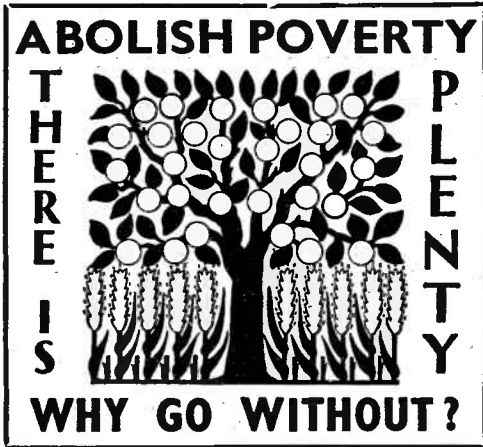


SOCIAL

For Political and
Official Organ of the



CREDIT

Economic Democracy
Social Credit Secretariat

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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1935

Weekly Twopence

TASMANIA HITS FINANCE

Unanimous Report From All Parties

WELL DONE, CARRUTHERS!

THE Select Committee appointed by the Tasmanian House of Assembly presented its report to Parliament on Tuesday, October 29. The personnel of the Committee was Mr. G. S. Carruthers (Independent, Chairman), Mr. E. Dwyer Gray (Treasurer), Mr. D. J. O'Keefe (Speaker), Mr. E. W. Turner (Nationalist member, who retired from the Committee and was replaced by Mr. B. J. Pearsall, Independent member for Franklin), and Captain Cameron (Nationalist member for Wilmot).

The printed report is not yet available, but in the meantime we are pleased to give our readers a brief summary, which has been published in some of the Tasmanian newspapers.

On the Bull's Eye

"Suggestions for the scope of the inquiry by the Commonwealth Monetary Commission are contained in a voluminous report of

Present System Pilloried

"This Committee considers," the report continues, "that the inquiries of the Commonwealth Monetary Commission should not be confined to superficial aspects of the present monetary system, but should be directed, firstly, to the basic principles on which money, and especially credit, is issued and controlled, with particular attention to the manner in which it functions in industrial operations in the creation and liquidation of costs and debts. Secondly, this Committee considers that the chief factor in judging the success or failure of any financial system should be whether it is, or is not, assisting industry to function at its maximum rate, and at the same time distributing maximum wealth combined with the highest standard of living among the people generally. Any monetary system failing in these must be automatically on the defensive. The Committee's general and unanimous conclusion is that it is obviously possible to find a just and equitable method of distributing any already existing surplus, and also potential production, without in any way injuring or dispossessing those now enjoying wealth."

"Community control of credit and its equitable distribution seemed to be the first necessary step towards realising the ideals expressed recently by the Prince of Wales."

Representing the unanimous conclusions of a Parliamentary Committee drawn from the various, and often conflicting sections of the House, this report marks another epoch in the fight for monetary reform. It is particularly significant that the daily press on the mainland does not yet appear to have heard of the Tasmanian report. Why? — "The New Times," Melbourne, November 8, 1935.

OUR RESPONSIBILITY Gave Life for Wife's Sake

National Dividends Would Have Saved Him

"MY dear, brave little wife, I cannot bear to see you going out in the morning and coming back to the same old thing at night. I cannot make a drudge of you any longer."

So, in his last letter, before he flung himself in front of a train, wrote Alfred Desmond, a war cripple.

He was found dead on the railway line at Leigh, near Southend.

At the inquest the coroner, Mr. H. J. Jefferies, described the case as the most tragic he had ever heard.

When Alfred Desmond came out of hospital in 1919 he found that a younger man had been given his job. For years he sought another job, but could find no employment. All that was coming into their home was a 15s. weekly disability pension.

Mrs. Desmond, a slightly-built middle-aged woman, had to find work.

This year her husband developed spinal trouble, and so terrible was the pain that he could not lie down. For the last six weeks of his life he never went to bed.

"He just sat upright in a chair, watching me go about the house," said Mrs. Desmond yesterday. "I had to remain up with him at night and go to work in the morning."

"All day I worried about him sitting there helpless—alone."

"In the last few weeks I know he was very worried. He had got the idea in his head that he was a burden."

"I loved my husband dearly," said Mrs. Desmond. "He was a brick. I know that he did this terrible thing because he imagined I would be better off without him."—Daily Express.

Bravo, New Zealand!

By courtesy of the Editor of *The New Times*, Melbourne, we are able to publish the following stirring cablegram, sent to him by Captain Rusworth, M.L.A., of New Zealand:—

GENERAL ELECTION HERE VERIFIABLE TIDAL WAVE AGAINST COALITION GOVERNMENT WHICH HAS PROVEN ITSELF HANDMAIDEN OF MONEY MONOPOLISTS. EVERY DEVICE AND GREAT INGENUITY USED TO PREVENT ISSUE TURNING ON MONETARY SYSTEM. INSTRUCTIONS ISSUED ALL NEWSPAPERS THROUGHOUT DOMINION NOT TO MENTION MONETARY REFORM UNTIL AFTER ELECTION. THIS WAS OBEYED WITH REMARKABLE UNANIMITY WITH EXCEPTION ONE ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY. NEW INTERMEDIATE PARTY LAUNCHED JUST PRIOR TO ELECTION HELPED CONFUSE ISSUE. ALL METROPOLITAN DAILIES, PROVINCIAL PAPERS AND PARTY ORGANISATION POURED CRESCENDO STREAM OF CLEVER, EXPENSIVE PROPAGANDA FAR SURPASSING ANY PREVIOUS EFFORTS. AS RESULT, HOWEVER, LABOUR PARTY, PREVIOUSLY OFFICIAL OPPOSITION, CAPTURED FIFTY-THREE SEATS OUT OF TOTAL OF EIGHTY. THIS PARTY PLEDGED TO FIRST DEFINITE LIMITED OBJECTIVE—TO CONTROL MONEY SYSTEM BY NATIONAL CREDIT AUTHORITY ADMINISTERING POLICY LAID DOWN BY PARLIAMENT—THEN TO RECONSTRUCT MONEY SYSTEM ON BEST SCIENTIFIC BASIS SO THAT CONSUMPTION WILL EQUATE WITH MAXIMUM PRODUCTION. FIVE INDEPENDENTS ALSO ELECTED TO SUPPORT SIMILAR MONETARY REFORM. SCIENTIFIC RECONSTRUCTION MONEY MUST FOLLOW. GREAT BATTLE WILL BE FOUGHT THIS PARLIAMENT BETWEEN POWER OF MONEY MONOPOLISTS AND POWER OF PEOPLE. FIGHT IS ON BUT SUCCESS IS CERTAIN. POWER OF PRESS TO INFLUENCE PUBLIC OPINION HERE ON THIS MATTER HAS DEFINITELY CEASED TO EXIST. GREAT BULK OF PEOPLE NOW SUFFICIENTLY MONEY WISE TO BE IMMUNE TO PROPAGANDA. MEMBERS OF DOUGLAS MOVEMENT, NEW ZEALAND, COVER ALL SHADES OF POLITICAL OPINION. DISTRICT COUNCILS AUTONOMOUS, AND IN EVERY CASE UNANIMOUSLY SUPPORTED ANTI-GOVERNMENT CANDIDATES. SWEEPING VICTORY OF LABOUR PARTY AND INDEPENDENTS IN BOTH COUNTRY AND CITY ELECTORATES LARGELY DUE TO DOUGLAS SUPPORT. EVERY GOVERNMENT MEMBER ON RECENT MONETARY INQUIRY COMMITTEE HEAVILY DEFEATED, ALL MINORITY REPORT SIGNATORIES RE-ELECTED. REAL ISSUE BEFORE ELECTORS WAS CONTROL AND REFORM OF MONEY SYSTEM.

