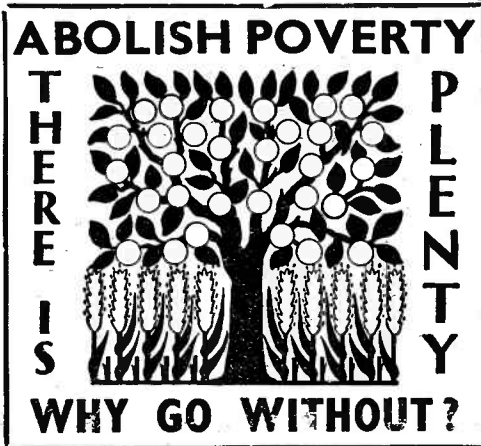


# SOCIAL

For Political and  
Official Organ of the



# CREDIT

Economic Democracy  
Social Credit Secretariat

Vol. 3. No. 21 Registered at G.P.O. as a Newspaper

FRIDAY, JANUARY 3, 1936

Weekly Twopence

## THESE THINGS HAPPEN in ENGLAND

### It Is Intolerable!

From the police court notes in the "Evening News" of December 20:

WINIFRED'S eyes were sharp and frightened in the pallor of her pinched face. Her thin body, clad in shabby and hueless clothes, was utterly without vitality, as though meagre food and incessant anxieties had drained it of life; and her worn hands were clasped limply in front of her.

"They say," said Mr. Barrington-Ward in his high, crackling voice, "that you stole a purse with thirteen shillings in it from a woman friend of yours. Is that right?"

"Yes, sir," she whispered.

"Why on earth did you do it?"

Her tone took on a despairing edge. "I was 'ard up, sir, and I 'ad to feed my children. They wanted bread, sir." Her face puckered, and she lifted a hand to her eyes.

Mr. Barrington-Ward glanced at the detective who had arrested her. "Is that right?" he asked.

"Yes, sir," agreed the detective. "She's got three children, and the rent of the rooms where she lives comes to twelve shillings a week. Her husband's out of work. He draws twenty-six shillings, and that's all that comes in, sir."

"I see," said Mr. Barrington-Ward. He pondered for a while, his smile momentarily gone. Then he sighed, and lifted his gaze once more to the drooping little woman in the dock. "But what about the other poor woman?" he asked. "Why rob your friend? She probably wanted the money as badly as you did. It was a mean trick, wasn't it?"

"I 'ad to get food, sir."

"But what about her money?"

"I'll repay it, sir."

"And you'll never steal again?"

"Never in my life, sir," cried Winifred, in a voice full of a hopeless pain.

Mr. Barrington-Ward's expression was still troubled. He looked appealingly at the court missionary. "Can you help this woman?"

"I think so, sir."

"Very well, she can go."

He gazed pensively at her as she climbed down from the dock, and it was several minutes before the smile came back to his face.

*There are those who say these things don't happen in England. THEY DO. What about it? A comment will be found overleaf.*

## THE DYNAMIC ECONOMIC SYSTEM

### Douglas and the Increment of the Machine

Engineering methods to achieve the complete distribution of consumable wealth as required

"WE shall see great improvement when we apply engineering methods to finance."—Henry Ford.

THE economic system is not static, it is dynamic. Production and wealth and consumption can only properly be measured in rates. If we attempt to look at the matter from a static point of view we are sure to make the mistake which formed the point of the story regarding the committee of "scientists" who, it is said, were asked to report upon the nature of the hum in a humming-top. Their report was that the whole subject was nonsense, as they had taken the top carefully to pieces and were able to report that there was absolutely no sign of any existence of any hum!

If we grasp this idea we shall not find it difficult to accept the statement that the wealth of a country, and therefore the basis of its financial credit, is not so much in the things that it actually possesses as in the rate at which it can produce them. Now the rate at which it can produce them is a composite thing, because side by side with

production we always have consumption, so that we can say that the net rate of production is the gross rate of production minus the rate of consumption, and it is also possible to say that the absolute cost of all consumption is the rate of consumption divided by the rate of production.

We are now getting to a very interesting stage, because it is only a step further to say that if we issue money at a rate corresponding to the rate of production we ought not to take it back at the same rate (which is what we do at the present time when we charge all costs into prices), but we only ought to take it back at the rate of consumption, which results in the startling conclusion that we ought to charge less than cost for articles sold, even if the rate of consumption as compared with the rate of production remained constant.

But we know that it does not remain constant. Every improvement of process, machines, and the application of power to industry increases the rate of production without necessarily increasing the rate of consumption, so that not only ought we to have prices of goods below cost, but we ought to have them decreasing in relation to cost. So that the rate at which we can issue additional credit is easily seen to be dependent upon the rate of increase of productive capacity, while the rate at which we take back existing credit and new credit should be dependent upon the rate of consumption.

MAJOR C. H. DOUGLAS  
(The "Evening Times," Glasgow,  
May 13, 1932.)

### A Realist in Nottingham

Hats Off to Mr. Griffin

Ald. J. B. Griffin has resigned the vice-chairmanship of the Nottingham City Council Finance Committee. . . . Ald. Griffin said he was not sorry to be relieved of the vice-chairmanship of the Finance Committee, because with the present policy it was difficult to keep in touch with realities.

Physical fact had to be subservient to financial exigencies.

It was a Gilbertian position to borrow financial credit on the security of Nottingham's real credit from private firms whose credit was quite modest in comparison with that of the Nottingham Corporation.

Nottingham needed new roads and houses and the repairing of existing ones, more schools and municipal bomb-proof shelters.

"We have the skill, plant and materials, and I suggest that what is physically possible ought to be financially possible without increasing the city's debt, the cost of which swallows up annually nearly one half of the rateable value." — "Nottingham Guardian," December 18.

### A Happy New Year

MINISTRY OF LABOUR,  
WHITEHALL, S.W.1.

December 20, 1935.

Dear Mr. Gallacher,—You wrote to me on December 11 on the question whether my Department could pay the fares of the men at the Glenbranter Instructional Centre who wish to return home for the New Year.

I have looked into the matter again, but I am afraid it is not possible to give the men free railway warrants. The desire to return home on the occasion of public holidays is not confined to the men at Glenbranter, and obviously we could not discriminate in favour of the men at a particular Centre.

The cost of granting free railway warrants to the 7,000 men in training at all the Centres in different parts of the country would amount in total to a sum which I do not think it would be justifiable to ask the taxpayer to provide.

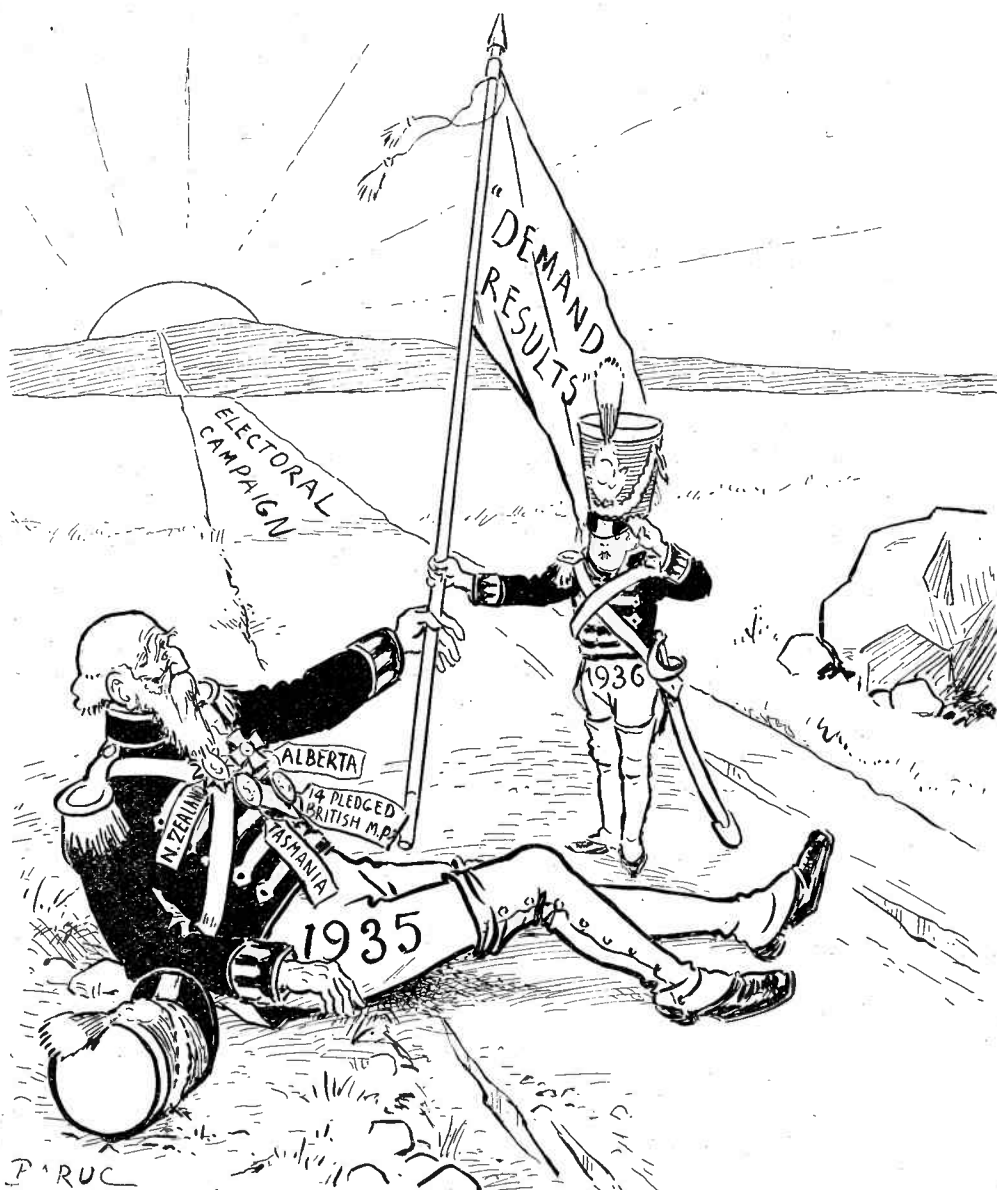
I sympathise with the men's desire to be with their families at the New Year, but I still feel that in view of the cheap travelling facilities available nowadays, those who really want to go home ought to have little difficulty in saving the fare from their weekly allowances of pocket money.

