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SOCIAL CREDIT

For Political and Economic Democracy

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE SOCIAL CREDIT SECRETARIAT LIMITED

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FRIDAY, JULY 2, 1937

Weekly Twopence

FRENCH BANKS UPSET WHOLE FABRIC OF GOVT. FINANCE

HOW THEY GAINED CONTROL IN LESS THAN TWO DAYS

THE people of France on Tuesday night were told that their country was practically bankrupt. Their new Finance Minister, M. Bonnet, broke the news, and announced that the Treasury on Tuesday morning had but £182,000 in the till.

Whatever that may mean.

He further informed them that they had had to borrow the small sum of £3,636,363—from where? From the equivalent of our P.O. Savings Bank.

What of patriotic French bankers? Did they come to their country's aid in the hour of need? They did not. What dirty game is this?

Readers of SOCIAL CREDIT have the opportunity of seeing through the miasma of jargon and sensationalism to the truth behind this latest bankers' ramp.

An Echo from 1931

They should bear in mind the threat to Lloyd George uttered by the *Financial Times* on September 26, 1921. It said:

"Half a dozen men at the top of the Big Five Banks could upset the whole fabric of government finance by refraining from renewing Treasury bills."

This is the threat which is handed out whenever the puppet politicians squeak their defiance of their financial rulers.

And then the financiers have some dreadful economy drive, a Geddes Axe, or a May Report, which plunges the whole nation in misery and bankruptcy in the midst of plenty.

The wonderful productive resources of France are as capable of producing abundance for the people today as they were last week. The French working man has not lost his cunning overnight.

There has been neither flood, storm, nor earthquake. France and her mighty industries stand where they stood last week.

But the bankers have won another round—so watch for the wave of suicides in France.

A Put-Up Job

It is worthy of note that M. Bonnet arrived in France from the U.S. early on Monday morning, travelled up to Paris and actually had his plans ready by five o'clock.

The *Times* on Monday morning was able to announce that "the general outlines of M. Bonnet's proposals for the reconstruction of the finances of France were unanimously approved at a Cabinet meeting which began at 5 p.m. and continued until 9.20 p.m."

How did he do it in the time? What financial genius! What swift unhesitating grasp of a complicated problem which had baffled the full array of M. Blum's defeated Cabinet!

What unutterable rot!

Next day this marvellous man, who is

Ll. George Sets Potato Board A Poser

THE Potato Marketing Board faces a dilemma. Ex-Premier Lloyd George, down on his Surrey estate (at Churt) has reclaimed 20 acres of rough soil—and has sown it with potatoes, the only way to make the soil usable for other crops.

But Mr. Lloyd George did not seek permission of the Potato Marketing Board to sow this 20 acres.

The Board would never have given him this permission for the "quota" for the area is exhausted.

made to appear a Napoleon of finance, was telling the Government the tale of bankruptcy.

He demands full powers to meet the situation—just as Blum did. From 4 till 7 p.m. he and M. Chautemps harangue the Finance Commission and then go to the Chamber of Deputies with a bill, authorising it, up to August 31.

"To take all measures by decrees to assure the suppression of attempts on the State's credit; fight speculation; rebuild the economic situation; control prices; balance the Budget restore Treasury finances and defend, without exchange control, the deposits in the Bank of France."

Quick Work

The Chamber is prepared for all-night debate. M. Bonnet must wrangle with it for powers as dictatorial as those asked by M. Blum. But they are typical bankers' measures which he will introduce.

And by midnight in London it is known that it has been officially stated in Paris that the Government's financial proposals have the full approval of Britain and the U.S.A.

It is an international financiers' ramp, as plain as a pikestaff.

How is the French Government, with only £182,000 "in the till," to last another week? The banks will lend it the money now it has toed the line. That is how.

And the bewildered people of France will tighten their belts, and groan under penal taxation, and suffer from rising prices, in the midst of all their plenty.

STOP PRESS

The above was written at midnight on Tuesday. The papers on Wednesday reveal that M. Bonnet received the approval of Mr. Morganthau and Mr. Montagu Norman.

The *Times* anticipates that the recommendations made by the Government Economic Advisers, MM. Rist and Baudouin, in their letter of resignation to M. Vincent-Auriol over a week ago will be what the Government will adopt.

It seems likely then that M. Bonnet's welcome was planned in advance, including the fall of M. Blum's Government.

So the Board can fine him £100—£5 for every acre above quota sown. £100 for producing more food.

And if Mr. Lloyd George gives his 100-acre crop of potatoes to his hard-up villagers he faces the charge of lowering the market value in his area.

So he would be fined for making his surplus crops available to those who need them.

And the same would happen if he tried to market them.

Two alternative uses are left for Mr. Lloyd George's "surplus" potatoes—to feed his pigs or throw them away.

Will the Potato Board act? *Daily Herald* political correspondent says "No." If not, then the Board must allow every other farmer—as it should—to grow to full capacity. And that would end the Board.

In Australia, Too!

In the Brisbane Summons Court yesterday, reported the *Courier Mail* on April 30, Mr. J. Stewart Berge, P.M., heard eight complaints laid by the Queensland Egg Board against storekeepers and growers of having purchased and sold eggs, respectively, other than through the board, contrary to the Primary Producers' Organisation and Marketing Acts.

The total of fines and costs was £32.

31 INDICTMENTS

Against Scarcity Planners

THE HOME FARMER (official organ of the Milk Marketing Board—note irony of title) in its May issue lists 31 "penalties imposed on registered producers of milk." Thirty-one indictments against our scarcity planners.

List reads:

For selling milk wholesale without a contract:

- £210 on a Yorkshire producer.
- £190 on a Surrey producer.
- £100 on a Sussex producer.
- £90 on a Breconshire producer.
- £85 on a Devonshire producer.
- £40 on a Surrey producer.
- £30 on a Cheshire producer.
- £27 on a Buckinghamshire producer.
- £20 on a Devonshire producer.
- £18 on a Cheshire producer.
- £2 on a Lancashire producer.

For selling milk by retail without a producer-retailer's licence:

- £112 on a Worcestershire producer.
- £80 on a Lancashire producer.
- £66 on a Cheshire producer.
- £40 on a Yorkshire producer.
- £18 on a Devonshire producer.
- £9 on a Yorkshire producer.
- £5 on a Monmouthshire producer.

For rendering false returns:

- £120 on a Pembrokeshire producer.
- £30 on a Pembrokeshire producer.
- £20 on each of three Pembrokeshire producers.
- £20 on each of two Devonshire producers.
- £15 on a Pembrokeshire producer.
- £10 on a Flintshire producer.
- £2 on a Devonshire producer.

For failing to furnish information and returns:

- £20 on a Pembrokeshire producer, on a Wiltshire producer and on a Somerset producer.
- £10 on each of three Carmarthenshire producers, on each of two Glamorganshire producers, on each of two Lancashire producers, on each of two Cheshire producers, on a Devonshire producer, on a Dorset producer, on a Somerset producer, on an Isle of Wight producer and on a Yorkshire producer.
- £5 on each of two Glamorganshire producers, on each of two Cornwall producers, on a Worcestershire producer, and on a Somerset producer.
- £2 on a Lancashire producer, on a Devonshire producer and on a Carmarthenshire producer.
- £1 on each of two Yorkshire producers, on a Shropshire producer and on a Cornwall producer.
- 10/- on a Lancashire producer.

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SPINSTERS' PENSIONS: Million Supporters' Aim

THE latest idea of Miss Florence White, founder of the National Spinsters' Pensions Association, is a million signatures to a petition urging pensions at 55 which the Minister of Health has turned down.

"We should accomplish it without difficulty," she says. "We have made up our minds that we will have the last word. We are bound to have—first because we are women, and secondly because our cause is a just one."

"The petition will be a rush job, for we want to present it before the House of Commons breaks up for the summer recess."

"Thousands of petition forms are being sent to the 72 branches of the Association, and members will try to get signatures at churches, factories, mills and workshops. Anybody over the age of 21, man or woman, married or single, is invited to sign."

Good luck to them! When these determined women find that, in association, they can get what they want, they will not use the word "petition."

★ COMMENTARY ★

Alberta

A SPATE of newspapers and cuttings, containing reports of the arrival of Mr. G. L. MacLachlan and Mr. G. F. Powell in Canada is now coming in to the Secretariat. These leave no doubt that this visit is arousing tremendous interest not in Alberta only, but throughout the Dominion.