The Growth of An Idea

Owing to the huge increase of newspaper cuttings received by the Secretariat new arrangements are being made with the press cutting agencies, so that in future comparative figures will not be available.

The press cuttings received over the past two years afford a striking illustration of the rapid spread of our ideas, and a comparative indication of the correspondence which has to be handled.

	1934	1935
January	72	330
February	102	268
March	133	258
April	214	270
May	155	377
June	150	347
July	115	312
August	97	382
September	73	1,770
October	172	3,788

THE MENACE OF THE MACHINE

Official estimates of unemployment in this country for the next five years are as follows:

1936	1,970,000
1937	2,180,000
1938	2,330,000
1939	2,540,000
1940	2,830,000

These are official figures! They were prepared by Government experts, after consultation with the Economic Advisory Committee. They were published in an article in the *News Chronicle* on December 4.

NOTICE

OUR NEXT ISSUE, A
CHRISTMAS NUMBER

will be

PUBLISHED ON

TUESDAY

NEXT

DEC. 24

Make sure of your copy

a Select Committee, which has inquired into the distribution of wealth, actual and potential. . . . It suggested that the Commonwealth Monetary Commission's inquiries should be directed to the basic principles on which money and credit were issued and controlled, and showed that the Committee held the view that it was possible to find a just and equitable method of distributing wealth.

"On the evidence placed before it," the report stated, "the Committee finds that the people are being prevented from possessing, consuming, and/or utilising and enjoying the increase in wealth, and/or the actual or potential increase of production during the past thirty years; that the cause of this is the shortage of purchasing power in the hands of the community as a whole; and that this can be effectively remedied only by

"(1) Restoration to the Sovereign community of effective control of money in all its forms; and

"(2) The establishment by the Commonwealth Parliament of machinery which would secure regular equation between the community's production and the community's purchasing power."

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Tell your Servants what you Want!

The FIRST SCROLL of the SCRIBE BEN-AMISH

IN the days after the Great War, which was called also the War to end War, there was great plenty in the land. The earth brought forth abundantly all manner of fruit, all manner of flesh and fish, of corn, wine, milk and honey. There were also mighty machines marvellous to behold which did the labour some of ten, some of twenty, and some of an hundred men and more. Whereas in former times a damsel worked at a loom, in those days one damsel worked at twenty looms, so that there was also of silken raiment enough to clothe all the people in the land, and so it was with garments of cotton and of wool and with all manner of things whatsoever that the people could use and in which they could take delight.

The Temple of Mammon

And this displeased the high priests of Mammon who were very powerful in the land. In the land of Britain was Mont-i-Normon, the chief priest. And they told the people that this plenty was an evil thing and would bring ruin on all who gained their bread by buying and selling because their merchandise would be of nothing worth any more. They said, come, let us call it "over-production" and the people will esteem it an evil thing.

Let us tell the people, moreover, that plenty is evil because it takes away their labour, for who will hire them to make more when there is already abundance? We will call their release from toil "unemployment" and they shall esteem it also an evil.

And the people gazed one upon another and said, it is true, for there are very many of us without work, and if we have no work we shall surely die.

Now there was a wise man in Britain, the Magus Dou-Glas, and he said to the people: Ye shall surely not die, but thus shall ye do.

Ye shall cause the wealth of the land to be counted, the roads, the bridges, mines, fields, factories; whatsoever has been added thereto within a year or six moons; all the harvests and all that the farmers have produced and all foodstuffs, and all precious things that have been brought from afar in ships, these also shall ye count, for these are wealth unto you.

A True Reckoning

Ye shall count also all that has been used and consumed in that time; all that has been destroyed or is worn out or is diminished and all things that ye have sent into other countries to export them, for all these are loss unto you.

When ye have done this ye shall make a reckoning and shall know thereby how much your wealth has increased or diminished, and if ye find that the increase is greater than the diminution—as ye shall surely find—then ye shall distribute the surplus among the people. Ye shall give them the money to buy the goods and shall in no wise destroy them, for the machines that make the wealth are an inheritance; all the men who came before ye on the earth helped to make them, for they were built up through the ages, and all knowledge and all skill that was, since the beginning of time, went to the making of them. To those that still labour for hire, ye shall pay wages also so that they shall have more than those who do not labour for hire, as is just.

And the people said, what shall men do with their time if they have no work?

And Dou-Glas said, they shall do each according to his nature. The poets shall write verse and the painters shall paint; the craftsman shall build beautiful things; the engineers shall devise machines; they who are skillful in tilling the soil shall make gardens; those who love their fellow-men shall serve them, and all shall be well in the land.

The Hirelings' Wrath

Now the priests of Mammon were angry, for they said, who will worship Mammon when all are free, from the highest to the lowest? And there were scribes who wrote of all that happened in the land and abroad in the Da-ili-Nus-Papyri and they were paid by the priests, for the priests alone might make money. The people transferred it from one to another, but might in no wise increase or diminish its quantity. The priests decided how much money there should be and who should have it. Thus it came to pass that those who wrote what was displeasing to the priests were not paid—and since men must live, all but a few wrote what was pleasing to Mammon. And the people when

they read that plenty was a curse and farmers must destroy their crops and plant less in future, said that this must be wisdom because all the wise men were agreed thereon. They were taught to think those men wise of whom the scribes wrote in the papyri and to despise as of no account those of whom the scribes did not write. Who is this Dou-Glas, they said, and who hath heard of him? Hath any seen his name in the Da-ili Mail or the Da-ili Teleg-Raf?

Nevertheless, many listened to Dou-Glas; and pondered his sayings and told to their neighbours and the number of those who listened increased.

The greater number of the people continued to do as the priests bade them, abiding in misery, for the priests told them that according to the Inexorable Laws of Sound Finance they could not have money without working for it, and that they could not work for it because the machines were doing all the work. There were riots and rumours of wars and great distress and many killed themselves and their children that they might not suffer. And the people said, thus it hath ever been and such is life; vain is man's labour. Thus it continued until the twenty-fifth year of the reign of King Georgius V.