In fact, I understand that the majority of the men can get to their homes for less than 5s., and those who have to travel the furthest distance will probably have to pay considerably less than £1.

I regret, therefore, that it is not possible to do what you ask.

Yours sincerely,  
ERNEST BROWN.

*The above was the reply given to the not very exorbitant request of Mr. William Gallacher, M.P. The men get an allowance of 4s. a week. "It is not possible . . . it is not possible." Why? Because of the shortage of railway trains?*



"Carry on, my son, along this road, and may your battle honours be greater than mine."

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## SOCIAL CREDIT

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### The Lesson of Newfoundland

THE terrible punishment which the unfortunate people of Newfoundland are suffering under the scourge of financial rectitude is enough to curdle the blood of all who have the imagination to read between the lines of the leading article in *The Times* of Saturday, December 21.

No hope is held out for these poor wretches who have just recently cried aloud in their pain.

The Commission of Government, whose main task "is that of financial restoration," has had barely two years of existence. It is still, as the Commissioner for Finance said recently, "not very far from the beginning of a rather rough road."

This remark, which sounds more like a threat, or a curse, than a promise, may well have been enough to quicken the misery of those who sweat beneath the Commissioner's yoke.

There seems to be little hope for the people, since they have been deprived of their democratic rights; and they were recently driven at a great public meeting in St. John's to a resolution urging restoration of the Island's former constitution. They used strong words. They complained that the appointment of the Commission was treasonable to the people and undemocratic, and that the Island is worse off now than it would have been under a responsible Government. The Under-Secretary for the Dominions, in answer to a question in the House of Commons, summarily disposed of the notion that the Commission "could be made an easy target for the criticism of the disgruntled and discontented." On being asked what reply was being made to the resolution, he said that it was "not founded on any substantial basis" and that no action would be taken on it. *The Times* comment upon this is interesting. "It was right," it said, "that the views of the meeting should be conveyed to London, for the Commission is no dictatorial body; but the Secretary of State was bound to dismiss them, and it was no disservice to anyone that in doing so he should make it plain that the present administration of Newfoundland is not at the mercy of complaints without substance."

So much for the petition of the people of Newfoundland, which has gone the way of all petitions in these days of real-politics. Mr. James Robert Magor, the present financial adviser to the Alberta Government, did his work well when he acted in a similar capacity in Newfoundland. He has reduced its citizens to a position of such impotence that, in their despair, it is not surprising that they have resorted even to the useless machinery of a petition.

Let them rest assured, their petitions will not be granted, and they have lost their sovereignty.

The hand which rules them is ruthless, cold, and calculating; in time it will rule us likewise—unless we act.

#### Major Douglas in Boston

The Boston Conference on Distribution will be held at Boston, Massachusetts, in September, 1936. Major Douglas has been invited to address it, and has accepted.

You Possess the Power.  
Have You the Will?

# From a Seat in the Stalls

### His Master's Voice

GREAT play has been made by the press with the part which the will of the people has played in making the Government climb down on its abortive Peace Proposals that led to the resignation of Sir Samuel Hoare.

Historians, we are told, will yet be moved to a surge of splendid feeling on the magnificent national revolt in the early days of December, 1935.

Within living memory there have been few occasions on which politicians in any party have been so sharply compelled by the rise of a whole people to take a course directly opposite to that which they themselves intended.—*"Evening News," Leeds, December 19.*

The same article strays nearer to the truth in its next comment.

Ten days ago the people of Britain were bewildered. They could not conceive that their integrity and honour could so have been sold. The more facts came to light the more the truth appalled. Then bewilderment turned to wrath. The national conscience touched to the quick, became intensely articulate.

The *Manchester Guardian* and *The Times* also waxed lyrical over the power of the "nation's voice." The people, in truth, were probably merely bewildered.

What has clearly happened is that the vested interests decided that the proposed peace terms would not suit them and brought upon the Government the kind of pressure they know so well how to bring.

Meanwhile, obediently, the press of the country, the nation's gramophone, played the required record.

The fact is that, so far as the people's voice may be claimed to have had any say whatsoever, it spoke through the complicated questionnaire known as the Peace Ballot, an instrument the principal advantage of which was that its clauses were capable of any interpretation that those in power liked to place upon them.

To be effective the people's will must be clearly expressed in favour of specific results, and when this happens, and then only will finance, the greatest vested interest of all, know that "His Master's Voice" is indeed the people's voice.

### Defrauded Heiress Driven to Stealing

In a world so rich that every country strives to export more than it imports, the tragedy described on our front page can happen.

In a country said to be the envy of the world, this tragedy of starvation is being suffered by millions of its inhabitants.

Parents are being driven to desperation; children are little pathetic bags of skin and bone, growing up without hope.

What are we doing about it? **We are all HEIRS to the abundance that is being destroyed and restricted.** There is no question of taking from those who have; that is not necessary. It is merely that, while anyone wants, nothing should be deliberately destroyed or restricted. To do so is to withhold food from this desperate mother and her starving children. Is that right?

Then what shall be done about it? **Every responsible person should demand that this state of unnecessary destitution must be ended.** There is a simple, constitutional, and effective way of doing this. That being so, we suggest that it be immediately followed by every responsible person. It is outlined on our back page.

### Wars and Rumours of Wars

In our issue of December 13 we suggested that the British Cabinet's attempt to settle the Italo-Abyssinian conflict at the cost of the probable complete breakdown of the League and the final loss of such vestiges of a reputation for honesty as Britain retained, might conceivably be connected with the Japanese penetration of China. Hard on this suggestion came a report of a speech by Senator Key Pittman, of the United States, urging the necessity for joint action with Great Britain, to resist Japanese aggression.

According to Senator Pittman, Britain realises that once Japan "gains full control of China she will be the most powerful nation in the world," and "that is why Britain is attempting to withdraw from the Italo-Abyssinian argument."

The United States financial houses are largely interested in Chinese markets and bonds, although probably not to the extent of similar British concerns, and some joint action may be considered. Should such action be taken, the peoples of the two countries would no doubt be told that it was in defence of China and the Washington Treaty; but our readers at least will realise the truth behind such claims to altruism.

### Castles in Spain

Premier Chapaprieta says that the problem of surplus wheat in Spain has been aggravated by the use of a variety which allows two full harvests a year in Valencia. He added that the country would have to organise and limit her wheat production so as to avoid the problem created by an annual excessive production of many thousands of tons.

The paper *El Debate* says that Spain is moving towards a corporative State without knowing it. The Sugar Law provides for control of the growing and refining of sugar and beet by a commission of five growers and five refiners. It is a drastic scheme, completely prohibiting the growing of sugar beet in some provinces and defining the acreage which may be planted in others. Parliament seems to have stood out against it. Discussion of the measure caused heated debates, and there was considerable difficulty in getting it approved.

Evidently a few Spaniards, not yet completely hypnotised, can't see anything wrong in there being plenty of sugar, and realise there is a catch somewhere, even if they don't know what it is.

### Financial Illiteracy

Christmas has passed and, as usual, there has been a crop of Slate Club tragedies.

It is an almost incredible story. Tens of thousands of people are so chronically short of money that they dare not trust themselves to save a few shillings out of their meagre incomes for the Christmas dinner. So pressing are the temptations to buy much-needed articles of clothing, or what not, that they put Satan behind them by handing over so many pennies a week to what is called a Slate Club. Just before Christmas this estimable institution solemnly hands them back their money with a fine gesture of benevolence.

At least, this is what is supposed to happen. Actually, the temporary possession of so many pennies is sometimes too much for the club treasurer, who is perhaps a poor man with grave financial troubles of his own. When the club members get there, the cupboard is bare, and so the poor dog has none. The treasurer has done a bunk, or else, tortured by remorse, put his head in a gas oven.