Immediately they landed, the travellers were surrounded by reporters clamorous for the "low down" on the Albertan situation, and anxious for details of the "plan" which it was assumed had been brought over from England. Similar scenes occurred at other centres through which the train passed. But the newshawks, one suspects, were disappointed, for although their reception was friendly, the news they obtained was scant.

The Legislature met before MacLachlan and Powell arrived in Edmonton, but adjourned for a week to permit of discussions with them before any legislation was passed. On reassembling, the Budget, which was the ostensible cause of the original rift in the Social Credit ranks, was passed, and very shortly afterwards the Legislature was prorogued, members being warned that an early autumn session was probable.

The report in last week's issue clearly shows that Powell has succeeded in reuniting the ranks of the Social Credit members. Reports from the opposition press give evidence of the disappointment this has caused in quarters opposed to Social Credit. The government paper, *The Albertan*, on the other hand, describes the pledge which nearly all members have signed, as "a master stroke of diplomacy." It is a proof of the willingness of the Members to sink personal differences in the service of the people's policy. The next, and much greater test, will come when Members are called upon to act in support of that policy. How soon that will be must depend on the reports of Powell and Byrne after they have completed their investigations.

Social Credit Optimism

OPTIMISM and determination to go forward in action were the predominant notes at the crowded conference of Social Crediters in London last week-end.

The way to win local objectives was discussed in the light of many small successes already achieved. Examples of how people can, in small associations, achieve their purpose, were cited, and the result in raising public morale to a determination to get what they want on a national scale was stressed.

Major Douglas's speech was one of those profound utterances whose effects are felt long after their delivery. There is little doubt that this remarkable conference, which concluded by sending a message of encouragement to Messrs. Powell and Byrne in Alberta, will leave its mark on history.

The Geddes Axe

THE death of Sir Eric Geddes removes from our midst a man who caused more human suffering than many a Chinese war lord. Few can forget the terror of the "Geddes Axe," which, in order to cut down Government expenditure, deprived thousands of their incomes and reduced those of millions more.

It was in 1921, when trade was booming and production expanding, when the people of this country were full of hope after the great "war to end war," that Sir Eric Geddes was charged by the Government to reduce national expenditure by the huge sum of £100,000,000 a year.

The Government, in turn, had been ordered to make this cut by the bankers, who lend it the money for national expenditure.

Fooled Again

The people themselves are responsible for allowing the bankers to exercise this terrible power over them, because they do not give orders to the Parliament which they elect to serve them. If in 1921 they had given such orders to their Members of Parliament as we are inviting them to give now (see foot of back page) they would not have allowed Sir Eric Geddes to plunge them into unnecessary poverty, with all the misery that resulted.

The people did not learn the lesson then, for the same trick was played again ten years later under the May Economy Committee. That second time the people got a shock that wakened some of them up.

Twice we have allowed the bankers thus to thrust us back into deeper poverty when we seemed to be getting just a sniff of the plenty that could be. Let there not be a third time!

Wedgwood versus Niemeyer

SIR Otto Niemeyer, the banker, has suffered a stiff rebuke from Sir Ralph Wedgwood, the railway manager. Sir Otto visited India recently to survey the financial position there, and, amongst other primitive recommendations, advised that revenue from Indian railways should be used to assist in financing the new provincial reforms.

The Indian railways' revenue is very small, and can barely meet expenditure, so this meant either that the service of the railways to the public would have to suffer, or that the provincial reforms would have to be financed by increased taxation.

Bankers are idealists with no sense of reality at all or they would not recommend measures that restrict even more than now the production of the immense wealth that is still undeveloped in a country like India; for that is what Sir Otto Niemeyer's recommendations would do.

Well, those responsible for the practical government of India did not see how it could be done, so they appointed Sir Ralph Wedgwood, of the L.N.E.R., who is evidently a realist, to go to India and tell them how.

Sir Ralph Wedgwood's report was published in India early this week and its most important conclusion is to turn down as impracticable Sir Otto Niemeyer's recommendation.

The Individual and the Devil

IN a circular notice to London busmen, the London Passenger Transport Board says that the traffic on the central buses is unsatisfactory and must be restored to "a satisfactory level, in the interests of the staff as well as of the Board."

The public must be led to appreciate once more the services rendered by central buses.

The emphasis should be noted. *The pub-*

PRIVILEGED

"J. P. MORGAN (the great American financier and particular friend of the Archbishop of Canterbury) was the only private citizen in the world to be invited into the Royal box at the Coronation!" — Francis P. Garvan, American millionaire, speaking at a conference of chemists held in Detroit recently, as quoted in "Social Justice."

lic is regarded as a means to the prosperity of the Transport Board and its employees.

The truth, of course, is that the Transport Board should be a means to the end of providing a convenience for the public.

This changing of means into ends should be opposed by Social Crediters at every opportunity. It sacrifices the individual to the institution, and—as every reasonable person must admit—the only purpose of an institution is to serve the individual.

When in doubt over any matter, the question should be asked: "Will it benefit the individual?" That is the only end worth aiming at.

The exaltation of means into ends is, in truth, the very devil.

Why Is It?

"THOUSANDS are starving in Russia, and no one turns a hair!"

"The number of unemployed is increasing in other countries, and misery at the same time. 'I've nothing to eat, I've nothing to eat' is the cry of thousands and thousands, while elsewhere values worth millions and millions are being wantonly destroyed just to keep the prices high.

"It was recently stated in Geneva that the Secretariat had received a proposal that the destruction of foodstuffs and raw materials should be made a criminal offence in the future.

"At the very time that there was a great demand for wheat, wool and meat, more than 2,000,000 tons of maize were used in the United States last year for firing locomotives.

"In Denmark, 25,000 cows were destroyed for the purpose of manure, while 600,000 cows were slaughtered in the United States to make glue and pig feed. For months at a time 50 gallons of milk were poured away daily just to keep the price of butter on the up-grade.

"To prevent coffee being exported at a cheaper price 8,000,000 bags were destroyed partly by machines specially constructed for the purpose, and partly by the simple expe-

cient of throwing them into the sea. Thousands of tons of wheat have been burnt, while sheep's wool is being employed in Australia for Highway Engineering.

"Many other examples could be quoted, if the foregoing are insufficient to show that something is radically wrong. In the meantime, the politicians are powerless to cope with the ruthless interests of their countries for the benefit of the community as a whole."

This is an interesting statement to find in a German paper (*Übersee-Post Universal Economic Review, Leipzig, English Edition*). Maybe it did not appear in the German edition, or perhaps it is meant to discredit politicians.

Whatever the explanation of its publication, the answer to the question "Why is it?" should be familiar to every reader of this paper.

Such things happen because the people lack the money to buy all that can be produced; and people lack the money, because so far they have failed to unite in demanding it. They have failed to tell their representatives in Parliament what they want, and left it to the financial interests who enslave the world through money shortage, to dictate policy.

A New Mrs. Grundy

"THE women's proper place is in the home, rearing children and darning socks."

No, this is not the Archbishop of Canterbury speaking, nor is it Hitler! It is no less a person than Defence Commissar M. Voroshiloff, who, according to the correspondent of the *Morning Post*, made this statement last April, when announcing the disbandment of the women's regiments in the Soviet Army.

There was a time when Russia was looked upon as "so advanced." The outlook disclosed by this statement seems old-fashioned even here.

This Is Everybody's Book

TOWARDS ECONOMIC FREEDOM. An Outline of World Economic History, by Helen Corke (Methuen, 3s. 6d.)

IF you sit down to write a book on Food, having in your mind the special idea that the purpose of eating is to exercise the teeth, shall we say, your conclusions are apt to be curious.

Logically, you would decide that the richest foods were ships'-biscuits, or tough salt-beef, and that people who had false teeth ought to stop eating altogether.

This may seem an absurd example, but unfortunately in the study of history and economics it is a mistake only too commonly made.

We must be profoundly thankful therefore, that here and there writers like Helen Corke exist, who start with no special case to make out but proceed entirely on what they find.

This well-known author traces briefly the economic life of man from the Stone Age to the present day. Her style is singularly clear and simple. What she and the reader together, whom she takes into her confidence on every page, discover from the facts is firmly summarised in each chapter. And what do they discover?

No less a truth than the very obvious one that man in all ages and climates has fallen over himself in his eagerness to avoid unnecessary work.

Everywhere groups and individuals have tried every possible way of getting someone or something else to do the work, in order that they themselves should be free for the activities they desire.