D. BEAMISH.

(To be continued)

YOU AND PARLIAMENT—V

By Dr. Tudor Jones

This is the fifth of a series of articles on True Democracy abstracted from an important new book, "You and Parliament," by Dr. Tudor Jones, just published at 1s. by the Figurehead Press, London. It is obtainable from SOCIAL CREDIT, 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2.

BUCKLE thought that if legislators merited any popular regard at all it was for undoing promptly what they had already done.

If his notion had persisted into our time, legislation might have recommended itself as rather an adroit device for alleviating the effects of unemployment. The steady rise in the employment figures among legislators is, however, to be attributed to other causes.

In passing the Currency and Bank-notes Act of 1928, the Government of that year may be said to have effected the undoing of all subsequent legislation at a single stroke.

When a government is itself undone, there seems nothing for it but to lapse, perforce, into that condition of breathless and unseemly panting after its own lost laws against which no less an authority than the Lord Chief Justice of England has protested with all his might. When the circumstances determining the lives of individuals are chosen arbitrarily by powers external to government, government and law are superseded, and that "mere arbitrariness" comes into play stigmatised by Lord Hewart, which is "some alternative mode, which is not law, of determining or disposing of the rights of individuals."

"Justice, the jade, displays her scales,
But not her weights;
To show us these as openly
She hesitates."

Nowadays, it is not weights which load the scales of any social measurement; but "economic sanctions."

There are in our community many who suspect rather than understand the nature of the anti-climax which thus terminates generations of heroic effort. They cannot harmonise the unflinching and spectacular success of man the discoverer, inventor, contriver and enricher in the real world of material difficulties with his complete frustration as talker, writer, arguer and agitator in the unreal world of immaterial political and financial difficulties.

Nor can they comprehend this immaterial obstruction—to peace, prosperity, business, getting-a-job, getting-on: to living socially and individually—as a whole. It is just there, immense, sinister and incomprehensible. They discern, or imagine that they discern a personal instrument: the priest, the agitator; the idler, the capitalist; the landowner, the industrialist; the newspaper-magnate, the enemy, the alien, the Jew; more rarely the banker.

At such times the voice of the people is raised, usually in response to judicious stimulation, demanding some curtailment of the freedom of these individuals in the dis-

SOCIAL CREDIT as a University Course?

By JOHN W. MACLENNAN, M.A., Ph.B.

(Lecturer in Economics, St. Patrick's College, Ottawa, Canada)

DURING the past fifty years, the world has been flooded with thousands of volumes, considering all the phases of economics. The basic idea behind each has invariably been the problem of PRODUCTION, while CONSUMPTION and DISTRIBUTION have been secondary issues. The teaching of economics in our universities and colleges has followed the same trend.

Production, as a problem in the modern civilised world, has been solved. There is an abundance of goods for all; STILL the spectres of poverty and want constantly haunt us.

"Poverty in the midst of plenty," an expression which is automatically associated with Major Douglas and his Social Credit Proposals, has become a by-word.

Why Not?

- (a) Why not apply a different principle to the teaching of economics?
- (b) Why not educate the younger generation and the general public along modern lines?

(c) Why not get away from the old standardised system of teaching economics?

(d) Why not teach 'The New Economics,' and make Distribution and Consumption the major issues, in view of the fact that Production is no longer a problem?

(e) Where could we find a more suitable place to start, than in the lecture halls of our own Universities and Colleges?

Getting Started

As a result of these personal observations, when the Fall Term opened at St. Patrick's College (in Ottawa), in September, 1934, Social Credit was introduced as one of the regular courses in economics. I had made an intensive study of the Douglas Plan, and realised that he approached the subject from the very basic principle for which I was searching.

The authorities at the College offered no objections to this departure from the old system, and gave invaluable aid in the preparation of material. The Departments directly connected with Statistics, Sociology, Psychology, and History, rendered assistance which lightened the burden considerably.

The students became greatly interested in the project because: (a) they were the first students, in the first Canadian college to give a course of this nature; (b) they were participating directly in an evolution in economics; (c) they were obtaining first-hand information on a subject, which was, even at that time, considered as an important factor in the forthcoming provincial and federal elections; (d) they were already receiving invitations to address various Social Credit groups in Ottawa and the surrounding district.

Practical Classes

Classes were conducted both formally (in which I delivered the lectures) and informally (which consisted of round-table conferences, open debates, question periods, and research along statistical lines). Each phase of the plan was considered in detail, and some time was spent in an endeavour to set up a definite, workable system for Canada. The Townsend plan was commanding no little attention in United States at that time, and Mr. Aberhart was beginning to prepare for his provincial campaign in Alberta. These systems were followed keenly by the students, and our studies enabled us to predict, (1) the failure of the Townsend plan, prior to the special committee investigation (early in 1935), and (2) the success of Mr. Aberhart in Alberta, five months prior to election day.

Extension Lectures

The course was such a success as a part of our regular College schedule, that we were requested to repeat it, in a series of evening lectures, open to the public. In September, 1935, a course of this nature was inaugurated, and the response met with our satisfaction.

We take pride in the fact that we have interviewed Major Douglas and the Dean of Canterbury, who have praised and encouraged our efforts.

The people of Canada are gradually becoming "reform conscious," and the Dominion-wide interest in Social Credit, demands that Canadian universities should consider it as an important phase in economics. We have made a departure from the old system, and expect that other educational institutions will soon follow along similar lines.

A complete university course is a mind-broadening process, and a university which neglects to consider new economic reforms seriously, is depriving its students of an important part of that process. We should appreciate suggestions and criticism on the work we have undertaken.

charge of their function. Religion is taxed, agitators fined; the idler is made to share his idleness with the worker; both are taxed to reward the ingenuity of administrators; the capitalist is taxed and the industrialist; the landowner dispossessed. The press lord knows his own bondage, and being his own tongue may hold it. The enemy is execrated and impoverished (after a paradoxical and temporary enrichment in everything but life and the liberty of the subject); the alien interned, the Jew reviled, the banker threatened. And as each new limitation is imposed, each new burden fastened, each new scapegoat penalised, each new timorous effort at individual self-assertion scotched; as each new deal with the old pack fails and each new government falls,

We fix our gaze obstinately upon the ruins on the banks, while the current sweeps us along, and drives us backwards towards the abyss.

What is to stop it?

How It's Done!

FROM Western Australia we hear of a city motorist, when touring the wheatbelt recently, pulling up at a farm and asking if he might fill his radiator.

The farmer called to his hired man: "Bill, fill up the radiator for the gent."

The motorist, in the course of conversation, was told by the farmer how tough things had been during the last few years. He'd forgotten what money looked like.

"How do you manage to keep a labourer on the place, then? What do you pay him with?" asked the city man.

To which the farmer replied: "Oh, I don't pay him. He just keeps on working until his wages equal the value of the farm. Then, as he owns it, I work for him until I get it back. See?"

—"The New Era" (Sydney).

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**National Dividends
Would
Abolish Poverty**

SOCIAL CREDIT SECRETARIAT LIMITED

Election of Selection Committee

No. of valid votes—54. No. to be elected—5. Quota* = (54 ÷ 6) + 1 = 10.