It would be comic if it were not tragic. Year after year these tragedies occur, yet thousands upon thousands seem just as ready to hand over their savings to some other potential embezzler or suicide. Nothing could illustrate so forcibly our state of financial illiteracy, due to our having so little money to spend.

### The Little Man Muzzled?

The Peace Proposals are dead. Many foreign newspapers speak almost with envy of the extraordinary force of British public opinion. In effect they say that the Little Man has spoken.

Now surely the Little Man might expect, of all places, to find space for his views in the letter columns of the very newspaper which first put him into print? One would think so, yet in the very heat of the Peace Proposals crisis his thoughts run in this vein: "My dream waitress would convert the luncheon room from being a miniature battlefield into a place of comparative ease"—"He who is troubled with a tune running in his head should take courage. I have had an assortment of them for eleven years and am still sane"—"Heaven knows, I have no desire to stand on my dignity, but I do wish that shop assistants who call me 'Sir' would not splice their respect with preposterous familiarity"—"Cockneys make their peculiar expression 'off of' worse by pronouncing it 'orf of.' I have never heard such a clumsy expression."

And so on, and so on. Not a word about the Hoare-Laval affair. Surely, surely, Little Man, you had something more to say than these poor banalities. Or hadn't you?

Was the Little Man muzzled just when he was exerting all the force of 'British public opinion'?

### Murder by "Sound Finance"

Last October there were riots in British Guiana, St. Kitts and St. Vincent. They received scant notice in the British press which put them down to ill-feeling engendered amongst the coloured populations against the white populations, by the Italian attack on Abyssinia.

This was nonsense, for colour feeling and racial riots, like nearly all other human

strife, including war, arise from economic causes. Proof of the economic origin of the St. Vincent riots has now been received, for we learn that they were the reaction of the poor—the coloured people—to an attempt to balance the budget.

The Governor of the Windward Islands arrived in St. Vincent on October 17 "with the intention of balancing the budget for 1936." On October 19 the duties were increased on all imports and exports, and, in consequence, merchants and shopkeepers immediately had to increase their prices.

Wages in St. Vincent are 10d. to 1s. a day for men, and 5d. to 6d. a day for women. On October 21 a crowd collected and demanded the suspension of the new duties, the introduction of minimum wages and the provision of employment. Rioting occurred, the military were called out, and there were many casualties.

This rioting, in which persons were killed, had the same cause as the present war in Abyssinia, the same cause as the Japanese penetration of China, the same cause as the next war for which every country is busily preparing. Insufficiency of purchasing power in the home market *must* produce such results sooner or later, and most countries prefer war abroad to revolution at home.

### The Work State

In the *Listener* of December 24, Mr. Geoffrey Crowther has told us his idea of a perfect world. This is sober truth!

It would be difficult to say exactly what would be 100 per cent. efficiency in the economic system. Perhaps the nearest approach would be to say that that economic system would be 100 per cent. efficient which would always provide useful work for everybody who wanted to work. We should then be producing and consuming just as many goods and services as could be produced with the resources we chose to make available. Judged by that criterion, our present economic system almost never falls below 75 per cent. efficiency. Even at the worst times we are employing three-quarters of the available people. Now, the difference between 75 per cent. and 100 per cent. may mean the difference between starvation and sufficiency for millions of families. I have not the least desire in the world to under-rate the misery caused by trade depression. But in our concern for that misery, let us not exaggerate.

### The Escape from Imposed Utopia

The philosophy of Mr. Crowther can now be fixed for, as Major Douglas has said, "the policy of the world economic system amounts to a philosophy of life. There are really only three alternative policies in respect to a world economic organisation:—

"The first is that it is the end in itself for which man exists.

"The second is that while not an end in itself, it is the most powerful means of constraining the individual to do things he does not want to do; e.g., it is a system of Government. This implies a fixed ideal of what the world ought to be.

"And the third is that the economic activity is simply a functional activity of men and women in the world; that the end of man, while unknown, is something towards which most rapid progress is made by the free expansion of individuality, and that, therefore, economic organisation is most efficient when it most easily and rapidly supplies economic wants without encroaching on other functional activities.

"You cannot spend too much time in making these issues clear to your minds, because until they are clear you are not in a position to offer an opinion on any economic proposal whatever." ("Social Credit Principles.")

### A Chance for Max

Mr. Max Beerbohm, that delicate caricaturist and essayist, who left London twenty-five years ago in order to live on the Italian Riviera, has been telling us over the air what he thinks of London now.

"London," he declares, "is hell. It is a bright, cheerful, salubrious hell but still hell.

"London has been cosmopolitanised, democratised, commercialised, mechanised, standardised, vulgarised so extensively that one's pride in showing it to a foreigner is changed to a wholesome humility."

Every now and then other people besides Mr. Beerbohm wake up to the beastliness of mammon art, mammon architecture and mammon everything else.

Mr. Beerbohm is the last person we should expect to take part in the Electoral Campaign, but maybe even he will yet be moved to do something about it, since, as he says, "Every time that I visit London the havoc wrought in my absence is more than ever extensive."

# The Third Chronicle of the SCRIBE BEN-AMISH

IT came to pass that on a certain day those who believed in the teachings of the Magus Dou-Glas and the truths of Soci-al-Kredit, were called together in solemn assembly at a place called Bux-Ton in the hills of Dar Bysshir, and there he spake unto them as follows:—

In the past ye have oftentimes demanded of me, saying: What can we do? Our souls are sore vexed at the unrighteousness of the priests of Mammon and the ruin that the rule of Mammon bringeth upon this land even as upon other lands; where corn and milk and wine and honey are brought forth abundantly and are destroyed while the people starve, and the mighty machines invented to free them from toil are used to enslave them. Tell us what we may do to end this great evil, that we and our children and all the people may enjoy the fruits of the earth and dwell in peace and security. And I have said unto you: The time is not yet ripe.

Now I say—and I believe that I err not in saying — that the time is ripe, nad this is what ye may do. Ye shall go each one to every house and to every dwelling and ye shall ask the man of the house and his wife and all who dwell therein who are of an age to vote and elect representatives to the House of Pahli-Ament, whether it is their will that they, together with all in the land, shall use and enjoy the plenty of the earth. And ye shall cause all those who affirm that it is their will that destruction and restriction shall cease and abundance be used to abolish poverty, to sign a paper pledging themselves to support any man, whether he be Torih, Li-Berral or Laborite, or whatever he may be, who will put this matter first before all other law-making in the House of Pahli-Ament.

When ye shall have collected many thousands of names, ye shall say unto the Members of the House of Pahli-Ament: "This is the will of the people whose servants ye are. And ye must obey the will of the people, for it is more powerful than ye are, and than are those who now rule you with whips."

## Beware of the Priests of Mammon

When ye go forth upon this campaign, it shall come to pass that some will refuse to sign, saying nay, but first tell us how this thing shall be done and by what means. Leave them and pass on. The priests of Mammon have fooled the people by feigning to consult them about matters only to be understood after years of study, knowing well that when the time comes they can sway them to vote as they desire, flattered, bemused, made to hope or fear, to trust or distrust by cunning writers in the Da-ili Nus-Papyri. These speak as it were with different tongues, and only those who consider the matter deeply perceive that they set one class against another to the end that, being weakened thereby, all may fall into the power of Mammon.

When the Magus Dou-Glas had made an end of speaking in this manner to his followers, they gazed one upon another with amazement and many said: Shall we indeed do this thing, and is it to be supposed that the people will vote for something without understanding how it is to be done? Certain of them said also: Yea, this Dou-Glas is a wise man; none doubteth it, but herein doth his wisdom fail. And they departed and went to their homes. And some were angry and said: This cannot be, but we must continue to educate the people in the principles of Soci-al-Kredit. Yet others said: Let us present a petition to the King.

Albeit there remained many who meditated on the words of Dou-Glas, and after many days they received illumination.

## "What Manner of Experts Are Ye?"

They perceived that the power of the people lay in the knowledge of abundance and in the right by which their will, clearly expressed, must prevail, which Dou-Glas called the right of Eminent Domain; that in concerning themselves with how the plenty should be distributed they fell into the trap laid by the priests of Mammon who, by their craft could always cause the people to choose some one method or another, and when it failed, by reason of their cunning contrivances, to bring them the prosperity they desired, could spread their hands and say: "Ye willed it so. See now what your Soci-al-Kredit has done unto you." But if the people said unto them: "There is an abun-

# The WALLED GARDEN

By Dorothy Dudley Short

THE Director of Energy was ready to meet me as I alighted from the rocket ship.

"Very glad to see you," he said; "we feared that the few of you who remained behind would hardly be able to patch up your old earth after such a catastrophe. Sorry! Very sorry! Still we are glad to welcome you here. We have plenty of room."

"the work maniac . . . he'll dig a hole in the ground and fill it up again."

