clergyman—particularly the clergyman, for he is usually the vicar of some other parish—a copy of the Dean of Canterbury's "New Year Resolutions" (½d.). The Electoral Campaign could be introduced a few days later by sending a copy of "How To Get What You Want" (2d.), together with a specimen pledge-form, the Dean's letter-form being used in the case of clergymen and ministers.

If this is done, then, when the holiday season is over, the *locum tenens* will return to their own districts and will, let us hope, start the good work there.

Totton. R. H. LEGGETT.

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- 1929 Rolls Royce 20 h.p. Saloon with drop division, £295.
- 1933 Vauxhall Cadet Saloon de Luxe, £75.
- 1934 Humber 12 h.p. Saloon de Luxe. Excellent, £125.
- 1935 Sunbeam 14 h.p. Dawn Saloon, faultless, £225.
- 1935 Austin 10 h.p. Saloon de Luxe, blue, £110.
- 1935 Daimler 15 h.p. Saloon de Luxe, blue, £335.
- 1935 Talbot "75" Sports Saloon, short chassis, £325.
- 1933 Austin 16 h.p. Saloon de Luxe, maroon, £110.

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- Social Credit Principles ... 1d.
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Notices will be accepted in this column at 6d. a line, minimum three lines.

Belfast Douglas Social Credit Group

Group Headquarters: 72, Ann Street
Office Hours: 2.30 to 5.30 and 7 to 10 p.m.
Supplies of the pamphlet "Social Credit Restated," a rejoinder to the Rev. Prof. Corkey, and other literature, can be obtained.

Glasgow Social Credit Group

All willing to assist in the Electoral Campaign in Glasgow and district, meet Cranston's Tea Rooms (entrance), Renfield Street, at 8 p.m. on Tuesday, June 30. Supervisor and team leaders to be appointed. Please bring any unsigned pledge forms.

Liverpool Social Credit Association

Meetings held first Friday each month, 7.45 p.m.
Hon. Sec.: Miss D. M. Roberts, "Fern Lee," Halewood Road, Gateacre, Liverpool.

National Dividend Club

Electoral Campaign.

At all meetings time will be set aside for comments, discussion, questions and answers, for our mutual assistance in the Campaign. Whether yet members or not, all are welcomed. The Campaign Supervisor invites enquiries from all.

There will be a meeting in Wendy's Cafe, Churton Street, off Vauxhall Bridge Road, Victoria, S.W.1., at 7 p.m. on Tuesday, June 30. This is a very poor area and indoor meetings are being held to augment the series of open-air meetings we are undertaking in this district.

All enquiries should be addressed to the Honorary Secretary: Capt. T. H. Story, 28, Ashburnham Gardens, Upminster, Essex.

To Let

Furnished cottage with lounge hall, living room, kitchenette, two bedrooms (3 beds and bed-settee); Bourne-mouth Pavilion, etc., 20 minutes by bus; close to golf links. Woodland and moorland walks nearby. Full particulars and photo on receipt of stamped addressed envelope to Miss McCallum, The Cottage, West Parley, Wimborne. Booked June 20 to July 4, July 27 to August 24, August 24 to September 5. Terms: To end of June, 35s. weekly; July to September, 2 1/2 guineas weekly, payable to the Secretariat, as a contribution to the funds from the owner.

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Orders for bound copies of Volume II of SOCIAL CREDIT (from February 8 to August 2 last year) can be accepted. These volumes include a comprehensive index.

Separate indexes for Volume II are available at 6d. each, post free. A comprehensive index for Volume III (duplicated) can be supplied for 1s. post free. Apply SOCIAL CREDIT, 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2.

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ELECTORS' LEAFLETS

Demand National Dividends

Leaflet No. 4 (revised)

For Recruiting.—Contains a space for address of local group or supervisor. For distribution at meetings, or delivery by post or from door to door after collecting signed demand forms. (Post free) 4s. 6d. for 1,000 (in lots of 1,000); smaller quantities at 1s. 6d. for 250.

Leaflet No. 5

Elector's Demand and Undertaking.—The instrument of the Electoral Campaign, in purple on orange or purple on white. (Post free) 7s. 6d. for 1,000; 4s. for 500; 1s. for 100.

Leaflet No. 6

For Personal and Business Friends.—Not suitable for the house-to-house canvass, but for use in offices, factories, or by travellers, or at parties. Space for 24 signatures. (Carriage extra) 27s. 6d. for 1,000; 3s. for 100; 1s. 6d. for 50; 9d. for 25.

Leaflet No. 7

For Getting Workers and Funds. A cheap give-away leaflet which should attract buyers of the 2d. pamphlet "How to Get What You Want." (Post free) 3s. for 1,000 (in lots of 1,000); smaller quantities at 1s. 6d. for 250.

The Dean of Canterbury's Forms.

Combined letter and pledge form. 7s. 6d. a thousand, post free. Obtainable from the offices of SOCIAL CREDIT, 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2.

CITY NEWS AND VIEWS

1.—Wheat was firmer on reports of unfavourable weather for the spring wheat crop.—"News Chronicle," June 13.

2.—Mawchi Mines 4s. shares at 31s. 3d. If things get really bad in China there may be a fall in tungsten exports from that country, which is main competitor of Burma and Mawchi mines. In any event, shares are a good holding.—"Financial News."

3.—"Once the European gold bloc countries have completed a process of devaluation which has now become inevitable the materials are to hand for an extensive rise in world prices."—The "Economist."—"News Chronicle," June 13.

4.—London sugar brokers are beginning to despair of any revival of activity in the London sugar market.

The range of prices in any of the active terminal positions over a period of one month have not exceeded 2d. to 2 1/2d.