Table with 13 columns: NAMES OF CANDIDATES, 1st Count, 2nd Count, 3rd Count, 4th Count, 5th Count, 6th Count, 7th Count. Lists candidates like BOND, M. C., COOPER, V., etc., and their vote counts across seven counts.

* Number of votes sufficient to secure election.

The table set out above shows how the candidates stood after each count. Ten votes were sufficient to secure election, and Dr. Tudor-Jones secured these on the first count...

On each succeeding count the candidates who stood lowest in the poll were eliminated and their papers distributed to other candidates in order of preference, until the sixth count...

At this point Mr. Edwards stood lowest of six candidates, so the remaining five were automatically elected, although three of them had not yet reached the quota.

The voting papers are set out below showing the papers which elected the various candidates, the preference being shown in bold type. The voter's name appears before his voting paper.

From the table of results, and the voting papers, it is possible to follow and check each stage in the election.

TUDOR JONES (Elected on 1st count).

- H. GOLDBER—1 Jones, 2 Cooper, 3 Normand, 4 Rands, 5 Demant, 6 Milne, 7 Coward.
H. EDWARDS—1 Jones, 2 Coward, 3 Bond, 4 Milne, 5 Maude, 6 Grace, 7 Normand, 8 Cooper, 9 Murgatroyd, 10 White, 11 Rands, 12 Demant, 13 Cooper.

R. S. J. RANDS (Elected on 6th count).

- W. SAUNDERSON—1 Rands, 2 Milne, 3 White, 4 Coward, 5 Jones, 6 Bond, 7 Grace.
V. G. MOON—1 Rands, 2 Demant, 3 Murgatroyd.
J. A. WHITE—1 Rands, 2 Milne, 3 Murgatroyd, 4 Jones, 5 Cooper, 6 Edwards.

V. A. DEMANT (Elected on 7th count).

- P. LEMATTRE—1 Demant, 2 Jones, 3 Rands, 4 Coward, 5 Milne, 6 Grace, 7 Bond, 8 Normand, 9 Murgatroyd, 10 Maude, 11 Edwards, 12 Cooper, 13 White.
N. DEVON—1 Demant, 2 Maude, 3 Murgatroyd, 4 Rands, 5 Cooper.

S. R. NORMAND (Elected on 7th count).

- E. D. BALL—1 Normand, 2 Grace.
C. B. MURGATROYD—1 Normand, 2 Rands, 3 Cooper, 4 Jones, 5 Edwards, 6 Coward, 7 Maude, 8 Bond, 9 Demant, 10 Grace.
C. MAUDE—1 Normand, 2 Jones, 3 Edwards, 4 Demant, 5 Maude, 6 Grace, 7 Rands, 8 Murgatroyd, 9 Bond.

- J. W. COWARD—1 Jones, 2 Normand, 3 Grace, 4 Edwards, 5 Coward, 6 Bond, 7 Demant, 8 Maude, 9 Rands, 10 Cooper, 11 Milne, 12 Murgatroyd, 13 White.
M. T. GRACE—1 Maude, 2 Normand, 3 Bond, 4 Edwards, 5 Jones, 6 Demant, 7 Coward, 8 Milne, 9 Rands, 10 Murgatroyd, 11 White, 12 Cooper, 13 Grace.

J. G. MILNE (Elected on 7th count).

- W. J. SIM—1 Milne, 2 Maude, 3 Edwards, 4 Bond, 5 Jones, 6 Cooper, 7 Coward, 8 Grace.
G. M. MARTINEAU—1 Milne, 2 Jones, 3 Bond, 4 Demant, 5 Murgatroyd, 6 Rands.
T. JONES—1 Milne, 2 Bond, 3 Coward, 4 Edwards, 5 Cooper, 6 A. E. THOMSON—1 Jones, 2 Milne, 3 Edwards, 4 Bond, 5 Rands.

H. EDWARDS (Runner-up).

- N. F. WEBB—1 Edwards, 2 Maude, 3 Jones, 4 Bond, 5 Coward, 6 Murgatroyd, 7 Cooper, 8 Rands, 9 Milne.
B. LAUB—1 Edwards, 2 Maude, 3 Bond, 4 Milne, 5 Jones, 6 Coward, 7 Normand, 8 Grace, 9 Cooper, 10 Demant, 11 Murgatroyd, 12 White, 13 Rands.

NON-TRANSFERABLE.

- S. R. NORMAND—1 Bond, 2 Grace, 3 Jones, 4 Maude, 5 Murgatroyd.

STAMP on PLENTY

Damns It with Faint Praise

This is the third instalment of a commentary by W. L. Bardsley on Sir Josiah Stamp's paper before the British Science Guild, under the title "The Calculus of Plenty."

WERE it not for the fact that anyone can read the original for himself, I could not expect to be believed in describing the whole of this address as learned nonsense.

Only by copious quotation can I hope to allay the doubts of those who will not read the original. I make no apology therefore for extracting large hunks of this most significant speech for analysis.

Every statement of technical multiples in production requires therefore much qualification and examination, before the plenty which it connotes can be determined. But in any case there is a more serious limitation. If in fact there are only one or two such new machines in existence...

There is a long way between "a little more and how much it is" and "enough is as good as a feast." I do not suggest that the word "plenty" has never until recently been used by potentiality as against actuality...

This passage is now ready for examination as Sir Josiah Stamp recommends — by numbers.

- 1. The criterion, as usual, is measurement, not enjoyment. This has a fascination for some minds, like lengthy speculation about the contents of a letter before opening the envelope.
2. There is a suggestion that this is the sort of dreamy basis for plenty which exists in the minds of engineers. And there is avoidance of the idea that perhaps additional machines would be forthcoming if there were a market for the product.

Speaking to a Brief

All the tricks of special pleading, and some new ones of his own, can be laid bare. The quotation of exaggerated or boastfully worded extracts from the literature of tech-

nocracy, brands the plenty-mongers as cranks.

Although he asserts that he is dealing with plenty in its quantitative aspect, it will be found that he is constantly accepting financial limitations of plenty as being natural limitations. For example:

It is quite clear that a mere objective physical capacity for production at any price is no true indication of economic plenty in any useful sense.

Of course not if people lack the money to pay the price, but just supposing they had a National Dividend. You know really, Sir Josiah, this is just the very criticism, as a banker, that you have to answer—that there is poverty in plenty because people lack the money to pay the price of plenty. You beg the question, don't you?

And you are certainly not ignorant of the question, as this paper shows an extensive reading on the subject. Copious references to current literature on poverty and plenty testify to this—although, oddly enough, there is no quotation at all from the literature of Social Credit, which at the date of this address had been receiving unprecedented publicity for several months...

The rest of the paragraph just quoted carries the argument no further:

In the United States in every year since 1922 the capacity of blast furnaces abandoned has been greater than the capacity of new furnaces constructed.