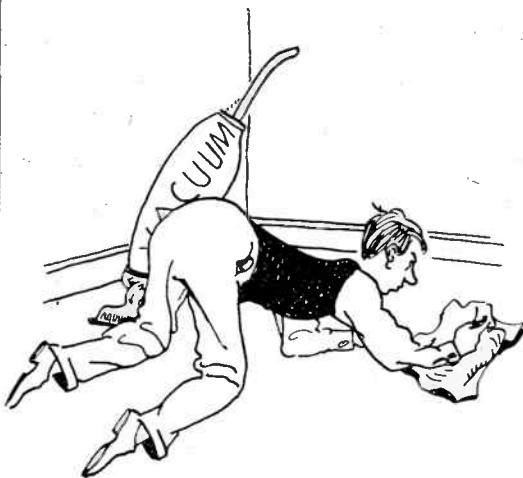


He laughed pleasantly.

The sunny fields that sloped away from the lawn where we stood were clothed with crops, many kinds being unknown to me, while beyond rose what appeared to be forests of fruit trees of great size and remarkable variety.

"You see, we have abundance here," said my guide. "Science has been our friend; we never allowed her to become an enemy. Once we seldom saw the sun, because of the dense clouds which enveloped our planet. And the gales! They blew perpetually and destroyed everything. But, after centuries of labour we learnt to modify our atmosphere, and, indeed, it now resembles pretty much what was your own. Pity you allowed science in your case to ruin you!"

Glad to change the subject, I asked him how our colonists were settling down.



"... clean his room, after this had been thoroughly done by the machine."

dance of everything; ye are our servants paid to do our will, and we command that ye distribute this abundance and issue money to all to buy; ye may do it in whatsoever manner seemeth good unto you so long as it is done—then they could not be deceived." It could be said: "Lo, this scheme is wrong and that scheme is useless," but it could not be said that to distribute plenty is impossible, therefore it must be destroyed, for the people would say: "What manner of experts are ye?"

And men and women of good will throughout, the land went from door to door and from house to house and great numbers pledged themselves to demand that poverty should be abolished from the land and money issued to buy the goods that would otherwise be destroyed, such money to be called National Dividends because it was the people's inheritance.

## The Magus Dou-Glas Justified

On the fourteenth day of the month of No-Vemba, in the twenty-fifth year of King Georgius V., there was held a General Election and representatives were elected to sit in the House of Pahli-Ament. Of these, fifteen promised to obey the will of the people whenever it should be declared unto them. Herein in the space of but a few months was justified the wisdom of the Magus Dou-Glas.

Albeit an election might be put off until the fifth year, yet by the law of the land if

"Very well on the whole," he said, "but we had to segregate a few; they couldn't understand that all we wanted was that they should enjoy our prosperity."

I felt so curious that I asked whether I might visit my less fortunate earth-friends, and in a very short time we were in the valley which surrounded their walled garden.

Close within the gate a man appeared to be counting lumps of metal, gold, bronze and silver. Before him was set a delicious meal, but this spoilt while he calculated, arranging various amounts on or beside the plates.

"Poor fellow," said my guide, "he has an obsession about metals: thinks they have magic properties and can bring him benefits, such as clothes, food and drink. The peculiar thing is that he won't accept his meals, or indeed any service from us, unless he first delivers some of this hard substance into our hands. We take the stuff and bury it where he finds it again and digs it up; this seems to please him. Crazy, of course!"

"Is the metal valuable?" I asked.

The Venusian gazed at me curiously.

"... has murderous tendencies . . . he preached all kinds of horrible doctrines for the suppression of our people."



"Valuable?" he repeated; "it is certainly strong stuff, and we value it to that extent. It is also ornamental sometimes, but we don't seek it simply because it is rare, as this poor fellow seems to think. Rarity is, in itself, of course of no importance."

We were interrupted by a man who was running towards us in leaps and bounds, displaying the most furious energy.

"Ah! here is the work maniac." My guide lowered his voice. "He goes on like this all day long. Now, you see, he'll dig a hole in the ground and fill it up again afterwards. He doesn't want to give us lumps of metal like the other chaps but he refuses to take anything unless he first expends some energy. We require service only from a few who are specially chosen, and as a newcomer he was hardly ready for one of these honoured positions. So he upset our good order by interfering with the machines and their supervisors, and, when this was stopped, by lecturing on his horrible mania. When we

at any time the people were agreed upon a certain matter, they could command their representative that it should be brought before the House of Pahli-Ament. If per-adventure he would not listen to the voice of the people, the law enacted that he could be dismissed as a disobedient servant that he might sit no more in the House of Pahli-Ament.

Such was the law albeit many knew it not. For the people were as a giant under a spell, knowing not his power, who submiteth to have fetters put upon him. Yet were the priests of Mammon troubled and confused for there were many signs of the giant's awakening, and they knew that, awakened, he would stretch out his hands and take his inheritance to enjoy it and they would wield no more forever their evil power in a world at peace. D. BEAMISH.

## ALL READERS!

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CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT,  
"SOCIAL CREDIT," 163A, Strand,  
London, W.C.2.



"Poor fellow," said my guide, "he has an obsession about metals."

brought him here he would seize rags and clean his room after this had been thoroughly done by the machine. Now he has taken not only to needless, but useless tasks. He has a very odd and dangerous slogan, by the way; something like 'If a man will not work, neither shall he eat.' If this jargon meant anything to us we should probably be inclined to reverse it!

"The thin man over there, I'm sorry to say, has murderous tendencies. We found him very dangerous and had him speedily enclosed. He had formed an illusion that our planet was over-populated and he preached all kinds of horrible doctrines for the suppression of our people. He wanted to prevent children coming into the world and evolved the most grotesque ideas of mutilation, and he even had designs on the lives of the sick and the aged. Secretly, I believe, he hoped for the slaughter of warfare.

"We can't help him by allowing him to indulge his fancies, as we do with the others: for instance, the fat fellow over there. He's the 'Export' man—destructive, too, in his way. He was always wanting to send our goods to some other planet, and preached the crazy doctrine that the more stuff you get rid of the more you increase your wealth. We let him pack up a number of his absurd parcels, give him some tickets in return and he seems quite satisfied."

We went on a little way and came to a group of people idling about and looking very miserable. "These," said my guide, "are the people who don't want to do anything at all. They seem to spring from all classes of your community. Our psychologists tell us that some have been over-indulged, and some oppressed. It comes to the same thing. They confound freedom with inertia and are harmful to the morale of our social life because they cannot make themselves happy.

"The emaciated ones further on are the people who resolutely refuse to enjoy the good things our planet has to offer: they teach that it is noble to be poor and afflicted. We were obliged to segregate them, too, on account of their bad example.

"Drunkards and criminals, did you say? Well, as a matter of fact we haven't had much trouble with this type. We find, on the whole, that, given abundance and the fulfilment of



"He was always wanting to send our goods to some other planet."

real wishes, anti-social elements tend to disappear.

"As for personal self-indulgence our people have been inclined merely to smile on the excesses committed by your colonists during their first weeks here. Such outbreaks may even be good for those whose attitude towards life has been too negative, and are in any case venial compared with the *idées fixes* of the lunatics I have just been showing you.

"A full life is our ideal, and with abundance and science to help us, most of the causes of what you call crime disappear. We hope that before long we shall even be able to cure the inhabitants of the Walled Garden."

G. W. L. DAY speculates on:

## If We Were All Quadruplets

ST. Neots, they say, has taken the Eynesbury "Quads" to its heart. When a fund was opened the subscriptions began tumbling in at eight in the morning. The people of those parts feel a proprietary interest in these four little morsels of humanity.

Nor is this feeling peculiar to the inhabitants of Hunts. More than half the people of Canada, I should think, feel a sense of responsibility for the Dionne "Quins." If it were suspected that they were starving, such a shower of donations would come from all parts of Canada as would set them up for life.

Yet when it comes to ordinary children, born one at a time, our feelings of interest and responsibility are less strong. It is regrettable if babies are born of half-starved mothers and given too little food to build bone and muscle, but it is for somebody else to attend to. The Government, probably. But the Government (we think) can't afford to do anything about it.

It is the same with those unlucky ones among us whom mechanical inventions have thrown out of work. That is a misfortune which may happen to us, one of these days, so we should very much like to feel that unemployment doesn't mean semi-starvation. But what's to be done about it? Surely the Government is already straining generosity to the limit?

Millions of us, when we begin to get on, start worrying about what will happen when we can no longer work. So many of us have worried so much that we got Old Age Pensions.

What a gloomy anti-climax to half a century of manful toil are these few paltry shillings a week! Ah well, be thankful for small mercies. How can Mr. Chamberlain afford any more, poor man?

There can never be any doubt about what the country wishes. Most people are wonderfully good-hearted. When babies are born in Poplar or Hoxton, neighbours in hideously over-crowded houses will always offer to help by squeezing in one or two more. If somebody goes bankrupt in Park Lane his friends will rally to his assistance.

The majority, an overwhelming majority, would like to see every baby and expectant mother given a decent home and any amount to eat, every unemployed family living miles above the "minimum standard," and every grandpapa and grandmamma living in a honeysuckle cottage.

But of course, my dear, the thing's impossible. What's the good of idle dreams? This is a world of hard realities. Men must work and women must weep. All very well to *imagine*, but what's the use?

Most of us have heard these sentiments dozens of times. It sounds very hard-headed and practical to talk like this, but the odds are the speaker is simply repeating what he has heard elsewhere.

Never mind if ten million people echo it. Is it true?