So they have invented slavery, debt-bondage, wage-employment, and pursued the never-ending efforts to harness natural forces to machines.

The last, which alone, if properly used, can harm no other individual, has been the great miracle of the 19th century, and it has succeeded beyond the wildest dreams.

But it has not yet been realised by the majority of human beings that it is the key to what they have been striving for.

They still think that many must labour for low wages in order that few can follow their own desires, whereas the plain truth is that few now need do any toilsome work and almost everybody can be free all their days to do what they like.

Moreover, with the purpose of "making leisure" instead of "making work" in view, the diminishing number of toilsome manual jobs can be made to vanish in no time.

Readers will find this book one of the most valuable ever published on the subject. It is especially suitable for teaching in schools and should become a universal text-book for the reader who is not interested in technical matters but wants to know the facts attractively and plainly presented.

M.H.

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

Announcements & Meetings

IMPORTANT NOTICE

Brief announcements of meetings and other activities of groups affiliated to the Social Credit Secretariat Ltd. will be inserted here free of charge.

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

Cardiff United Democrats. How to master "Obedient Servants." A series of six lectures at 34, Charles Street, each Wednesday at 8 p.m.

Derby. From July 3 to July 17 I shall be staying near Derby, and if I can help any Social Crediters in that area, I shall be very pleased to hear from them. My address will be "Hazel Cottage," King Street, Duffield. I am willing to address meetings indoors, or out of doors. Perhaps there is someone anxious to know more about the campaign for local objectives.—T. H. STORV, Hon. Sec., National Dividend Club.

Liverpool Social Credit Association. Enquiries to Hon. Secretary, Miss D. M. Roberts, Fern Lee, Halewood Road, Gateacre, will be welcomed.

N. W. London. Every Wednesday, 7 to 10 p.m. "At Home" for N.W. contacts at 14, Richmond Gardens, Hendon Central. Cen. 3151.

Poole and Parkstone Group. Every Tuesday, 7 p.m., The Studio, Hermitage Road, Parkstone. Inquirers welcome.

Portsmouth and Southsea. Group meetings every Thursday at 8 p.m., conducted by Mr. D. Jackson at Elms Club, 77, Elm Grove, Southsea. Holiday visitors and area residents are urged to make contact.

Weymouth. Lt.-Col. J. Creagh Scott, D.S.O., will address the Weymouth Rotary Club at the Gloucester Hotel (luncheon 1 p.m.) on July 19. Subject—"The Social Credit of Democracy."

Miscellaneous Notices

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P.R.S. Send for particulars of the Public Revenue Scheme to help us and help yourself. It is very simple and has been designed to raise funds for group activities, independent workers' costs and headquarters' revenue. SOCIAL CREDIT, 163A, Strand, W.C.2.

Quiet holiday accommodation offered lady. Apply Lynn, "Woodlands," Catisfield, Farcham, Hants.

LOCAL OBJECTIVES

THE editor will be glad to receive reports from anywhere where people are asserting their sovereignty over the institutions which should serve them.

It does not matter whether they are initiated by Social Crediters, are spontaneous, or have been judiciously fanned.

It does not matter if they are badly managed or ill-directed. It is sovereignty that matters.

SOCIAL CREDIT CENTRE

Mrs. Palmer will be glad to hear from volunteers living in London who are willing to help at the Social Centre. Ability to attend at 163A, Strand, regularly on one or more days a week is the first requisite.

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LETTER TO A FRIEND
Persuading Her
To Join Us

MRS. PALMER'S PAGE FOR WOMEN

My dear Kathleen,

I was very glad to have your letter and to know that you have spared time to read the SOCIAL CREDITS I have occasionally sent you.

You ask why there is so much about poverty in the paper—say that it is full of horrors and that such reading is very depressing.

Forgive me when I say that any woman who deserves the name must go through the deepest sorrow when she apprehends the poverty and suffering in the world.

The pain of it will be intolerable to her, and to lessen her own grief she must either put the fearsome thing away from her, and fill her mind with personal whatnots (and at what a price this is done!) or she must go through the agony to the end. Her own

THERE WILL NEVER BE A . . .

Strike Of Mothers

Dear Mrs. Palmer,

I VENTURE to tell your readers that there will never be a strike of mothers. Since mothers and mothers-to-be make up half the human race, we have here a sure foundation of the "kin" feeling, the sociocracy (as Auguste Comte called it).

As social life rests on motherhood (and not on men as Prime Ministers or bus drivers), I appeal to women to consider the social difficulties connected with money, taxes, prices, wages, labour conditions and strikes.

Perhaps some Joan of Arc waits for the voices speaking through your columns.

I will specially pray Joan not to expect strikes can be ended by preaching to employers and employees, "Be patient, be brotherly, and all will end well." This maxim grinding is a hindrance.

Every woman, man and child is entitled to the basic decencies of food, clothing, shelter and education. I put the woman first, for reasons stated above.

We get so accustomed to a stage crowded with men that we are apt to forget the women and children as vital factors.

Our world of 1937 (far different from Wat. Tyler's of 1337) is very rich in its social heritage from our fathers' labour, invention and service. Our money ought to equate with our wealth and be based on our ever-increasing production power.

Parliament should see that each woman receives, without working for it, a National Dividend, and each man and child also.

Joan and I ignore the warning that on receipt of such dividends mothers will neglect their children, and fathers will all get drunk.

An East London woman said to a social worker, "I would like to see a bit of country from my door instead of all these filthy chimneys, backyards, dustbins and hen pens; and some decent clothes for my two little girls and the boy." And she added, "No, I never go out; for myself I ask nothing."

Is it likely that such mothers, on receipt of a National Dividend, would turn into devils of neglect and swinishness?

Such dividends would not mean taxation, would not mean government by Whitehall bureaucrats, would not mean raised prices (for Parliament would control prices).

Joan can see they would mean a joyous womanhood.

FREDERICK J. GOULD

Ealing

pain will lessen as soon as she finds relief in action.

I cannot neglect this, perhaps my only opportunity of persuading you to join with us.

You say that economic experts are unanimous that it would be impossible to pay a National Dividend and that you cannot believe they are wilfully blind and selfish.

The spirit that condemned Galileo and Pasteur is still abroad.

For twenty years Pasteur's discoveries were scorned, and during that time thousands of mothers had to die from puerperal fever.

Galileo was imprisoned and forced to recant. Today his theory is learned by every schoolboy.

Do not have too much respect for economic experts. They are not experts in the same sense as doctors and chemists.

There is, in fact, no science of economics. It is merely an apology for the present state of affairs.

Its so-called laws are here today and gone tomorrow.

Canute could not rule the tides, but Mussolini can fix the price of foodstuffs, thus invalidating the "law of supply and demand."

It would be easy to bore you with other examples of interested people "breaking" economic laws when it suited them.

The whole thing is one gigantic scheme of wire-pulling for the benefit of the few.

But the people are led to believe that their misfortunes are the result of the working of inexorable forces.

This game of bluff is put over in the popular press by clever young men who know how to dish it up convincingly.

It is on the whole a good thing that women generally are not interested in such articles.

For they teach nothing except how to call a spade a pitchfork.

Suppose that a hundred thousand sick children were dying for want of a special medicine which could be brought to them by railway. And suppose we were told that the medicine could not be brought because there were not enough labels to stick on the crates?

Last week it was announced in Parliament that there were nearly two hundred thousand children in this country suffering from subnormal nutrition.

In 1934 there were destroyed one million railway trucks of grain, two thousand five hundred tons of meat, and thousands of tons of other foodstuffs. This was the medicine that would have cured these children.

Why cannot the food reach the children? Simply because of the ticket system, for money is only tickets.

Restriction has now taken the place of destruction—farmers are forbidden to grow more potatoes or produce more pigs or milk in order that "prices may be regulated."

"Restriction" does not sound as bad as "destruction," but there is very little difference in its results.

Who do you think will insist on putting things right? Those who run the system? If we do not insist on an alteration, there will be very little hope for the world.

It is our responsibility. We must say "We

5½d. A DAY FOR FAMILY OF TEN

THIS man has a wife and eight children all under the age of 12. His wage is 31s. a week. He pays no rent for his cottage, so that the amount they have to live on works out at 5½d. per head a day.

This was the remark made by Police-Inspector Hodson at St. Ives (Hunts.) Police Court when Herbert Mayes, of Abbots Ripton, a farm worker, was summoned for failing to send two of his children to school.