Why? Just cussedness, or lack of effective demand?

And So It Goes On

I am anxious that no one shall suppose that I am picking out the passages which are easily vulnerable from a larger mass of more closely-reasoned arguments. On the contrary there is such a plethora of this untenable, but sagacious sounding, verbiage that even after leaving out numerous tempting morsels, there is enough material for several weeks to come.

It is a method of argument I am concerned to expose, not to combat the suggestion that there is not really plenty; which is a childish suggestion, no longer worthy of discussion by adults.

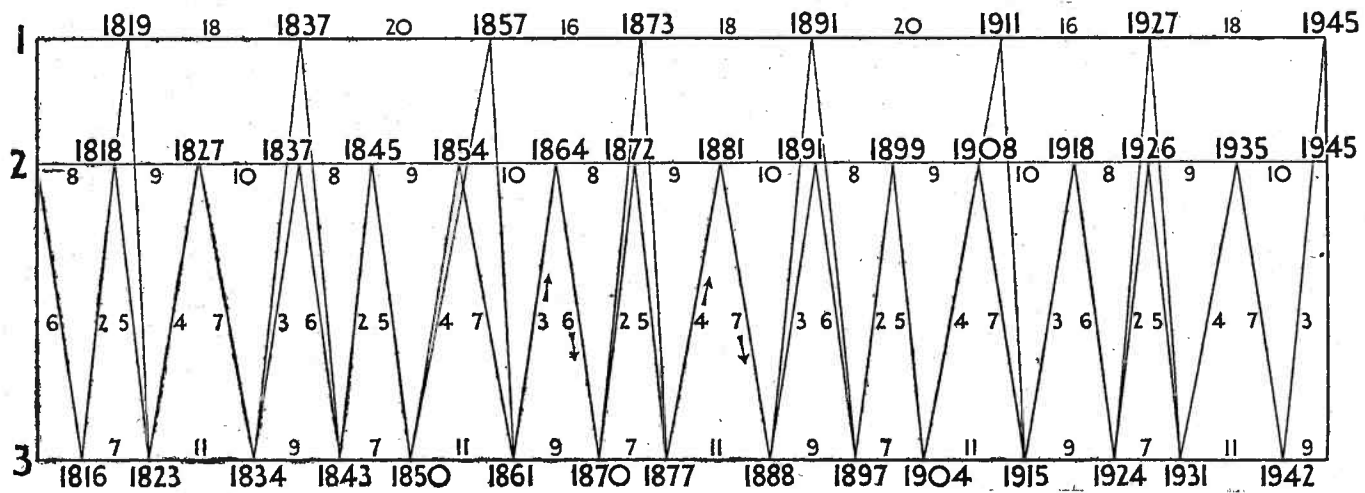
(To be continued)

The "British Weekly" Asks for More

The Editor of the British Weekly invites a serious discussion of "Social Credit and the World Crisis" through the columns of his journal.

The first contribution, from a professor of London University, leaves much to be desired.

We strongly urge those who enter the fray to do so along the lines of our leading article of December 6 and the Overseas Notes on Mr. Townsend this week.



Trade Cycles

AS far back as 1872 there was issued a trade chart, reproduced above, remarkable in that, recording graphically the booms and depressions in this country from the beginning of the nineteenth century up till 1872, it projected the graph forward to 1945 in such a way that events in the intervening half century to date have confirmed its correctness. It indicates that years in which panics have occurred, and may be expected to occur again, run in regular repeating cycles of sixteen, eighteen and twenty years; that years of good times run in repeating cycles of eight, nine, and ten years; and years of hard times

in nine, seven and eleven-year cycles. Thus it was shown, at the time the chart was prepared in 1872, that 1931 would be one of the worst years in this country, and 1935 a good one. It almost looks as if nature had a hand in the proceedings, so regular are the cycles of events, but the observation of natural conditions indicates the fallacy of any such supposition. A curve plotted to show the development by man of the resources of nature would be a continuously rising one, having no resemblance whatever to this up and down of boom and depression in trade—from which we conclude that the boom and depression, like the so-called

"economic blizzard" is entirely man-made and avoidable. Realising this, we are saved from depression when we observe that the curve of the graph predicts a steady decline in trade after this year to a climax of panic in 1945. In congratulating the enterprising firm of Braby* upon its diamond jubilee, we thank whoever had the inspiration to commemorate it by the issuing of this remarkable chart.—The Railway Gazette, August 23, 1935.

* In connection with its Diamond Jubilee the firm of Frederick Braby & Co. Ltd., of Glasgow, has re-issued the above trade fluctuation forecast chart, which is known to have been in existence over 60 years.

Take Care!

A PERUSAL of contemporary journalism... would lead one to suppose that the sole object of man's existence is material production... For this reason it is necessary to examine any proposal for the rectification of the existing situation with at least as much care as the policy now operative. Political democracy without economic democracy is dynamite. The need is to abolish poverty, not to represent it.—Major C. H. Douglas in "The Monopoly of Credit" (pp. 85 and 86).

Overseas Notes

Where Townsend is Right

DR. Townsend, the retired Californian physician whose old-age pension plan was described in "Overseas Notes" for May 17, has seen the obvious. This is meant in no contemptuous spirit; to see the obvious may take some doing, as Social Crediters know well who have had to struggle in the past with ingrained ideas of scarcity. Dr. Townsend has seen that America is rich enough to allow all her citizens above a certain age to live in comfort without working, and that if those citizens get together to put pressure on Congress, instead of waiting for Congress to legislate in their interests, they will get something done.

What he has not yet seen, to judge from his programme, is that by getting his followers behind a simple pressure for results he would become a really formidable menace to the Money Monopoly, whereas at present he is rather an intense embarrassment to the Government. He has been caught by the trap that Douglas, almost alone of modern reformers, has consistently refused to be caught in. Faced by the facts of labour, machines, and goods in plenty, and on the other hand the shortage of money-tickets available to claim them instead of putting the onus on the ticket-monopolists to devise a workable system, he has tried to devise one himself.

Do They Want Socialism?

This would be dangerous enough even if the plan were correct in principle (no advance plan can be correct in practice), but as it is finance must be kicking its hoofs in the air in sheer relief. The Townsend Plan consists in raising the £40 a month necessary per head by means of "a tax on all economic transactions" (*Observer*, December 15). Only the first payment would be advanced "out of the Exchequer," after that it is supposed that the impetus to business would be so great that prosperity would be cumulative. Even President Roosevelt's second-rate economic experts have had no particular difficulty in showing that to add to industrial costs a tax, of which the proceeds would be handed to the consumer, would at the best be robbing Peter to pay Paul, and at the worst would kill all private enterprise stone dead. They, however, are second-rate experts; there are others behind the scenes for whom the latter alternative, with its short cut to the socialised state, may not be too distasteful. I doubt whether the Townsend followers all realise that their plan is socialism of the most virulent type.