Make a tremendous effort and imagine that there is no longer such a thing as

money. Imagine a world with no banks or loans, monetary taxes, national debts, gold standards or Exchange Equalisation Funds.

Then if you ask whether we could afford to treat every woman as if she were the mother of "Quads," the reply would be "Yes, if our man-power and machine-power is enough to produce the goods needed, if our two million cows are able to produce so many gallons of milk—if, in fact, we can deliver the goods without exhausting our resources. And no, if we can't."

And so with our infants, our old folk and our unemployed. Have we the *physical* powers to satisfy their needs? If we have not, then the nation can't afford to do them proud. If we have, then we undoubtedly *can* afford it.

Unluckily for us, the money system forms a very effective smoke-screen between us and this obvious fact. Nevertheless, it is gradually dawning on us that there are a good many things we can obviously afford which finance puts beyond our reach.

Soon a time will come when we shall all realise this. What then? What is to make things happen?

Simply our command to the Government to get on with it and get us the things we want. Nothing will happen, nothing will change until we do this. Nor is there any reason why we should wait, since plenty is already within our grasp.

So why not give our orders now, right away?

THE ravings of the financial expert are seldom heard except by brother addicts. Sane people should read them occasionally, however, since our lives are at present controlled by these irresponsibles. The exhibit below is the first half of the leading article in *The Financial Times* on December 21, 1935. For the benefit of those who find the language too pompous and irritating for their stomachs, a translation is given in the opposite column.

It will be seen that it never enters the heads of these poor creatures that instead of destruction and restriction there is the alternative policy of distribution. And to be sure it never will until the matter is brought to their notice in a manner they cannot ignore.

**The remedy, and the only remedy, is the Electoral Campaign to Demand Results.**

### "Financial Times"

The difficulties attending efforts to secure international agreement in the economic sphere have nowhere been more strikingly illustrated than in the case of wheat export.

At its last meeting in May the International Wheat Advisory Committee admitted that the operative clauses of the restriction plan were not functioning, but it recommended the 21 signatory Governments to keep the committee and its secretariat in being, at any rate until July, 1936.

In doing so, it had in mind the probability that world stocks may again increase to burdensome proportions, and registered its faith in peaceful agreement as the only effective method of bringing and keeping supply and demand in proper relation.

Recent events in the world's wheat markets seem to confirm that view by the attention they draw to the ups and downs of production.

On 1st August last the price of 5s. 3d. was 7d. below that of a year earlier; at the present time the quotation of over 6s. is more than a shilling ahead of last year's corresponding figure.

The cause of the revival is to be sought partly in the uncertain outlook in world affairs, and partly in the improved position brought about by the reduction in visible supplies.

This latter feature reflects the normal effect of lower outputs for climatic reasons, and to some extent perhaps, the extension of wheat consumption among Eastern peoples.

Apart from such causes as fear of war, a steadier price is inherent in the reduction of world visible supplies from 526,900,000 bushels at end November, 1931, and 422,100,000 bushels in 1934, to 390,800,000 bushels at the corresponding date this year. The gross excess of supplies in exporting countries, after meeting importing markets' demands for the year to 31st July next, is now placed at 52,000,000 quarters. This is a reduction of 18,000,000 quarters over the estimates made in January, 1935. The crop situation in the Argentine now comes as a strengthening feature in the immediate outlook. Drought has reduced the area sown by about twenty-five per cent. and the yield is estimated to be the smallest for fifteen years.

## BELIEVE IT OR NOT

### The Creed of International Finance

WORSHIP OF DESTRUCTION

Create Famine to Strengthen the Financial Position

Let us Pray for Drought

### Our Translation

The wise man keeps his own house in order, but the fool has his eyes on the ends of the earth. This is strikingly illustrated in the way wheat supplies are managed at present.

In spite of strenuous attempts to solve the 'problem' of poverty in the midst of plenty by destroying the plenty, the Committee for Sabotaging the People's Bread Supplies has had to admit it has failed, as there is still plenty. Nevertheless it has voted itself into office for another year.

It still desires, since it regards abundance as a burden, to blast the fecundity of nature and curb the husbandry of man. It justifies itself with piously worded hopes that all nations will agree to cut down their crops to suit the money system.

Its hopes of success are apparently based on observation of the chaotic condition of the wheat market brought about by its previous meddling.

The fact that the chaos seems to be drifting in the direction of making bread a little more expensive for the penniless and starving millions appears to please it.

Indeed it gives this calamity the name of 'revival' and attributes it to two other (presumably welcome) calamities; the war atmosphere, and the failure of supplies.

Bad harvests account for most of the relative shortage; but also some starving people have had a little bread to eat. (The rising price will soon stop that.)

It is considered necessary to emphasise (a) that a welcome reduction of plenty has occurred (with statistics); (b) that the fear of war is a healthy stimulant; and (c) that drought has wrought some satisfactory havoc. The fact that the fear of war is the outcome of the struggle for export markets is conveniently ignored. And the childish argument is maintained that international agreement, although almost despaired of, must be sought, although any real reduction in supplies which has occurred is due to (a) international disagreement, and (b) the weather.

## STAMP on PLENTY

This is the fifth 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."

ONE of the results of the desperate scramble to make something and sell it to somebody for money, in a world which has plenty of everything but money, has frequently been pointed out, particularly by the engineer economists at whom Sir Josiah Stamp so frequently sneers. I refer to the prodigal waste of what may well be limited resources of coal, oil and timber, to say nothing of human physique.

There is even in this country a Coal Utilisation Council which has as its main business the speeding up of the consumption of coal. While it is obvious that, if everybody had enough money to buy what they want of what can be made, there would be no need to stimulate people to buy coal, this is only one aspect of a situation which may easily be fraught with danger to future generations.

### A Purely Financial Incentive

Let us be quite clear in our understanding that this menace is not due to the greed of ultimate consumers insisting on buying and using up these valuable Products against the wishes and against the advice of producers. On the contrary, it is due to the efforts of the producers in the first place to produce at the minimum of cost and, in the second, to sell in order to obtain money.

In this connection Major C. H. Douglas has said:—

The existing economic system distributes goods and services through the same agency which induces goods and services, i.e., payment for work in progress. In other words, if production stops, distribution stops, and, as a consequence, a clear incentive exists to produce useless or superfluous articles in order that useful commodities already existing may be distributed.

This perfectly simple reason is the explanation of the increasing necessity of what has come to be called economic sabotage; the colossal waste of effort which goes on in every walk of life quite unobserved by the majority of people because they are familiar with it; a waste which yet so over-taxed the ingenuity of society to extend it that the climax of war only occurred in the moment when a culminating exhibition of organised sabotage was necessary to preserve the system from spontaneous combustion. ("Economic Democracy.")

### A Trap for Fools

Against this background, let us examine another passage from Sir Josiah Stamp's carefully-built-up argument:

A further spurious plenty is found in Wasteful Exploitation—the present plenty of ultimate poverty. The new scientific methods for cutting and pulping timber more rapidly, are not ultimately "plenty" unless reforestation with its effort *made without immediate return*—that is its "minus plenty"—proceeds as rapidly. Too easily coal and oil getting may, never really be plenty at all—certainly unless these processes conserve by producing most economically and not most prodigally, they are shortlived as plenty. Wrong cultivation by denuding a country of forest, may lead to soil erosion. Julian Huxley has questioned whether "highly scientific methods of motion study and the like, used to exploit the workmen's capacities in the interest of immediate output," instead of conserving them in the best interests of the community, may not be waste instead of plenty too.

At the same moment that men are being paid not to produce things or paid to make one blade of grass grow where two grew before, they are being warned that they have pillaged their soils and forests to such an extent that the country has only three generations of virile national existence, unless within twenty years the attitude of millions of people towards this familiar kind of lavish plenty is so changed that they fight to conserve as much as they now do to exploit." [My italics].

### Morals versus Economics

It will be seen that we must agree with most of this, indeed, it is part of Sir Josiah Stamp's technique to say so much one can agree with that it is easy to pass over the wrong conclusion that he asks us to draw; because in spite of his claim to be approaching the subject objectively, he is most certainly asking us to draw a conclusion.

His conclusion is that millions of people are wallowing in lavish plenty which they will have to stop. They will have to pull themselves together. They will have to exercise restraint.

And there is no doubt that this argument will deceive many people whilst their vision is distorted by the distorting mirror of finance.

It is well worth noting how the little moral twist introduced into the last sentence enables him to use for his own purposes the same facts which engineers use in drawing an economic conclusion.

Be on your guard. The conservation of natural resources is an economic question in the truest sense of the word. It is not a moral question. It is certainly not to be solved by forcing our coal upon reluctant foreigners, at prices which have been reduced at the expense of our own people who *want* to use it.