Mayes did not appear, as he is suffering from gastric trouble. It was said that the two children had no shoes.

Mayes was fined 4s., the cost of the summons, which the Bench paid, and added an extra 2s. to be sent on to him.

do not understand how to manage the banking system, but we know the food is there and that the children need it. We insist that they shall be fed."

At this point the expert will say (if you are still listening to him) "But that will upset the money system."

So systems are more important than life?

He would have you believe that it is so delicately balanced that if we interfere with the works terrible things may happen. So it is better to leave it as it is.

Do not be deceived by this appeal to the woman's love of permanence and stability. For life is becoming increasingly insecure.

A few of the amazing discoveries of science are available to the individual—he can travel more easily, his home is more comfortable (if he can afford it), his doctor more skilful and his food more varied.

Apart from this it is difficult to think of one way in which conditions have not worsened—your own short life has included three terrible wars—two of them in Europe, people no longer feel safe, either from air raid or revolution, their liberty is curtailed by higher and still higher taxation, their livelihood is progressively insecure.

And this is the system we are prayed not to change, for fear worse may befall us.

At the close of one of his most impressive speeches, Major Douglas said "The game is with you."

I can think of no better words to end my letter than these. Yours must be the decision and the responsibility.

But I do hope you will write again next week, and ask for another copy of SOCIAL CREDIT.

Yours as ever,

BESS

For NEW READERS

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

- SOCIAL DEBT OR SOCIAL CREDIT. By George Hickling 4d.
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Vol. 6. No. 21. Friday, July 2, 1937

Economist's Swan Song

SIR WILLIAM BEVERIDGE last week gave a farewell address to the London School of Economics, from the direction of which he is to retire shortly.

He complained of the treatment of economists. They are not given the deference he considers due to a body of people whose number is growing rapidly every year, either by men of affairs or by scientists in other fields. Economists always disagree with each other, and are so nearly always wrong that the public is at last coming to regard them as useless and incompetent. They are no longer even much of an investment for the banks and insurance companies, who endow institutions like the London School, and the University chairs of Economics.

Yet finance still seems prepared to maintain tame salesmen of conflicting theories to confuse the public mind while the real work is being done behind the scenes.

SIR WILLIAM correctly suggests that one principal reason for the general contempt into which economists have fallen is their failure to be scientific in method. They neglect facts as the basis and control of theories.

This is sound criticism from an unexpected quarter. So long as the so-called economic "scientist" ignores the fact of abundance and the equally obvious fact that lack of money, and only lack of money, prevents that abundance from being used, he will remain a hopeless quack.

Sir William advanced another reason for which, in his opinion, social scientists were not responsible — the common failure both of the general public and of other scientists to understand the nature of economic problems.

The engineer, or any other technician, he said, considered alternative means of meeting a given need. The economist described and explained the behaviour of mankind in the use of scarce resources. Their spheres were different, and engineering skill was no guide in the solution of economic problems.

THIS display of confused reasoning by an eminent economist can hardly be expected to raise the status of economists in the public mind.

The first absurdity is the picture, admitted by Sir William to be a correct picture, of economists explaining the behaviour of mankind in the use of "scarce resources."

Every member of the public knows that resources are so abundant that only organised destruction and restriction on a colossal scale, undertaken on the advice of economists, has enabled their scarcity conditions to be partially maintained, with millions of producers unemployed, and more millions deprived of the monetary claims which would induce still more plenty to be produced.

Economists are a body of men who explain to us, in the midst of abundance, how we behave in the use of scarce resources! A sillier, more mischievous, and contemptible occupation could scarcely be conceived.

APPARENTLY, also, Sir William thinks that economists are better equipped than engineers to solve economic problems, and that they can do so without considering alternative means of meeting a given need.

It becomes easy to understand the impatience of many engineers, scientists and business men. They believe that the purpose of an economic system is to provide people with the goods and services they want.

They naturally wish to adapt the abundant means at our disposal to this end, while economists theorise about our behaviour in scarcity!

Who Stands Accused?

-ON PLANNED SCARCITY CHARGE

By
G.W.L.
DAY

ONE of the most peculiar facts which appear when you read the war biographies published these last 15 years is that the muddles committed during the war and at the Peace Treaty were nobody's fault.

Everybody knows now that we bungled things so badly, over and over again, that we deserved to lose the war, and very nearly did. But all the leading statesmen of those days and all the soldiers and sailors in high command have proved with dignity and irrefutable logic that no blunder was their fault.

The Master Blunder Was Nobody's Fault!

The blunders were therefore obviously acts of God or naughty freaks of nature, like earthquakes or sunspots. All the human agents in the tragedy of Armageddon—all those on the British Front at all events—acted with unerring judgment and far-sighted acumen. If any of them seemed in the light of subsequent history to have blundered, it was an illusion.

In another twenty-five years a new crop of autobiographies will be on the bookstall, and once again we shall find that we are wrong in blaming anybody for past history. The Master Blunder of misemploying the entire machinery of politics to keep the good things of life from the people was nobody's fault.

Just think of all the books which are going to be written! When the world comes out of its catalepsy and realises what has been happening, what an outbreak of literary dropsy there will be! Every public figure will have to prove that whoever else was to blame, he was not. The publishers will have the time of their lives.

BUT let me anticipate a little and hold a Court of Enquiry now. Who are the culprits?

Suppose we bring a charge against our local Member of Parliament. He will reply, lowering his voice as he does so, that he is a humble Back Bencher, and that much as he would like to do something to make this world a better place he is as powerless as a private on battalion parade. Party Politics (in a whisper) is a wangle. He is a cog in a machine, and those who control the levers and switches are the Cabinet Ministers.

Suppose we accept his excuses and accuse the Cabinet. How will they reply?

The Civil Servants Are Real Rulers

Let Mr. Hamilton Fyfe answer for them in a recent article published in *Reynolds News*.

He says the idea that the Cabinet governs the country is entirely mistaken. In theory, Cabinet government is the British system. The text-books say so. But in practice, very few Cabinet Ministers have anything to do with the decisions that really matter.

The Civil Service is responsible for many of these decisions. How many Chancellors of the Exchequer have proposed anything that was not put up to them by Treasury officials? Has not our Foreign Office policy been determined for at least seven years by Sir Robert Vansittart?

Other matters are decided by the Prime Minister of the moment, or a small inner Cabinet ring, such as that of Asquith, Grey

and Haldane, which kept their fellow Ministers in complete ignorance of their doings at the outbreak of war in 1914.

They Do Without Cabinet In Crisis

Then he gives examples, reminding us that the present Prime Minister thrust forward his recent much discussed tax without giving the other Cabinet Ministers the opportunity of discussing it first.

He tells how Mr. Baldwin, the Archbishop of Canterbury and "the Buckingham Palace gang" fixed up the abdication, for which the Cabinet incurred neither the credit nor discredit for the methods employed.

Whenever any crisis occurs, whenever rapid and important action has to be taken, the Ruling Class does without a Cabinet. Thus the war was managed by a few dictators.

Cabinet Ministers are therefore not a vital part of the governing machine.

DO you see how it is? Not even the Cabinet is responsible for whatever the State may decide to do, and still less our other elected representatives in the House of Commons. So when they come to write their books to prove they were in no way to blame for the scandals of poverty in plenty, they will have an absurdly easy job.

Many of them will say that they were not unaware of the true situation, in fact they were fully cognisant of the grave state of public affairs; at the same time, they have no hesitation in venturing to state that it was somebody else upon whom devolved the solemn duty, and so on, and on, and on.

Really what it comes to is that we are "represented" in Parliament by men who don't do any real governing. The genuine Governors, the Treasury, the Bankers, the permanent Civil Servants, are outside our

Just think of all the books which are going to be written! When the world comes out of its catalepsy and realises what has been happening, what an outbreak of literary dropsy there will be! Every public figure will have to prove that whoever else was to blame, he was not. The publishers will have the time of their lives.

field of vision, and hardly subject to the pressure of public opinion at all, because the public doesn't even know who they are.

Shadowy Figures Behind The Scenes

These shadowy figures behind the scenes are men of outstanding ability; they are experts, in fact, and because they are experts the mere amateurs of Westminster often feel like newly gazetted Second-Lieutenants in the presence of the Sergeant-Major.

Mr. Fyfe ends his article by suggesting that Cabinet Ministers and Members of Parliament should be mere figureheads, reading to the House the answers supplied them by these permanent officials.