"The spread of the Townsend plan," says the *Observer's* New York correspondent, "is attributed to the relentless propaganda conducted by the good doctor and his hard-headed lieutenants. These latter are the usual prosecutors of the new cults which have been sweeping America—ex-house agents, ex-brokers and others." Nor, one feels tempted to add, are they likely to be working for love, nor paid entirely from the savings of those who stand in such need of their £40 a month.

New Party

Last Saturday, Dr. Townsend, whose absolute honesty and conviction of the rightness of his tactics have never been questioned, announced the formation of "a third party for the Presidential election." If this party materialises, there will be the illuminating spectacle of an election in the land of individualism being contested by three "socialist" parties and one "capitalist." That is, of course, assuming that Electoral Campaign methods are not adopted by the Townsends. If they are, then there will be another story to tell, and the end of poverty and want in the United States. Their

demands are reasonable, are in fact probably conservative, their instincts are sound, their numbers combined with the followers of Father Coughlin quite irresistible, if they will only demand results.

The Chart of Plenty

As for the possibility of plenty for all, no one in the United States has, or need have, if the press has been doing its duty, any excuse for doubting it. The findings of the Brookings Institute on the subject of "America's capacity to produce" were summarised in *Fortune* for November and provide corroborative evidence, but the most dramatic report of an official "National Survey of Potential Product Capacity," set up by the Roosevelt Administration itself (see *Overseas Notes* for July 12, and *Book Review*, "The Chart of Plenty," on November 22) showed conclusively how reasonable Dr. Townsend is in his general objective. The survey showed that each American family might be living at more than twice its present level of prosperity without any further increase in productive capacity (i.e., at an average rate of £900 rather than the present £350-£400). I have been waiting for a chance to quote some of its more striking statements, and am glad to take this opportunity:—

"Although society is still enduring scarcity, there is no physical reason why it should continue to do so.

"It is fortunate that the 'block,' or obstacle, is merely one of monetary income. Buying power is subject solely to man-made laws and is alterable by a change in conventions.

"American farm produce plus imports more than satisfy the requirements of the American market, but do not satisfy the actual needs of the population. If physical factors were the only limitation on production this condition could be rapidly remedied.

"Many labour-saving devices are ready to be installed when industrial conditions warrant.

"If the production of our existing plant were limited solely by physical factors and current technologic methods, the quality of goods could be increased even as conspicuously as their quantity.

"The altered economy requisite to release our product capacity would result in a more realistic attitude towards trade. Imports enrich, exports impoverish—the usual phrase 'favourable balance of trade' to the contrary notwithstanding.

Truth About the Slump

"Keeping in mind that wealth is made up of real things in the physical world and is not a mere book-keeping transaction, it becomes apparent that the period from 1923 to 1929, instead of being a time of extravagance, represented in fact an orgy of saving [increase in capital goods]. Beginning in 1930 a period of fantastic extravagance set in—coal mines were allowed to flood, machinery to rust, mills to stand motionless and, most profligate of all, a great and highly skilled army of workers, technicians and farmers were forced not only to eat their hearts out in unnatural idleness, but to endure a destitution worse than that of previous ages when the vagaries of nature did occasionally curtail supplies.

"This procedure [the present financial system] can only be likened to that of the ancient Greek innkeeper Procrustes, who cut off the legs of his guests when they were too long for his beds!"

These are the sort of conclusion arrived at by an official survey in America. What notice has been taken of them? Officially

none whatever, as far as I have been able to discover, nor perhaps is any likely until the people demand those results which are thus doubly proved to be both possible and desirable. No corresponding survey has been undertaken in this country, nor is it likely until the people demand those results which will make it inevitable. Americans may be fooled by finance still, but they are at least not ruled by a government which boasts of its slavery to finance.

New Paper

I have received the first number of *Douglas Social Credit*, the separate issue of the Social Credit section from *The Instructor*, edited by Mr. C. V. Kerslake, late Secretary of the Douglas Credit League of Canada. (The material was referred to in *Overseas Notes* for November 29.) The magazine consists of thirty-two attractively produced pages bound in a coloured cover. Price ten cents a copy, present subscription rate fifty cents for six months. Address 263 West Adelaide Street, Toronto, Ont., Canada.

Labour in W.A.

The State Labour Conference of Western Australia has approved a motion that the "Douglas Credit Scheme" should be "re-examined" in view of the changed financial situation (the previous conference had pronounced against it). We can only wonder how much the financial situation will have to change for the worse before the British Labour Party is driven to eating the words of its tame economists.

Los Angeles

"A Social Credit committee is now working with a committee of the Los Angeles Commercial Board, composed of representatives of major southland industries." (*Pasadena Post*.) On no particular grounds, I will risk a guess that the Economic Crisis Report of the Southampton Chamber of Commerce has reached the Pacific.

France

The Times Paris correspondent knows real news when he hears it, whoever else does not. From a report of a recent debate in the Chamber of Deputies: "At least one speaker declared that the political excitement which found expression in clashes between organisations of the Left and Right was largely artificial and was the consequence of prolonged agitation of which the origin was economic suffering." (My italics.)

Free for All

In the rush of prizewinners for editorial idiocy on Social Credit we must not overlook the fact that really popular "syndicated" journalists are in a position to be idiotic in several hundred places at once and so are worthy of even deeper disrespect. The following from Roger W. Babson, who is read from coast to coast in the United States, will set a mark for all to shoot at: "Because I believe in the multiplication table and other fundamental laws of life, I distrust social credit." Beside this sort of thing the article on "Social Credit in Alberta" in the October issue of *The Banker* (London) seems very nearly excusable. But not quite.

J.D.B.

Social Credit in Schools

On another page of this issue appears a description, by the Professor of Economics at St. Patrick's College, Ottawa, of the Social Credit study course officially undertaken by his department. As far as I have been able to discover this is the first school course in economics to recognise the coming of the power age. Inquiries, which will be welcomed by this distinguished pioneer, should be addressed directly to Mr. J. W. MacLennan, Ph.B., M.A., 33 Brighton Avenue, Ottawa, Ont., Canada.

Overseas News

The Secretariat is already acting as the centre and "switchboard" of the world-wide Social Credit Movement, but, in order that its efficiency in this important department of its activities may be continually increased, the Director of Overseas Relations asks all Social Crediters, either in Great Britain or elsewhere, to let him have any overseas information of interest for publication in *SOCIAL CREDIT*, or for the confidential information of the Secretariat. Letters, visitors to Great Britain, newspaper cuttings—all such are news sources of potential value to us and the movement. Never mind if news items are duplicated; no one suffers except the Secretariat.

J. D. BENNETT,
Director of Overseas Relations.

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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.

6s. for 1,000 (postage 9d.); 3s. for 500 (postage 9d.); 1s. 6d. for 250 (postage 4d.); 7d. for 100 (postage 2d.).

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For Personal and Business Friends.—Not suitable for the household canvass, but for use in offices, factories, or by travellers, or at parties. Space for 24 signatures.

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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. 6s. 6d. a thousand, post free.