(To be continued)

Overseas Notes

# Ups and Downs in the New World

## Canada

The conference of Provincial Premiers at Ottawa last month which discussed the possible revision of the British North America Act and other more directly financial conundrums did not entirely waste its time. One day was spent in hearing the representations of a delegation of Canadian mayors, whose concerted opinion was that municipalities have reached "the end of their financial tether and face bankruptcy." They urged that the Dominion Government should assume the full burden of relief costs, and quoted various statistics to show that the present system, under which a city such as Winnipeg has to pay 51 per cent. of the cost of relief, is driving the municipalities into an impossible position. Mayor McGeer of Vancouver put forward the idea of a refunding of municipal debt, together with a Dominion issue of notes "in the same way as the banks" for the purpose of a public works programme. At the present time, he added, the protective services, such as the police, were being maintained at a dangerously low level.

It was left to Mr. James Simpson, Mayor of Toronto, to provide the best piece of unconscious humour, if you can call it that. He did not consider Toronto to be in the same position as the other cities. On the contrary, he said, "Toronto is probably in the soundest financial state of any city in Canada," and then continued that its borrowing power was so low that it was "out of the question to provide employment by public works." He mentioned that the unpaid taxes amounted to twelve million dollars.

## What Next?

Mr. McGeer summed up with the plain statement, "It cannot go on." The Prime Minister of Canada thanked the Mayors and said he felt sure that what they had said would be very helpful, and the delegation left. The results obtained amounted to "a clause providing that grants to the Provinces should be substantially increased." (It is not clear what sort of grants.) There was disagreement over the refunding operations, and no decision.

Children continued to die in the Dominion from insufficient nourishment and lack of warmth and clothing. The poor people of Toronto, which is "in probably the soundest financial state of any city in Canada," thanked their stars that they were starving in Ontario instead of in some "unsound" place like Alberta. The farmers of Manitoba thought how lucky they were to have unsaleable wheat to burn in their stoves when the temperature fell to forty below zero, while men and women in London considered themselves fortunate to get a full meal once in two or three days.

Don't blame the Premiers; don't blame the Mayors, don't blame the financiers, don't even blame yourselves, once the picture is clear. It is a waste of time, while citizens of Great Britain and Canada are starving in the midst of plenty. Demand results.

## Birth Control

I suppose that the case for birth control has in all periods been predominantly economic. The well-known antagonism of the Roman Catholic Church to all such discussion has no doubt been misrepresented on occasion for secular purposes, and as in so many cases an understanding of the age of plenty acts as a solvent of otherwise hopeless deadlocks. Certainly the sermon preached in New York recently by Cardinal Hayes is of the kind which may be studied with profit by those of all or of no denominations. He declared that the correct approach to the problem "is not to keep people from having children," but to change the economic order to make it possible "to rear them in keeping with their needs."

"Who are these people," he said, "that sit in soft garments and offer affront to the poor? Are they a race apart, superior beings with a special commission to order the lives of the less fortunate in worldly goods for themselves? . . . You know that they are not."

## United States

The *Saturday Evening Post*, published weekly in Philadelphia with a circulation of some three million copies, is not only an influential Republican journal but is read all over the English-speaking world. From both points of view the article in its issue of December 14 called "Dividends for All" is of some importance. It is neither a very friendly nor a very sensible article, but its

appearance at all may be due to the approach of next year's Presidential election, which the Republicans are hoping to win if they can find any rallying cry worth speaking of to set against the still great personal prestige of Roosevelt. I am not for a moment suggesting that they are likely to adopt "Dividends for All" as a nation-wide slogan, but it might well be held to have a strong appeal to some of the north-western states along the Canadian border, especially if any striking results are secured in Alberta during the next few months. The article is possibly a preliminary "feeler."

In the light of this there is a certain speculative interest in a leader of the *Buffalo Courier-Express*, which quotes a remark of Governor LaFollette of Wisconsin to the effect that one or other of the old parties must prove "really progressive" next year if they expect to prevent a third party from

"carrying off the Presidency." The *Courier-Express* adds, after referring to Alberta, "None of this, of course, is intended to mark Governor LaFollette down or up as a Social Crediter," but it is worth remembering that the LaFollette family have long been distinguished for their independent and often insurgent Republicanism, and with a cause to fight for like "Dividends for All" there would be no stopping them.

## Alberta

The following news item is taken from the *Alberta Social Credit Chronicle* of December 6: "The provincial government has passed an order-in-council authorising Lloyd's of England to do business in Alberta and without going through the formality imposed upon other companies, of posting a bond to guarantee activities."

## Nova Scotia

The *Toronto Telegram* reports the likelihood of a "Social Credit party" in Nova Scotia in the near future, quoting Mr. E. S. Dixon, manager of the Halifax Tourist Bureau, who declined to name the leaders of the movement at present, but said, "You'd be surprised how many are really interested in it and how prominent some of them are." J.D.B.

## The Progress of

# Mr. G. D. H. COLE

THE growth of any great idea passes through the stages of ridicule, organised opposition, diversion, and belated acceptance before its truth dawns on a wondering public; and when Major Douglas warned democrats to beware of attempts to confuse their minds with plans, he recognised that, once the public demanded results, the second-rate experts now ruining the nation would be unemployed, and their reputation for economic wisdom shattered.

Fortunately there are exceptions among the political and orthodox economists, of which Mr. G. D. H. Cole is an interesting example. Mr. Cole has a reputation for economic authority in the Labour Party. His first official opposition to Social Credit occurred when he associated himself with the Labour Party's first report on the subject of the "Douglas-New Age Credit Scheme." The report stated, *inter alia*: "On these grounds we cannot accept Major Douglas's central contention that the purchasing power in the hands of the consumer is not, and never can be, adequate to purchase the goods available for them."

Still, the Social Credit Movement grew, the Labour leaders continued to be restive, and Mr. Cole, feeling it incumbent on him to say something further, contributed an article to the *New Statesman and Nation* on February 20, 1932, in which he characterised the conspiracy of silence then in force as justified "to the extent that a good many of us, having made up our minds that the Douglasite's central thesis is a piece of nonsense, would willingly dismiss the subject and say no more about it . . . The Douglasite diagnosis and the Douglasite remedies are mostly nonsense, but Douglasism appeals because it does direct its attack upon the most vulnerable points of the present economic system." (My italics.)

Since writing this, Mr. Cole has evidently given more serious study to Social Credit, and his latest *obiter dicta* appeared in the *New English Weekly* of November 21 and 28, under the title of "Fifty Propositions About Money and Production."

I set out below the salient paragraphs of these propositions, paralleled by relative extracts from the writings of Major Douglas, not for the purpose of indicating similar features, but to provide an estimate of the distance travelled by Mr. Cole during the last few years.

MR. G. D. H. COLE, 1935. MAJOR C. H. DOUGLAS, 1918-1933.

The total income distributed to all the members of the community cannot buy more than the community is able currently to produce.

The book value of the world's stocks is always greater than the apparent financial ability to liquidate them because these book values include mobilised credits. "Economic Democracy."

The only sane limit to the issue of credit for use as purchasing power is the limit imposed by ability to deliver the goods for which it forms an effective demand. "Credit Power and Democracy."

Under the present The mill will never

economic system the sum total of prices adds up far more than the sum total of incomes because many goods change hands a number of times.

The productive power of the community is a social power; it depends on the accumulated capital resources and knowledge at the disposal of the community.

Accordingly, the entire body of citizens has a social right to share in the current product of industry, not only as a reward for current services rendered but as a right of citizenship.

The proportion in which the available income should be distributed . . . as social dividends . . . or share in the social heritage cannot be determined on the grounds of principle. But the proportion . . . as social dividends should be as large as possible and the proportion distributed as rewards or incentives . . . as small as is consistent with securing a satisfactory output.

Every citizen has an equal right to share in the social heritage.

Just as it is necessary to establish and maintain a balance between the money incomes available . . . the supply of consumers goods and services and the prices at which . . . these are offered for sale, so it is necessary to ensure a similar balance in the case of both capital goods and intermediate goods.

The determination of policy is a matter for democratic national planning.

The absolute levels of

grind with the water that has passed . . . and unless it can be shown . . . that all these sums distributed in respect of intermediate products are actually saved up . . . in the form of purchasing power we are obliged to assume that the rate of flow of purchasing power derived from . . . the operation of the existing price system is always less than the generation of prices within the same period of time. — "Monopoly of Credit."

Natural resources are common property and the means for their exploitation should also be common property. — "Economic Democracy."

The direct road to the emancipation of the individual from the domination of the group is . . . the substitution, to an increasing extent, of the dividend in place of the wage and salary. — "Warning Democracy."

Now it is quite easy to make out a perfectly simple ethical justification for the proposition that the share due to the individual . . . would be (1) a small and decreasing share due to individual efforts and (2) a large and increasing amount due to his rights as a shareholder or inheritor. — "Monopoly of Credit."

It is probable that the money incentive in the form of wages could be made small in comparison with the dividends he would receive as a shareholder. — "Social Credit."

Instead of paying for the doubtful privilege of being entitled to a particular brand of passport, its possession entitles him to draw a dividend . . . from the past and present efforts of the community.

It [the money problem] is not a problem of value measurement. The proper function of a money system is to control and direct the production and distribution of goods and services. — "Social Credit."

Real democracy is something different [from majority rule] and is the expression of the policy of the majority. — "Credit Power and Democracy."