But after all, what do we send them to Westminster for except to keep in touch with us and see that our policy is carried out?

To pose as experts or to act as human microphones for the Civil Servants is worse than useless. They are there to accept responsibility that our policy is carried out and to see that the experts do carry it out instead of dictating a policy of their own.

The Modern Newspaper—By A Correspondent

I AM a newspaper man on a great British newspaper. The Editor directs it skilfully in the policy of those he serves.

Our pages are consistently provocative to Hitler and Mussolini. We dare them to come and pull our nose, an offer they are almost certain to accept. The truth is, we rather welcome a war, although we know quite well that it will be heralded by an aerial attack on our crowded cities. But we serve a higher purpose.

That purpose is the destruction of real democracy, and this can best be attained under the constant threat of war. The dangerous thing about us is that we have no reputation for "yellow" journalism.

On the contrary we are esteemed as soundly democratic, and we are foremost in the clamour for Peace, which we say could be obtained if only foreigners were not so wicked.

You will notice, however, that we have little to say about really democratic movements, and that little is invariably misleading. Major Douglas, the rank-and-file movements in the Trades Unions, and any other efforts to secure that the will of the majority

shall be served, receive short shrift with us.

But we are always ready to devote splash headlines and columns of print to Union "leaders," Labour Party chiefs, sham strike-movements like those of Lewis in the States, where the brutal police apparently are pleased to have their activities filmed by Hollywood, and the atrocities in Spain, China, Germany, Abyssinia—anywhere except in Britain.

We maintain throughout a high moral note, and delight in getting hold of eminent divines to write articles for us on the decline or the growth of religious feeling among the young. Nothing, indeed, amuses our real masters more than this aspect of our work, in which we enlist the services of sincere, unworldly Peters to aid us in frustrating the lives of countless Pauls.

The only effective weapon which could be used against us is the united refusal of the majority of our readers to continue taking the paper, unless we really lived up to our protestations.

But, poor dupes, they are not likely to read between the lines of our extremely clever falsification of every issue, in which the black is made to appear white without any question.

RENOUNCED COMMUNISM FOR SOCIAL CREDIT

PATIENT OX

COMMUNISM originally attracted me because like everyone else I suffered from over-developed respect for marvellousness, stupendousness and mystery. It was irresistibly dramatic to play a part in the programme for "seizing the means of production." I wanted to see moral means used for economic betterment. I came to see that I was hypnotised. It was the realisation that capitalists as such have no say in financial policy that generated the seeds of belated wisdom. In spite of my poor state of personal wealth I observed that I had as much say as the wealthiest man in the land on such questions as deflation or inflation, or indeed any matters related to financial policy, which were left to the self-appointed finance capitalists that rule the banking oligarchy.

SLUMP LESSON

Even my Socialist and Communist papers endorsed the assertion that the hand that writes the bank draft rules the world. I was struck by the fact that the picture presented to me by Communists, of rich and parasitical employer and exploited worker, was false.

I began to realise that both the employer and the employee were caught in the same noose of financial strangulation. The employer could not afford to pay the employee a living wage and remain in business. The employee could not afford to allow the employer a living profit and survive. Some master reason was at work.

The slump of 1917 to 1924 with the record rate of 5,500 bankruptcies per annum proved conclusively that even the hated employer was not immune from disaster. Was it possible that these capitalists were deliberately directing a system that brought about their own extermination?

Obviously no. The cause was to be found elsewhere. The more I studied the more convinced I became that it resided in financial policy.

WRONG BILLET

The Communist expends his energies on the capitalists, who are merely the effects of bad finance, while the causation is allowed to proceed unmolested. He directs his bullet at the wrong billet. Thus he unwittingly becomes an accessory to the real enemy, finance capitalism.

Communism elevates the State, which is an abstraction, and subordinates the individual. It preaches toil, whilst Social Credit preaches leisure and abundance. Thus does Communism take the character of its avowed enemy Fascism.

The recent records of Communism with its revolting purges of its own highest officials are a sort of carbon copy of its twin relative, Fascism. There must be something inherently rotten in a system that produces such hellish results.

While retaining profound respect for the great Russian experiment in its inception, I am reluctantly compelled to admit here is abundant proof that it has developed now into an unworkable system. It is trying to superimpose the ideas of the ant on man.

G.B.J.

TWO REALISTS

IN my view machinery must always be subordinate to purpose, and not purpose to machinery...

I do not understand the technical details of the scheme. Never cumber up the mind with too much detail because if you do that you will not see the wood for the trees. Although I do not understand the details I am very good on the fundamental basis of an idea, and in this case the idea is a good one. The technicians will work out the thing for us.

Extracts from speech by General Secretary W. J. Brown, at Annual Conference of C.S.C.A.

I firmly believe that the remedy rests with the consumers. If there are enough of them to demand that which is best and to pay the price, there will not be any difficulty in obtaining as good supplies as in days gone by. —André L. Simon, President, Wine & Food Society, in the "Daily Telegraph," June 4.

A Thought for the Week

All free peoples should be oppressed now and then to make them value their liberty properly. From "Horse and Hound," June 4



He thinks he's going somewhere

The World Gold Racket

THE Bank of England is buying new gold at the rate of £7 an ounce. Russia at the moment is one of the greatest of the world's gold-producing countries.

The reality of the gold farce works like this: somebody in Russia digs out some gold at a cost (real cost) of his labour and what he consumes in the process, thereby consuming, but not adding to, the real wealth of the world.

The gold may then be transported at the cost (real cost) of labour and what is consumed by the labourers in transport. Arrived in England, the Bank creates credits to the amount of £7 for every ounce of the new gold bought. The gold is promptly buried in a vault, and British taxpayers have to start paying the rent charged for storage.

£7 Claim

The Russian producer of the gold now has a claim on British industry to the extent of £7 for every ounce of gold he has handed over to the Bank of England.

The gold is of no value or use to British industry or to British people (both functioned quite well without any gold during the war), thus the Russians, by performing the task of digging one ton of utterly useless gold and handing over to the Bank of England (who re-bury it), acquire claims against British producers of over a quarter of a million pounds worth of goods.

Isn't "sound finance" wonderful?

And are not British industrialists also wonderful? Yes, they are, beyond belief.

No wonder the Bank propagates work-worship—the British industrialists actually compete with each other for the privilege of WORKING for the Russians, and getting nothing from the Russians of any value in return. So another British industrialist is set to work by the Bank to pay (in goods) the British industrialist who is working for the Russians!

(See footnote at bottom of column) G.H.

Letters ★

Is the Press Blind?

A FEW days ago I noticed a rather fulsome article in a leading daily paper eulogising the Control Boards of the Government, singling the Agricultural for special mention.

Its chief point for praise was that it had succeeded in cutting down the supply of produce to meet the demand, pointing out among other benefits that farmers were fined £5 per acre for any acres grown more than they were licensed to plant!

What an imbecile boast to make. Taking a pride in destroying real wealth in order to assist financial credit (paper credit). Can nothing be done to remove this blindness that is obscuring the vision of the press?

J. C. ROLLIN

CREDIT is a part of the press. The more followers it gets, the sooner will other organs find it worth while to compete for the market.

We may yet see editors suddenly becoming wise to the obvious, not because they have seen light, but because they have smelt a new source of profit.

That's Great, Torrington!

SINCE you have done Great Torrington the honour of putting it on the map, it may be of further interest to your readers, as well as to N.R.T., who travelled some 300 miles through English roads and never saw a trace of SOCIAL CREDIT until he came to Sidmouth, to know that if he had come a little further to North Devon he would have seen another poster.

Here, outside the shop of our leading local newsagent, among the posters of *The Morning Post*, *The Daily Mirror*, *The Daily Tele-*

THERE is a big difference between being blind and presenting a blind eye. It pays the press to present a blind eye to many things which must be transparently clear

IN this column we answer readers' enquiries each week and also publish any letters received likely to be helpful generally to SOCIAL CREDIT readers. If you are in need of advice on how to get done the things you want doing, write to SOCIAL CREDIT about it. Address your letter, The Editor, "What Shall I Do?" SOCIAL CREDIT, 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2.

even to the journalists who prepare the material for publication.

The problem, therefore, is not how to cure their blindness but rather how to convince newspaper proprietors that honesty is the best policy.

While circulation figures go on mounting, isolated letters of protest are not likely to have much influence, although, when carefully worded, such letters sometimes get into print. It is often a better plan to write a congratulatory letter to an editor, when a bit of good sense slips out (as it occasionally does).