Obtainable from the offices of SOCIAL CREDIT, 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2.

Banks Create Credit

THE credits created by the Bank of England . . . caused a large increase in the deposits of the Bank.—*Cunliffe Report, 1921.* (Lord Cunliffe was then Governor of the Bank of England.)

The Defeat of Debt*

Dr. McNair Wilson is frequently a stimulating writer, and his historical analyses of the growth of the Money Power have been valuable contributions to the literature of the New Economics. The thesis of his latest book, however, is that on June 6, 1935, the International Usurers (whom, unfortunately, he fails to identify) were finally overthrown, largely by the action of President Roosevelt of the United States in acquiring for the nation the American gold reserves, and that the world is now well on its way toward the economic millennium *via* the stabilisation of price levels in every country.

I fear that Dr. McNair Wilson has been led up the garden path. Stabilisation of prices is a device for subordinating the major facts of industrial activity—production and consumption—to an arbitrary index figure, and can only perpetuate a situation in which the supply of goods is rationed by the supply of money—the monopoly of those 'Masters' whose activities Dr. McNair Wilson has been at such pains to describe. K.M.

* By R. McNair Wilson. Published by Routledge, London. 6s.

NEW DEMOCRACY

(Incorporating "Controversy")

The Premier and Sole American
Social Credit Review

Edited by Gorham Munson and Lawrence Morris

Contributors: Count W. G. Serra, R. L. Northridge, John Hargrave, Gilbert Seldes, William Carlos Williams, Ezra Pound, Arthur Brenton, E. S. Holter, Maurice Colbourne, D. W. Ryder, H. L. Mack, etc.

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ACTIVE SERVICE

The Perfect Letter Box

LETTER-BOXES, letter-boxes . . . boxes of all shapes and sizes. Brass ones, bronze ones, tin ones, copper ones. Boxes of iron and boxes of steel and boxes of nothing at all. Letter-boxes with spring flaps that catch the fingers like rat-traps; boxes that fall off in one's hands; boxes hermetically sealed with wads of felt or canvas. Some that open out, some that open in and some that won't open at all.

The canvasser uses them all and curses most of them during the week. He finds the surprising lack of letter-boxes just as annoying as the painful presence of the 'rat-traps.' He has to push bills over doors and under doors, between lintels and through cracks in panelling.

In one street we worked, none of these expedients was possible, and defeat stared us in the face. However, that resourceful courage which has always characterised pioneers, came to our rescue and the problem was solved by threading the bills through the keyholes. I may be a canvasser but thank heaven I'm not a postman.

I dream at nights of letter-boxes and leaflets forming a howling vortex around my head. I see, not only boxes, but whole doors coming away in my hand, and irate house-

holders and barking dogs and excited children chasing me along streets like a Heath Robinson conception of the Pied Piper of Hamelin and his hangers-on.

But now Christmas is at hand, and before we start again in earnest we can ruefully contemplate the battered knuckles of a right hand which is twice the size of the left. We can take our trials to heart, and while in philosophic mood, attempt to evolve a perfect letter-box.

As the Greeks sought perfection in line and proportion, so can we seek perfection in 'receptacles for letters,' but we must take a purely utilitarian standpoint and thoroughly despise any aesthetic consideration. If we believe with Plato that earthly letter-boxes are but the signs of a perfect one which resides in heaven, the sooner we recover the original the better.

Personally I think that perfection will be achieved when each door is provided with a plain, unadorned hole, twelve inches square, through which literature can be hurled from the garden gate if the path is at all long.

This noble conception will probably never be translated into concrete form, because the people who make letter-boxes are not canvassers. R. S. HUCHS.

At a recent meeting of the **National Dividend Club** an appeal was made for women speakers. With becoming modesty none replied, but subsequently two ladies offered their services to speak on the Electoral Campaign. There has never been any difficulty about finding speakers, both men and women, to give addresses on Social Credit, and there is no dearth of people anxious to begin a discussion on the subject, but a discussion leads to discussion, and there is nothing like Social Credit as a topic for discussion, but we don't want discussion now; we want action. The Campaign engenders action of the coldly calculating variety, very different from the mob hysteria and window-smashing variety of the street demonstration so dear to the heart of politicians. We want more speakers on the Campaign.

On Monday, December 9, in the Town Hall, **Tunbridge Wells**, the Earl of Tankerville addressed a fair sized audience. In the chair was Canon J. R. Gretton, and nineteen people volunteered to work. This was only seven-and-a-half per cent. of the audience, but the district does not suffer poverty to the extent that we find in East Kent. Within forty-eight hours of the meeting the Supervisor had called a meeting of volunteers. Now canvassing has begun

in three districts. It was at the Newcastle Conference that the Supervisor first came into contact with the Campaign. Three helpers were recruited, the meeting addressed by Lord Tankerville arranged, and within the week the Campaign in full swing in Tunbridge Wells! No time wasted on discussion there!

From **Folkestone** comes a similar report. They started with five workers. Lord Tankerville addressed a small audience in the Town Hall. Outside was the worst gale of the year, but nothing like the whirlwind into which the Campaign will develop. Thirty-one people volunteered help, or twenty-two per cent. of the audience. A moderate total of pledges had been collected by the five original workers, and the additional recruits should increase the rate of collection very considerably.

Liverpool reports a total of 1,869 pledges collected in ninety-five man-hours, or a rate of twenty per man-hour. The figures are exclusive of Wavertree and Wallasey. **Stockton-on-Tees** reports a rate collection of nineteen per man-hour.

Unofficial reports are to hand of the Campaign having been begun, and continued with success, in **Brentwood and Harold Park**. These places are both on the main Colchester Road, and Colchester was pro-

bably the first place in Essex to follow the lead of Major Douglas. The road was made by the Romans; the Campaign was initiated by a Scotsman, so there is nothing left to the East Anglians to do but CARRY ON. T.H.S.

Opening of New H.Q. at Northampton

A further step forward has been made at Northampton in the opening of a new Campaign Headquarters on Monday, December 9. It will serve as a general office, meeting place and social club. It has been found that the latter function helps to keep the workers together and is generally appreciated. Office equipment and other furniture has been wholly supplied by the generosity of members. Refreshments were served by the ladies, and a pleasant if somewhat hilarious evening spent. It is hoped to make this a regular feature. A telegram of congratulation was received from the Dean of Canterbury which was very much appreciated.

Will sympathisers in the district please take note of the address: Castlestone, Black Lion Hill. The strengthening of our forces is of primary importance and callers and enquirers will be welcome. H.W.

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.
 - The Control and Distribution of Production (2nd Edn., 1934) 3s. 6d.
 - Warning Democracy (2nd Edition, 1934) 3s. 6d.
 - Two collections of speeches and articles treating the subject from different angles.
 - The Monopoly of Credit 3s. 6d.
 - The latest technical exposition, and includes the Statement of Evidence before the Macmillan Committee.
 - The New and the Old Economics 1s. 0d.
 - Contains an exposition of the A + B Theorem.
 - These Present Discontents: The Labour Party and Social Credit 1s. 0d.
 - The Nature of Democracy 6d.
 - The Use of Money 6d.
 - The Christchurch Speech.
 - Money and the Price System 3d.
 - The Oslo Speech (reduced price for quantities).
 - Social Credit Principles 1d.
 - Postage extra.