We have to establish a

incomes and prices do not matter. What does matter is that the total money income distributed to consumers should equal the total price of the available consumers goods and services.

relation between total production represented by total wages, salaries etc., and total ultimate consumption so that whatever money a man receives it is real purchasing power . . . This relation is the relation which total production of all descriptions bears to total consumption. — "Control and Distribution of Production."

I have adduced sufficient evidence, I believe, to warrant the assumption that the incursion of Douglas's mind into the school of thought represented by Mr. Cole has been provocative of beneficial results. There are still, however, a few gaps, due no doubt to the persistency with which Mr. Cole's particular brand of Socialism precludes him from advancing further than he has already done. This is apparent from the concluding passages of the propositions. "These propositions," says Mr. Cole, "recognise as valid three of the main points associated with the advocacy of Social Credit. These points are: That under the existing system there is always grave danger of under-production, because there is no assurance of the adequacy of the incomes . . . to purchase all the consumers' goods and services . . ."

The faulty reasoning in this passage lies in the assumption of under-production. What Social Credit says is that under-consumption arises from the accelerated processes of production based on bank credits. As Douglas has stated: "Unfortunately for the banking system these individuals cannot be prevented from making each successive plant more efficient than the last . . ."

**Only by a frenzied acceleration of sabotage . . . can the population . . . be kept at work on the production of capital goods.**

Mr. Cole also doubtfully compliments the Social Credit Movement when attributing the "instability of the economic system" to "bank money, ranking equally and indistinguishably with consumers' money arising from production." Purchasing power does not arise from production, as Mr. Cole believes, whether he calls it consumers' money or not. It is all part of the banking creation. "Douglas says 'Purchasing power is not . . . an emanation from the production of real commodities or services . . . but on the contrary is produced by . . . the banking system,'" and Mr. Cole's authority for the validity of his proposition is not acceptable.

Mr. Cole is no more accurate in his opposition to other points of Social Credit. He says: "The A plus B theorem is not accepted in the form in which it is commonly advanced, although the element of truth in it is recognised." Unless Mr. Cole is a little more specific one can only conclude that the element of truth in it has been sufficient to enable Mr. Cole to throw overboard a good deal of useless cargo, if the propositions proffered are acceptable as a guide. When he is able, he will no doubt deal with the theorem advanced by Douglas, and indicate mathematically the flaws therein.

He says that the National Dividend (his "Social Dividend") proposed by Social Credit is based on the erroneous idea that it "can be advanced without the need for its subsequent cancellation against prices."

If Mr. Cole will make a further examination of this subject he will see that the dividend is of exactly the same nature as a bank dividend.

"The dividend which is declared over the equivalent period represents the division of the difference between actual consumption and actual production . . . over the same period." (SOCIAL CREDIT.) Mr. Cole fails to realise that the process would be automatic.

Mr. Cole has made progress since he was associated with those who derided Douglas, and I believe he would considerably enhance his credit were he to examine this question with the same care as less scholarly individuals have done, with a view to ascertaining and propagating the truth. **The dangerous nature of Mr. Cole's remedies lies in his fanatical attachment to an undefined system of "planning" with experts in the seat of power, and there is no guarantee that the individual would be any more free under his regime than he is at present, though probably he would be better fed.**

In conclusion, the public should be again warned against the possible imposition of spurious forms of social credit. By leaving technical details to the experts, but demanding from those experts the results which are obviously possible and which everybody wants, the public will prove which are the real experts, and they will get what they want.

That, after all, is the only thing that matters.

E. J. PANKHURST.

## ACTIVE SERVICE

### Kingsbridge, Devon

A meeting was held at the Town Hall on December 18, at which Lt.-Col. J. Creagh Scott, D.S.O., gave an address. Although only fifty people were present, the meeting is worthy of record as an opening in the West Country, which has so far shown little interest in our ideas. It is hoped that an active group will soon spring up as a result of this meeting.

### Sheffield is Moving

Forty odd years ago engineers made a short cut to Blackpool for Sheffielders, and they were not afraid of some of the most difficult tunneling in the country. Round about the mouth of one of the tunnels on the Dore and Chinley Line live many Social

Crediters of the sort who have ceased to talk. From reports from one source and another they would appear to be about as thick as the heather on Totley Moss. Like the engineers before them they are not afraid of a difficult job, and one, resident in Totley Rise, has circulated 206 Christian ministers in Sheffield. The *Sheffield Daily Telegraph* has published his appeal in full and gives excellent publicity to the Electoral Campaign. Not many people resident in the Sheffield area do not read this paper. Sheffield people are fond of their trip to Blackpool and thank the engineers for making it easy. There is much poverty in Sheffield, and these Social Crediters have shown that there is a short cut to the abolition of poverty. It is for them to take it.

T.H.S.

## THE ELECTORAL CAMPAIGN

### Why and What it is

THE chief reasons for the Electoral Campaign are as follow:—

1. Because Major Douglas says it is the best, indeed the only way to achieve the Social Credit objective, in the shortest possible time.

2. Because, owing to the protracted press taboo (which has prevented ordinary propaganda from proceeding at normal rates), the break-up of civilisation, the disorganisation of democracy, and the disruption of recognised party politics, is proceeding at a more rapid rate than any social credit instruction or diffusion of knowledge can possibly do.

3. Because the time left to awaken Democracy to the peril of its real position is too short to achieve that end.

4. Because a single, simple, straightforward, and desirable issue might unite this puzzled and failing Democracy and induce it to bestir itself to the extent of expressing a definite wish, even at a general election, when as a rule the last thing that is achieved is a clear expression of the opinion of any body, with the possible exception of the candidate.

5. Because, by means of a house-to-house canvass, the electorate can be given the opportunity to express its opinion on the single issue: "Do you desire the abolition of poverty?"

6. Because, if this were done on a wide enough front, it would prove beyond question what the will of a large majority of the population is.

7. Because poverty is the one great power by which men are enslaved. No person is free who is dependent on a wage for work which can be taken from him by any other man, or by illness.

8. Because the present party politics are so futile, so discredited, that a large percentage of the electorate never goes to the polling

booths, or wastes its time on what it realises to be a futility.

9. Because the abolition of poverty is an issue which appeals to all *men of goodwill*, irrespective of any party principle or personal attachment, it can be offered to any member of the enfranchised public, and, in signing the demand, they are informing the sitting M.P. that this is the wish of the voters of that particular constituency.

10. Because the M.P., of whatever colour he may be, then has the chance to act in accordance with what is in all probability his own natural inclination (assuming him to be a *man of goodwill*) and, by placing the abolition of poverty as the first plank in his platform, he can secure his return with a bigger majority.

11. Because this is the only means of obtaining an unmistakable mandate on the one great and vital issue of the day, and this fact has already been recognised by more than one M.P.

12. Because the Electoral Campaign is such a weighty weapon in the hands of loyal supporters of Major Douglas, the people who fear his teachings and dread the success of the Campaign are moving all their hidden forces to oppose and frustrate it.

13. Because *this of itself is enough to show where the weak spot in the armour of Finance lies.*

The Electoral Campaign is not a tool for party purposes, but a torch which has been lighted to illuminate the dark spots of darkest England; a trumpet call to all who seek peace, and are willing to ensue it by personal effort; it is a test to see if a dying democracy can be turned into a dynamic democracy; if bewilderment can become simplified into clear and lucid expression of a single will for a single purpose, a purpose which has as its object the good of all and harm for none.

M.B.C.

## SHOT AND SHELL

A new plum which will not fall off the tree even when fully ripe, is announced by the University of Minnesota's fruit breeding station.—It awaits a name—"Daily Express," December 13, 1935.

A musician, his wife and child, found penniless in a Reading lodging house with only half a loaf between them. He formerly earned £700 a year.—"Daily Express," December 10, 1935.

Our iron and steel trades are to be reorganised now, by means of a new company, the British Iron and Steel Corporation, formed to implement the agreement between the British Iron and Steel Federation and the International Steel Cartel. No limit will be placed on the export activities of the company.—"Financial Times," November 29, 1935.

A new steel process not only shows a marked economy in fuel, but also prolongs the industrial life of the metal to five times that of ordinary mild steel.—"The Times," December 16, 1935.

A clothing firm builds a fifteen-acre factory, to employ 5,000 hands, at Middlesbrough; it is also extending its Leeds warehouse, so as to handle 60,000 suits per week.—"Sunday Chronicle," December 1, 1935.

Under the heading "More Credit, More Safety," retailers are counselled to adopt monthly payment methods in all trades, as their customers are short of cash.—"Daily Express," December 11, 1935.

Pay your railway fares by instalments! Shilling stamps will be on sale in the New Year, exchangeable at will for railway tickets of all descriptions—except seasons.—"Daily Telegraph," December 13, 1935.

Fleet Street journalist has "the biggest lesson of her life." How to feed and clothe a family of nine, and pay rent of 12s. 3d., on £2 16s. a week.—"Daily Mirror," December 12, 1935.

### NEW SOURCE OF POWER Charcoal Replaces Petrol

A STANDARD sports car in Italy, converted to run on charcoal gas as fuel, covered 3,750 miles in eleven days for which only one ton of charcoal (an Italian product) was consumed. The cost was 180 lire (under £3), or 5.2 miles for 1d. The Italian Government had decreed that all vehicles used for passenger transport must be adapted to consume home-produced charcoal instead of imported petrol by the end of 1937.