It is well to bear in mind also that SOCIAL

graph, and the rest, he would find SOCIAL CREDIT standing out proudly.

GERALDINE STARKEY

IT has been proved again and again that SOCIAL CREDIT sells if it is displayed. The problem is to convince newsagents that this is so. One method that has succeeded is for a SOCIAL CREDIT reader to make a sporting offer to his newsagent in these terms:

"You take into stock half-a-dozen copies of SOCIAL CREDIT this week and give them an open display. If you have any left at the end of the week I will buy them from you, so that your profit on the complete half-dozen is guaranteed."

A NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS

NINETY per cent. of all the trouble in the world today has the same basic cause—the struggle between real plenty and artificial poverty. This struggle shows itself in a thousand ways, but the kind of action necessary to get the things we want should always follow the same general rules:

1. Join with as many as possible of those who are suffering in the same way as yourself.
2. Find out who is the Government servant immediately responsible to you for the unsatisfactory conditions.
3. Demand from him the results you want.

ALSO—Get as many people as you can to read SOCIAL CREDIT and to send their problems for review in this column. When you want to "round up" any cross section of Social Credit adherents, put an advertisement in the Miscellaneous Advertisements column.

Half-a-dozen copies should be the minimum guaranteed, but if the shop is in a busy street, the offer might be made for a dozen or so more.

When the week's supply is sold, as it almost certainly will be, then the newsagent may be persuaded to keep a small stock on permanent display. It should not then be difficult to get him to put out a SOCIAL CREDIT poster.

Bouquet

CONGRATULATIONS on your excellent new correspondence feature. Such useful, helpful commentaries on readers' queries should be of all-round benefit.

The current issue of SOCIAL CREDIT as a whole is a credit to the Social Credit movement. I hope all members of the movement will use this credit to the full.

London L. E. H. SMITH

[The increase of the Equalisation Fund [debated by Parliament last Monday] by the amount of £200,000,000, measures the value of real wealth at present prices that the Bank intends to void out of this country, for no return whatever beyond the useless yellow metal, and the privilege of working for the Russian, so that the Russian can work for the Bank. Incidentally, the refusal of the French Chamber of Deputies to fall for this trick is the real, though hidden, reason for their present crisis. Says the banker, in effect, "Oh well, if you obstruct MY plans, let the franc find its own level."—G.H.]

Here is another page for new readers, explaining The Social Credit approach to WORK, and to the MONEY SYSTEM; also a word picture of the Social Credit Secretariat Ltd., organising centre of the Social Credit Movement

You And The Money System

BEFORE you were born it cost your parents money to prepare for your coming. Afterwards they spent money on you, and on themselves to buy food, clothing, shelter, education, travel, amusement — on licences and taxes and rates — and now you spend money on these things.

There is nothing at all you can do without money. Money does not buy happiness, but it buys the things without which it is impossible to keep alive at all.

All the money has to be arranged for by experts, just as all the electricity has to be arranged for by experts, and all the other things which are organised in the modern world.

Decisions have to be taken.

It is terribly important to you that these public services should be run properly for you. Wrong decisions cause a lot of inconvenience, worry, delay and disappointment to you and everyone else. Decisions can be so wrong that life just becomes intolerable, as the huge suicide roll of over 5,000 a year bears witness.

FOR example, the Cunliffe Committee, which consisted mainly of bankers, and a Treasury official, had to take decisions about money after the war. They decided that there was too much money about, and that it would

have to be reduced. This was called Deflation.

Here is what Mr. McKenna, formerly Chancellor of the Exchequer and now chairman of the Midland Bank, said about it:

"A policy of deflation could only end in strangulation of business and widespread unemployment. It meant, however, enhancing the value of war and post-war holdings and restoring the value of pre-war holdings, thus raising the total claims of the rentier class (that is, the class which lives on interest), not only beyond what they are entitled to, but to an intolerable proportion of the total income of the community."

At the present time huge quantities of goods that money could buy are being destroyed, and the production of still larger quantities of goods is being restricted.

Moreover, 13,500,000 people in this country have less than 6s. a week each to spend on food. You may be one of them.

You probably know these things, and hate them; are indeed ashamed that they should happen in your country.

MOST people know very little about money and the rules and regulations that are in force in regard to it, and all the big and little changes that are made in them. Perhaps you may feel that you have not enough time to master its intricacies, or even that you would never understand them, however hard you tried.

Or you may be one of a smaller number of people who do know a great deal about

money, or you may think you do. In either case you will have found how difficult it is to get much attention for your ideas — whether from those who suffer from the results of the decisions taken by experts, or from the experts themselves.

Meanwhile, the experts go on taking decisions. They must, and they have to be guided by some consideration or other.

What considerations are to guide the experts? Their own interests? Someone else's interests? Whose interests?

Upon the answer to that question hangs the fate of this civilisation and of all subsequent civilisations.

AN examination of the actual decision to deflate, recorded above, discloses, in the words of Mr. McKenna, that its results benefited all lenders at interest, and created intolerable conditions for borrowers and for everybody else. Look at the suicide roll again.

The Cunliffe Committee was composed of bankers; bankers are lenders at interest.

Men and women of Britain, the game is with you. Whether you like it or not, whether you understand all about it or not — you are responsible, and you will have to bear the consequences of whatever is done.

You have to find a way to bring pressure to bear on the experts so that their decisions shall be in your interests.

We offer you the means in the Electoral Campaign. Take it or leave it: YOU ARE RESPONSIBLE.

WORK MANIACS

HE is a public benefactor who can provide employment for two men where only one was employed before."

That, in all seriousness, is what the majority in this blind world still believes. Alone in the world 18 years ago, Major C. H. Douglas showed up this, the supreme fallacy of the age, for what it is — a plausible trick to subject individuals to a treadmill of work for work's sake.

Millions now see through this cruel trick, yet still they are in a minority, and still a servile press mouths the mass-hypnotising lie.

Formerly, he was a public benefactor who could make two blades of grass grow where one grew before. Now he is an offender, a maker of unsaleable gluts.

Two men watched a steam shovel clearing the foundations for a great building. Said one, "If only they had used spades they could have provided jobs for a hundred men." "Aye," said the other, and he was the village idiot, "and there could be a thousand of them if they used salt spoons."

The imbecility at the top of this column was not that of the village idiot. It came from *The Times* of October 27, 1936.

HEADQUARTERS - SOCIAL CREDITERS AT WORK

THE Social Credit Secretariat Limited, 163A Strand, London, W.C.2, is the centre of the Social Credit movement, and exists to implement the policy of Social Credit, which is to establish individual freedom in security. Its chairman, elected by supporters of the Secretariat in this country, is Major C. H. Douglas, the originator of the Social Credit Proposals, who is assisted by a board of directors, each in charge of a specific department.

The chairman and directors are unpaid. The paid servants are the Secretary and Editor, and the clerical, editorial and publishing staff. The Secretariat is financed entirely by voluntary contributions.

The Secretariat is a non-profit-making company, limited by guarantee in order to protect its servants. It was founded in 1933 and serves as the headquarters of affiliated groups all over the country, and a large number of individual registered supporters.

THE activities of the Social Credit Secretariat are comprehensive, embracing services to supporters in the political field, in financial technique, and in overseas relations.

It affords opportunities for active work to the varying abilities and inclinations of all supporters of Social Credit, who have already provided brilliant examples both of individual initiative and of concerted action. Some of the Secretariat's many activities are summarised below.

(1) THE Electoral Campaign to purify democracy and crystallise the will of the people in a clear united demand to Parliament for the results they want, instead of a disunited wrangle over programmes, methods and technicalities as at present. Full particulars on request.

(2) BY propaganda, encouragement and advice to arouse in individuals a sense of their sovereign power over their insti-

tutions; this is the primary step towards the establishment of true democracy. In every locality, for example, institutions exist to provide ratepayers with satisfactory water supplies, gas, roads, transport and so forth. It is notorious that in one direction or another these institutions are not giving people what they want. This is a perversion of democracy which can be ended only by ratepayers in a locality uniting to demand that their institutions give them the results they want, instead of what some bureaucracy thinks they should have.

(3) PUBLICATIONS, which include: SOCIAL CREDIT, 2d. weekly, for news and views from the wider standpoint of Social Credit.

THE CONFIDENTIAL SUPPLEMENT, free monthly to registered supporters. See back page of SOCIAL CREDIT every week for particulars. Articles on financial technique appear in the Supplement; also full reports of speeches by Major Douglas.