From SOCIAL CREDIT, 163A, Strand, W.C.2.

SECRETARIAT NOTICES

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.

How To Get What You Want.—Specially written by G. W. L. Day and G. F. Powell to bring home to electors their responsibilities and their powers. This 2d. pamphlet will serve as a very powerful education in Social Dynamics, simply and racyly written.

Price to Affiliated Groups in minimum lots of one gross (144): one penny each, smaller orders at 1s 6d. a dozen, carriage paid. Retail price of single copies, 2d. See special announcement on page 123.

Volunteers Wanted. — Speakers on the Electoral Campaign are wanted. The Secretariat is receiving constant enquiries for them.

Will those qualified, or willing to work in order to become so, please send in their names and addresses to The Secretariat, 163A, Strand, W.C.2? Please state whether available in the afternoon, or evening, or both.



This emblem is available as a poster, 20in. wide by 30in. deep, with a space of 4in. at the top and 5 1/2 in. at the bottom for overprinting with particulars of meetings, etc.

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Price 10s. 6d. for 25, carriage paid.

Extra for over-printing in black or colour 12s. 6d. up to 50, or 14s. from 50 to 100.

PORTRAIT OF MAJOR DOUGLAS

Reproductions of the portrait of Major Douglas which appeared in SOCIAL CREDIT for November 29 issue are now ready.

Prices are as follows:—
Postcards 2d. each, postage 1/2d.
Cabinet size, unmounted 1s. 1 1/2d.
" " mounted 1s. 6d. 2d.

Quantities of one dozen or more post free. Orders already placed will be supplied at the prices previously advertised, i.e., 6d. for unmounted and 1s. for mounted cabinets.

Group Revenue Supervisors and overseas readers may obtain supplies for re-sale at a special discount of twenty-five per cent. on all orders for one dozen or more of any one size.

Orders accompanied by remittances should be sent to SOCIAL CREDIT, 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2.

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CORRESPONDENCE

A Good Suggestion

May I make the following suggestion for the obtaining of funds? It is that each Group be asked to organise a jumble sale, the proceeds of which should be sent to the Director of Revenue for the Secretariat.

This suggestion arises out of our experience. We have now run three, and at each one have cleared on an average £12. There is very little organisation required. We ask one member in each district to visit all other members and as many friends as possible to collect goods. If necessary other members with cars then collect from these sub-agents and convey to the hall where the sale is to be held. The amount of stuff that can be gathered in is amazing.

We choose for the sale a district which is fairly poor. Generally there is a church hall which can be hired. The goods should be collected the day previous and sorted out into heaps in which all the articles should be one price per heap. Two or three helpers are necessary at each heap to stop pilfering. One person should be detailed to hold a stock of small change to which people presenting notes can be referred. (This demanding of change is sometimes a dodge to get stallholders away!) An entrance fee of twopence must be charged. The crowd should only be let in in batches of twenty and passed out before the next lot is admitted. If these instructions are observed, pounds are saved.

A poster or two exhibited in shops close to the hall is all the advertising necessary. If at least ten pounds per Group did not

accrue from such an effort I should be very much surprised.

We are holding our next sale in the middle of February and will forward the proceeds. Newcastle-on-Tyne. H. D. RENNOLDSON.

"You and Parliament," by Dr. Tudor Jones

I have often climbed a mountain alone and at once loved and feared its lonely and upward expanse and yet been inspired, and indeed impelled to top the great mass so that I might behold the view and feel the wind which the achievement will allow.

Reading this little book, "You and Parliament," fills me with the same desire and determination, not merely to dream and hope, but in the face of all difficulty, to climb on and on with repeated and upward steps, until I see the view and feel the wind of freedom at the top of man's achievement. "Man must Move" with the knowledge that his vitality and power to LIVE cannot be thwarted by man unless he so wills it.

I would express my gratitude to Dr. Tudor Jones for setting up so clearly the signpost to Real Social Dynamics, and urge every would-be Democrat to read "You and Parliament" without delay.

Liverpool. D. M. ROBERTS.

The Campaign and Social Credit

Our most immediately important activity is to mobilise the will of the people. The demand which we seek to precipitate is universal—there is no one who, for himself, does not wish for personal freedom, security and the use of "plenty." Its satisfaction will give the poor man goods, and freedom; the rich man security, and so more freedom—it is erroneous to suppose that any man be assured of these three until they are possessed by all. Could we but present this demand in accents appropriate to each ear, it would be universally re-echoed; for it is in our common will that we reach down to unity.

The presentation of the technique of what we call "Social Credit" is of a different order, for it is an appeal to the intellect, where no fundamental unity exists. The capacity, as well as the knowledge of each individual renders unity of assessment, discrimination and judgment impossible. This appeal is thus one of quality, and is not to be measured in numbers. The enlistment of Social Crediters must therefore be a selection of those who have those faculties which can seize and assimilate technique of this particular description.

How make that selection?

The wide nature of the people's demand on the one hand, and the specialised appeal of Social Credit on the other appear to dictate the development of our movement. All are potential "demanders"—some only of that "all" are coming technicians.

In the main, therefore, new ground should be broken by the Campaign; but the new groups so formed should—if it is in any way possible—at once contain a supervisor of propaganda, who will receive and educate those potential Social Crediters that will emerge. In this way the selection will be the spontaneous action of the individual himself.

Our aim should be to make the people's demand plain to all; the born technicians who hear will never be denied. Our organisation provides for their instructions; let them know that—and they will find it. The technician will so form a freemasonry of interest—an "aristocracy," not social, but of technique.

It is for the expert Social Creditor in his hundreds to sap and undermine the fortifications of the enemy; it is for the Campaign in its millions to carry the position by frontal assault.

Ruislip. EDWARD HEWLETT.

A Serial?

Is it beyond the scope of SOCIAL CREDIT to run a good serial story? Say one embodying the exposure of unscrupulous financial intrigue in a social credit state or country and terminating with the most horrible, merciless and revolting murder of the financial rogues.

My belief is that a policy of running an "approved" type of story would steady the sale of the paper with erratic readers, would give a better understanding of the subject to those who wonder "where the money is to come from," and also possibly increase sales.

Gateshead. W. S. MUNDLE.

[Puzzle: Find the story and the author.—Ed.]

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- 1927 Phantom 1 Rolls Royce, Limousine body by Hooper, price £295.
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GET TO KNOW ABOUT THEM

Identification Badge



A badge is now obtainable, by the wearing of which sympathisers with the Social Credit Movement and the Electoral Campaign can make themselves known to one another, and, by inviting comment, make fresh contacts.

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