Messrs. Golodetz point out that such small variations do not tempt even insiders into the market.—"Evening Standard," June 11.

5.—The lists in connection with the issue of 250,000 5 1/2 per cent. Cumulative Preference shares of 10s. each at 10s. 6d. per share and 500,000 Ordinary shares of 5s. each at 7s. 6d. per share by Greeff-Chemicals Holdings, Ltd., were closed at 9.5 a.m. today.—"Evening Standard," June 11.

6.—Money was comfortable yesterday.—"News Chronicle," June 13.

7.—The reason for the decline in the cash proportion is to be found in the big rise in banking deposits, which in May stood £223,800,000 higher than they did a year ago. This rise in the deposits was due to the banks having acquired £86,500,000 more bills and increasing their loans and advances by £68,600,000.—"Morning Post," June 15.

8.—British exports of aircraft and aircraft material are running at an all time record level and have made her the world's principal supplier of these products.

During the past year exports totalled £500,000 more than the previous record.

Substantial increases have been made in sales to the Empire. These went up by some £400,000 during 1935.

European nations, however, still remain the largest customers of Great Britain. Exports to them during 1935 totalled £1,137,000 compared with £1,001,000 sold to the Empire.—"Evening Standard," June 11.

These eight cuttings are taken more or less at random from the City pages of the press. Please read them thoughtfully and note the following facts:—

1.—That drought means financial gain in the City.

2.—So do "really bad" conditions in China.

3.—That "the materials are at hand" for a deliberate attempt to reduce the standard of living of everybody.

4.—That large variations in price are necessary if brokers are not to "despair of business."

5.—That enormous blocks of industrial shares are bought up in five minutes — certainly not by the general public.

6.—"That money" was "comfortable" while half the population was underfed.

7.—That banks create money by acquiring bills and increasing loans and advances.

8.—That we are all mad, God help us! That those who create money out of nothing (see 7), rather than give it to us for nothing, require us not only to arm ourselves to destroy our neighbours, but even to arm our neighbours to destroy us!

9.—Finally, having considered these facts, I challenge you to consider honestly the statement, constantly reiterated by Press, politician, and banker, both directly and by implication, that Finance, as practised today, is in the best interests of the people.

C.G.D.

A SOCIAL SONNET (To Major Douglas)

Life is emotion—that is Nature's theme— Her energy unconscious and sublime Issues in passion or perchance in crime Or gross injustice. Is it truth or dream That scarcity is past? Does it but seem That plenty is a fact, in our space-time That all may now enjoy? Shall we not deem Devils at work, when flying masses scream "Take Cover, Mask!" and robots rule the air? Good knaves, beware, in our electric stage To lust for more and more, and then to dare To sabotage or blast with swinish rage Our heritage of power. Give us our share, Our wealth, our peace, or face a new Dark Age!

Dominica, 1936 K.-E.

DOCTORS' BILLS CAN'T BE PAID

1,500,000 of Ontario's 3,500,000 population are unable to pay their doctors' bills each year. At the same time one in every ten families will have a major illness resulting in medical and hospital bills amounting to between \$100 and \$500.

Doctors get some slight remuneration from patients on relief but little, if any, from the class whose income is less than \$1,000 a year. There are just as many in this latter group as there are on relief.

This class of family is barely able to meet expenses for food, lodging and clothing. They are unable to handle unexpected expenses for medical care.

Another group causing doctors worry are those on old age pensions. They require three times as much care as the people under 65 years of age but the majority cannot pay their medical bills.—"Western Producer," June 4.

It's the same the whole world over. Doctors should demand National Dividends.

YOUR BREAD WILL COST YOU MORE SUCCESS AT LAST FOR WHEAT DESTROYERS

London millers announced last Saturday that the current price of standard grade flour is raised by 6d. a sack.

This is the actual object of the Government's wheat programme. To destroy wheat, and to take laid out of wheat cultivation, by agreement in as many countries as possible in order to raise prices.

ELECTORAL CAMPAIGN

BELOW is the form Parliamentary electors are being asked to sign. Please read it carefully, sign (if you have not done so already) and send it (1/4d. stamp) to United Democrats, 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2. Volunteers to help in the Campaign are wanted.

We Will Abolish Poverty Elector's Demand and Undertaking

- 1. I know that there are goods in plenty, so that poverty is quite unnecessary.
2. I want, before anything else, poverty abolished.
3. I want, too, national dividends distributed to me and every Briton so that we can buy all we want of the goods that are now destroyed and the production that is restricted.
4. These dividends must not increase prices or taxes or deprive owners of their property or decrease its relative value.
5. In a democracy like Great Britain Parliament exists to make the will of the people prevail.
6. So I pledge myself to vote for any candidate who will undertake to support the abolition of poverty and the issue of national dividends and to vote consistently against any party trying to put any other law-making before this.
7. If the present Member of Parliament here won't undertake this, I will vote to defeat him and his successors until this my policy prevails.

Signed.....
Address.....
(Signatures will be treated confidentially)

What to Read

The Works of Major C. H. Douglas

- Economic Democracy (4th Edition) 1934) ... 3s. 6d.
The original statement of the philosophy and proposals of Major Douglas.
Credit-Power and Democracy (4th Edition, 1934) ... 3s. 6d.
One of these two books is essential for the serious student.
Social Credit (3rd Edition, 1933) ... 3s. 6d.
Contains the philosophical background of the subject and includes the Draft Scheme for Scotland.
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Warning Democracy (2nd Edition, 1934) ... 3s. 6d.
Two collections of speeches and articles treating the subject from different angles.
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Money and the Price System ... 3d.
The Oslo Speech (reduced price for quantities).
Social Credit Principles ... 1d.

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