THE FIG TREE, 3s. 6d. quarterly (annual subscription, 10s. 6d.), edited by Major Douglas. Every aspect of Social Credit is treated here.

There is also a large range of books, pamphlets, and leaflets on Social Credit, the Electoral Campaign, the economic analysis and proposals, and the philosophy.

(4) THE Information Department supplies general information on Social Credit to all enquirers, maintains a Press Cuttings Bureau, and is ready to assist registered supporters in their propaganda and controversy. It will supply speakers on all aspects of Social Credit by arrangement, on terms mainly dependent on distance. In addition it provides services under (5) and (6).

(5) LECTURES and Studies. A full diploma course of Social Credit is avail-

able to enable students to qualify as authoritative exponents of the subject. Particulars on request.

(6) THE exposure of our taxation system as being unnecessary and as constituting a means of imposing tyrannical rule under a pretence of democratic government. Read: DEBT AND TAXATION, 2½d. post paid, from the Secretariat.

(7) THE Technical Department is intended primarily for internal use. Its services, in the elucidation of technical financial problems, and the examination and criticism of books and pamphlets, and articles submitted, are also available to registered supporters. Enquirers should state the use which will be made of any technical information given.

(8) EXTERNAL relations are being developed vigorously. This department is engaged in assisting various bodies of people united by a common interest to voice their POLICY — i.e., the results they want in the order of importance to them — in regard to national affairs. Excellent progress has been made in agricultural circles. Attention has also been given to Peace organisations, and, as circumstances permit, this service will be extended to other bodies.

(9) OVERSEAS relations are maintained with over 30 countries in all parts of the world, and the influence of Social Credit is progressing rapidly.

The Governments of New Zealand and Alberta have both been elected by the Social Credit vote, and though the results have so far not been delivered, there are signs that the electorates will not be satisfied until they get them.

(10) CONTACT. At the Social Centre, 163A, Strand, and by frequent visits from directors and liaison officers all over the country, contact is being made with our friends in the movement throughout the year.

THE cant about work makes strange bedfellows. Mr. Roosevelt's declared policy is to "put the people of the United States to work."

The Labour Party in Britain is named after one kind of work and certainly subscribes to the same work fetish that is enshrined in the new U.S.S.R. constitution.

The attitude of all these work maniacs was put into a few words a month or two ago by a Conservative, Mr. W. S. Morrison, Minister of Agriculture, when he said:

"The only device which man has yet discovered, by which the wealth of society can be distributed, is by work in the field, the factory, or the office. Unless there is distribution it is of no use producing. That is why politicians guide themselves mainly by those policies which produce the greatest amount of employment."

WORK is the expenditure of energy, and energy can be expended by human beings, by beasts, and by all the unlimited forces of nature through the machine.

Nowadays most of the "work" in civilised countries is done by machines, and the services of men and beasts are less and less required.

Right, left and centre, they all want to keep man's nose to the grindstone.

LABOUR is the work men do because nature makes them. In the sweat of his brow has man laboured, and been rightly proud of his achievement. For in the ways of a thousand years he has shifted most of the burden on to the backs of machines.

Toil is the work men do because other men compel them. Stalin gives it the right name. It is slavery, oppression, blasphemy.

Leisure, the work men do because they want to, is the crown of glory. Nearly all the greatest achievements of art, of adventure, of invention, of the mind, and of the spirit, are the work of what we call leisure.

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PRESS DIGEST ★

CLIPPINGS FOR A SOCIAL CREDITER'S NOTEBOOK

Steel Shortage May Force Firms To Close

Says Children Are Luxuries

CHILDREN, an electric iron and gloves, were classed together as luxuries by Mr. Ronald Powell, London South-Western police court magistrate, yesterday.

To a woman shoplifter, who stated that she kept a family of 12 on less than £4 a week, and who pleaded guilty to stealing an electric iron and a number of pairs of gloves, he said:

"I cannot see what use these things are to you people. They are all luxuries, and I cannot see any justification for taking them."

To a husband summoned for arrears under an affiliation order, who declared he had difficulty in keeping his wife and four children, the magistrate said:

"If you must have these luxuries you must pay for them."

THE subject of the shortage of iron and steel supplies came before a meeting of Wolverhampton Chamber of Commerce yesterday, and the secretary (Mr. V. B. Beaumont) was instructed to point out to the Board of Trade and the Association of British Chambers of Commerce that

the position was becoming so serious, that unless there was a speedy improvement, many firms would have to close down within a few weeks for lack of supplies.

Mr. W. Goodyear said that it was worse than a shortage. Despite the record output of the mills there was an absolute famine. No strip or angles

were coming through, and firms were not even getting an allocation. — "Birmingham Gazette," June 24.

Concern is spreading at the way in which the famine in steel is stopping production and losing employment in a wide range of industries.

Mr. J. Smedley Crooke, a Birmingham Tory Member of Parliament, pointed out in a Parliamentary question yesterday what a grave position had arisen.

"Owing to the high tariff of roughly 25 per cent., the cost of imported steel, the raw material in these industries, is prohibitively expensive," he added.

Mr. Oliver Stanley, President of the Board of Trade, replied that the Import Duties Advisory Committee was considering how to increase imports without adversely affecting the flow under the agreement with the Continental Steel Cartel. — "Daily Herald," June 23.

CAR INSURANCE RACKET

MOTOR insurance companies are out to mulct motorists of another million pounds — more if they can get it.

Motorists already pay more than £30,000,000 in motor insurance premiums every year. Now the insurance companies are explaining that the "fully comprehensive" insurance policy, which most motorists regard as covering them fully against any claim, is not "exactly" fully comprehensive.

It does not protect them, for instance, against the legal costs of a manslaughter charge.

To cover the motorist against this charge, the most serious that can be brought against a driver, the insurance companies are charging from 10s. to £1 "according to the experience of the driver."

I asked an official of one of the biggest insurance companies, yesterday, why this comparatively slight risk was not included in the general policy.

"Oh," was the reply, "we could not condone a criminal offence."

But they are prepared to, apparently, on payment of a sum in the region of £1.

Scandal of the whole affair is that last year only 105 charges of manslaughter brought against motorists were tried before juries, and 77 of the cases were dismissed.

There are, to-day, 4,000,000 licensed drivers in Britain. The cost of the defence of 105 would amount to about £20,000.

PROBLEM OF GOVERNMENTS

THE Brazilian Government therefore finds itself faced with a most difficult problem. It is known that a scheme has been formulated whereby farmers should destroy a certain proportion of their trees in return for a payment in cash.

This policy, however, would probably prove only a temporary palliative since it is feared that new trees would be planted, and directly these came to the bearing stage the situation would be as bad as ever. — "Evening Standard," June 21.

HARVEST worries Germany. The German food problem is solved — for the moment. There are now sufficient reserves of grain to carry over until the harvest begins. This has been achieved by drawing on the last of the country's foreign currency reserves. — "Daily Mirror," June 22.

THE Prime Minister, moving in the House of Commons last night that salaries of Members of Parliament be raised from £400 to £600 a year—carried by 325 to 17—told how private budgets of Members of Parliament, given in confidence to him and Earl Baldwin, showed some to be going hungry.

Others were exhausting their savings; or cutting the cost of their children's education; or were unable to live in London seven days in the week. — "Daily Express," June 23.

FINANCE WINS

WHILE the new French Cabinet met for the first time on Thursday, the Paris Bourse was booming.

The boom was not due to anticipations of measures that the new Finance Minister may choose to make, but rather of those that may be forced upon him by circumstances.

It was perfectly clear that financiers expect greater liberty for the franc on the exchange market. — "Daily Herald," June 25.

Parents Get What They Want

CHILDREN in the Ranskill Road area of Sheffield go to Coleridge Road Council School by bus.

But the bus service was restricted early in May to children up to eight years old only.

Parents of older children promptly went on strike and won, while their children had a holiday.

At a protest meeting parents declared that walking to school through the traffic was dangerous and they demanded the restoration of the bus service—and got it.

Things They Want

Wickford ratepayers want better street lighting. — "Evening News," June 21.

Wilmington, Kent, wants a better bus service. — "Evening News," June 22.

Well-meaning councillors of Upper Denby, near Huddersfield, have decided to change the district's water supply—because the present supply is sometimes contaminated by surface water. And Upper Denby residents are not a bit pleased. They say the water they at present receive—from Rusby Wood reservoir—looks pure and clean "and makes a lovely cup of tea." — "Daily Mirror," June 22.

Here are three instances of definite objectives for local communities. Let these communities unite and present their united demands to the institutions which profess to serve them.

People acting in unison can always impose their will on those who exist to serve them.

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THE SAME

How can you offer to pay the same amount when you are unemployed as when you were working? Mr. Registrar Friend asked a defendant at Clerkenwell County Court yesterday.

Defendant—It makes no real difference to me. I get 30s. a week for working, and 29s. from the Labour Exchange when I don't. — "Morning Post," June 2.

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Disillusioned Irish Voters Wooded By Mr. de Valera

ELECTION PROSPECTS

From Our Irish Correspondent

THE Free State General Election is drawing to its close, and it would be premature to prophesy — especially of a country where the unexpected always happens.

However, it seems unlikely that any party will be returned with an absolute majority, and a short-lived coalition Government may be expected.

Never in the history of Ireland has an election aroused so much apathy!

It is possible that fifty per cent. of the electorate will go to the polls, and the result cannot be anything but *minority government*, the consequences of which are deserved by any apathetic electorate.

Shattered Illusions

Mr. de Valera came into office with a majority of five in a House of 150, supported mainly by a Republican vote.

During his term of office many of his election promises do not appear to have been fulfilled; not only has he repressed extreme Republicanism, but he has also encouraged the Conservative element, as evidenced by his many actions benefiting Great Britain, e.g., Coal-Cattle Pact, Allocation of Air Base on Shannon, and so on, not to mention such things as his opening of the new War Memorial in Trinity College on July 2.

Thus the illusions of many of his previous supporters have been shattered, and it is even doubtful if his proposed New Constitution, which is the main plank in his platform, will regain their confidence.

The New Constitution is certainly democratic in theory. It places the ultimate control of policy in the hands of the people, providing them with a popularly-elected Lower House for legislation and an Upper House whose sole function is advisory.

Nevertheless, there is a clause which ensures that "organs of public opinion, such as the radio, the press, the cinema . . . shall not be used to undermine public order or morality or the authority of the State."

Thus the State as an institution, controlling all publicity, could become all-powerful by misleading the people, and its President practically a dictator.

There is also provision for a plebiscite, presumably to decide such questions as relation-

The Archbishop and The Dean ★

THE *News Chronicle*, commenting on the rebuke to the Dean of Canterbury, by the Archbishop, says:

We are unable to follow the reasoning which led the Archbishop of Canterbury yesterday to administer a very public and pointed rebuke to the Dean of Canterbury.

The Archbishop does not dispute the Dean's right to have and to express what political views he chooses. Apparently he did no wrong in going to Spain to find out what was happening there to his fellow-Christians.

His error was that he "brought into the arena of acute political controversy the name of the cathedral church of Canterbury." It may be a true doctrine (though it is certainly a new one) that anyone who bears the title of Canterbury should refrain from getting himself involved in acute political controversy. But if so, it should apply all round, to Archbishops as well as to Deans.—"*News Chronicle*" Editorial, June 24.

★

THE Archbishop's rebuke came in his speech on June 23 to the Church Assembly. The Archbishop said:

"There is one matter affecting the relations of the Church of England with foreign Churches or countries to which I am reluctantly obliged to refer. In view of widespread misunderstandings and misconceptions, both at home and abroad, I find it necessary to say that I have, of course, no responsibility for some recent actions and opinions of the Dean of Canterbury, and, even if I wished to do so, I have in law no power whatever to remove the Dean from his office by reason of such actions and opinions.

"I ought, perhaps, to add that, while I fully respect the Dean's conscientious convictions and aims, I have expressed to him my regret that he should have brought into the arena of acute political controversy the name of the Cathedral Church of Canterbury, and the special and world-wide associations which surround that name."

ship with the British Commonwealth, upon which Mr. de Valera might wish to avoid a general election and possible loss of office.

Perhaps the most vociferous opposition to what has been called the "New Constitution" comes from the women on account of its discrimination between the sexes.

Political capital has been made out of the proposal "that mothers shall not be obliged by economic necessity to engage in labour to the neglect of their duties in their home."

It is suggested that it means economic discrimination against women, but if the intention is really that mothers shall not do unnecessary work, it would appear that Mr. de Valera realises that in this age of plenty such a fruitful country as Ireland could support all its mothers.

Parties Unpopular

Disillusion and apathy have overtaken the supporters of all parties, they are almost

coming to disbelieve that in association with others they can get what they want.

Conditions are sapping the party allegiances of the people, and a greatly increased number of independents are likely to be an important factor in the new assembly. Many electors have lost faith in the whole political system and say it is useless trying to do anything. Their political morale is flagging.

Effective Action

It is up to Social Crediters in Ireland not only to help to rectify this system and turn it into a sound political mechanism, but also to fortify the morale and integrate the spirit of the people so that they shall use the political machine to get what they want.

They must make the people realise, by examples and by every means in their power, that in association the people can attain their objective, and that individuals in realising this are personally responsible for voting with others so as to get what they want.

PRESS CUTTINGS

All who are willing to scrutinise local newspapers, trade and agricultural journals, and weekly magazines for items of interest to SOCIAL CREDIT, for publication or record, are asked to assist the SOCIAL CREDIT Press Cuttings Bureau, which is organised by the Jersey Douglas Social Credit Group. Please write for particulars to Mr. T. L. Mawson, Petit Port, St. Brelade's, Jersey, C.I.

IN YOUR NAME

One-Third of Newfoundland Is Starving

"**N**URSE, what did he die of?" asked the clergyman. "He was starved," was the reply.

The man who asked this question was the Rev. J. T. Richards, the Church of England clergyman of Flowerscove. The victim was a child.

Flowerscove is in Newfoundland, once "Britain's oldest Dominion," whose people served gallantly during the war. Today just one large concentration camp, in which men, women and children are being slowly starved to death.

Newfoundland lost its Dominion status because it was unable to continue to pay interest to the loan sharks. It is now governed by a Commission of five bankers' bailiffs appointed by the British Government, which should represent our wishes.

Do you want children starved to death? Do you intend to let such things as this be done in your name?

This child victim of a financial policy for which we as voters are responsible (for our Parliamentary representatives approved it) was a member of a family on the dole. There were 80,016 receiving the dole last March—about one-third of the population.

In April this family received five cents (2½d.!) a day for each member, not in cash but in supplies "consisting chiefly of bran mixed with flour imported from England especially for dole rations; a piece of fat back pork and a tin of molasses or sugar, and a few other small items, and butterine occasionally."

Does your Member of Parliament know what you think on this matter?

MISPRINT

AT the Imperial Conference, says the *Daily Herald* for June 9, strong pressure has been exerted, by the South African and Canadian premiers, supported by Mr. Montagu Norman, for a return to the gold standard by Great Britain.

The interest of South Africa is clearly traceable to the fact that the Union is the chief gold producing country. The interest of the Canadian premier, Mr. Mackenzie King, is not so obvious, until one remembers that he is a friend of Wall Street and Washington.

The United States holds the world's largest stock of gold, and the mere suggestion that Great Britain would never return to the gold standard would render it valueless except for stopping teeth and making jewellery.

Mr. Montagu Norman was, and as a central banker presumably still is, a high priest of gold. On this point the *Daily Herald* comments:

"With Britain back on GOD Mr. Norman again becomes a King." (Their misprint—our capitals!)

The connection between this statement as printed, and the Archbishop of Canterbury's recall to religion is perhaps not obvious, but is there nevertheless.

Both banker and bishop wish man to remain subservient to the institutions which should serve them. Each urges a return to his god—the god of gold and the god of organised religion respectively.

They both forget that "the Sabbath was made for man."

J. Desborough

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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 to United Democrats, 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2. Will you volunteer to help in the Campaign?

ELECTOR'S DEMAND AND UNDERTAKING

1. I know that there are goods in plenty and therefore that poverty is quite unnecessary.
2. I want, before anything else, poverty abolished.
3. I demand, too, that monetary or other effective claims to such products as we now destroy or restrict shall be distributed to me and every Briton so that we can enjoy all we want of them.
4. These distributions must not deprive owners of their property nor decrease its relative value, nor increase taxes or prices.
5. In a democracy like Great Britain Parliament exists to make the will of the people prevail.
6. So I pledge myself to vote if I can for a candidate who will undertake to support this my policy, 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.)