Italy has also taken steps to produce from sugar beet large quantities of power alcohol.—"Gas and Oil Power," December, 1935.

### National Dividends Would Abolish Poverty



This emblem is available as a poster, 20in. wide by 30in. deep, with a space of 4in. at the top and 5½in. at the bottom for overprinting with particulars of meetings, etc.

Orders for these posters should be addressed to SOCIAL CREDIT, 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2.

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.

## 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.

**Press Cuttings.**—Readers are requested when sending in press cuttings, to indicate the name and date of the paper in which they appeared, as well as in the case of photographs, cartoons or sketches.

**Public Libraries.**—Readers are requested to forward the name and address of the librarian of any public library where a copy of SOCIAL CREDIT is not available.

**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.

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## Questionnaire on "The Douglas Scheme"

The questions put by the Economic League in one of their recent "Pifflets" are printed in ordinary type, and the answers, by Mr. R. L. Northridge, in italics.

MAJOR DOUGLAS has stressed the importance of keeping "very clearly in mind the difference between purchasing power and money."

How would you define that difference?

*Money is that which, no matter what it is made of or why people want it, no one will refuse it in exchange for his product, if he is a willing seller.*

*Purchasing power is a function of money and prices.*

*Unit of Money.*

*Purchasing power =  $\frac{\text{Unit of Money}}{\text{Unit of Price}}$ .*

Is money always purchasing power?

*Theoretically, yes\*—or it ceases to be money. Practically, it is possible for prices to rise so high that the fraction  $\frac{\text{Unit of Money}}{\text{Unit of Price}}$  approximates to zero.*

*Unit of Price*  
If the answer is yes: ask what about the Mark during the period of extreme inflation?

*Prices rose so that the purchasing power of money approached zero, as indicated above.*

\* For the sake of charity, clarity and brevity I assume that they mean "Has money always purchasing power?"

Do not people sometimes lose confidence in governments and currency and prefer goods to paper?

Yes.

If the answer to the first question refers to the discounts allowed to purchasers under the Douglas Scheme, ask whether it is not a fact that Douglas has admitted that these discounts could be drawn from the Treasury in the form of notes (currency)?

Yes.

And if this is the case, what is the difference between these discounts (when turned into notes) and money?

*None. These discounts ARE money, representing the otherwise uncollectable fraction of price, and go to liquidate (and be*

cancelled by) the pre-existing debt which justified their creation.

If the answer is that they would not be money until they were turned into notes, ask whether a cheque is money if it is not cashed for currency?

*Yes, if the drawer has funds to meet it if required.*

QUESTION BY EXAMINEE. So what?

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The Belfast Banking Co., Ltd., appealed against a valuation of £309 on their branch premises at Bradbury Place . . . . . Cross-examined by Mr. MacDermott, witness was asked if the banks had not spent much money bringing their premises up to a standard in keeping with their business, witness replied—Yes, but the bank can borrow from themselves and charge what interest they like.

Mr. MacDermott—We will be into Social Credit in a minute. —"Belfast Telegraph," December 17, 1935.

# CORRESPONDENCE

## Science or Art?

In the correspondence columns of your issue of November 1, Austin O. Cooper suggests the use of the word 'financial' instead of 'economic' as being more appropriate in an article I sent you. He gives the meanings of both words as taken from the Encyclopedia Britannica, but I do not find his quotations in my Britannica, which may be due to mine being the eleventh edition published during 1910-11.

I have no objection to the change suggested, for I am well aware that many words have a slightly different meaning in England from what we apply here. A dictionary in wide use here gives the following definitions: Economics—the science that treats of the production and distribution of wealth. Finance—the science of monetary (money) affairs. And it is in this way that I try to use them.

However, I object to either 'economics' or 'finance' being called a "science," for my dictionary defines Science as knowledge as of facts, laws, and proximate causes, gained and verified by exact observation and correct thinking. As an engineer I would much prefer to class both finance and economics under Art, which is defined as the skilful and systematic arrangement or adaptation of means for the attainment of some end. Which seems to be what the so-called financial experts, economists and bankers are doing.

California. BERNARD ROWNTREE.

[This is the correct function of an expert, but the end should be determined, not by the expert but by the people. The trouble is that the experts decide upon the ends nowadays, leaving the electors to argue about methods of achieving them. The most urgent task to-day is to ensure to individuals, considered collectively, the control of policy—in a word to purify political democracy as the first step towards economic democracy.—Ed.]

## National Dividend Club

May I, through the courtesy of your columns, bring to the notice of my known and unknown friends in the Social Credit Movement the immense service which they

can render by joining the National Dividend Club which has been inaugurated recently. I cannot think of any better way of consolidating the Social Credit Movement than by all Social Crediters, irrespective of what views they may hold, meeting together as members of the same club.

My experience in the field during the last three years or more has shown me that personal touch between Social Crediters and the various branches of the movement is not easy to obtain for reasons which are so obvious that I need not define them. In consequence I find a lack of sympathy, understanding, and appreciation of "the other feller's" views and difficulties.

Even whether or not we are likely to be able to visit or use the National Dividend Club, it would be a great gesture and contribution towards consolidation of the movement if all Social Crediters in Great Britain and Northern Ireland became members of the Club, the name of which denotes our common objective.

Okehampton. J. CREAGH SCOTT.

## The Greater Charity

In reply to J. D. Taylor, may I state, in defence of my "reprehensible" suggestion re the waiting rooms of professional men, that being unshakable in my belief in the great good for all of Social Credit, I saw no harm in my method of propaganda.

However, to him, and to those whose consciences are as tender, I offer my regrets and the following alternative which I hope will be no violation of "private" property.

When next Social Crediters pay their doctor's or dentist's bills, try enclosing a copy of our paper with a note suggesting it be placed in the waiting room, and adding that it is non-party and, should there be no objection on the part of the recipient, would he be so good as to say so when sending his receipt, so that the patient may send a copy for this purpose every week.

London, W.C.2. BRUNO BARNABE.

# BOOK REVIEWS

## The 'New Era' Booklets\*

### No. 3. Dividends for All

In this booklet stress is laid on modern productive capacity and the advent of the Leisure State. The former is illustrated by a number of well-chosen examples, whilst most of the familiar arguments in favour of the latter are convincingly advanced.

The usual 'moral' objections to the Dividend are clearly answered, but perhaps it might have been a good thing to include, as a reply to those who suggest that nobody will work under Social Credit, the obvious point that then there would be no production and consequently no Dividend.

The pamphlet ends with a summary of the Douglas proposals. Possibly it would have been better to omit these, and adjure the reader to demand the abolition of poverty on the evidence advanced without bothering about the technique of achieving it.

### No. 4. The Miracle of the Machine

More than three-quarters of this booklet are devoted to examples of modern machine production, and its consequent displacement of man-power. One of the best and fullest collections of statistics on the subject that I have seen, although a number of the examples have already appeared in the preceding booklet—"Dividends for All."

As with the latter, the concluding summary of the Social Credit proposals might well be replaced by an exhortation to those convinced of the existence of Plenty to demand results in the form of the Abolition of Poverty. What to do is now less impor-

tant for the ordinary reader than how to get it done.

### No. 5. The Money Spider's Web

This is an elaboration of booklet No. 2—"The Money Trick Exposed." It begins with a history of money and concentrates especially on the organisation of International Finance, the creation of War Debts, and the gold monopoly of the Central Banks.

It is the first of this series to suggest that the way of escape lies in demanding results (the distribution of the obvious physical abundance), but this good advice is partly obscured by the too compressed summary of the Douglas proposals at the end of the pamphlet, which with nine readers out of ten will only give rise to a barren discussion of technique.

### No. 6. Blood Money

I like this booklet least of the series. It deals mainly with the malpractices of armament firms. Whilst quite ready to believe that the charges brought against this particular racket are correct, I feel that the question is incidental. The unsavoury exploitation of arms is at most a major aggravation of the real cause of war: the struggle for overseas markets due to a lack of purchasing power at home.

It is true that this cause is briefly discussed at the end of this booklet, but I think it should have been the main thesis of the pamphlet, the export of arms being cited as one of the main factors in obtaining a "favourable balance of trade." K.M.

\* Sydney, N.S.W.; The New Era. Nos. 1 and 2 of the series were reviewed by K.M. in our issue of December 27.

# IMMACULATE USED CARS

Fellow "Social Crediters,"

Will you please compare the prices of these cars with anything offering elsewhere. It is in your own interest to do so:—

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- 1935 Austin 10 h.p., 3,000 miles Saloon de Luxe, Blue, £120.
- 1935 V.8 Ford drop head Coupe, 7,000 miles. £149.
- 1931 Vauxhall Cadet 6-light sunshine Saloon, 16,000 miles, 4 brand new tyres. £65.
- 1935 Vauxhall 14 h.p. Saloon de Luxe, 6,000 miles. £155.
- 1934 Austin 10 h.p. Tourer, faultless condition. £89.
- 1935 Morris 12/4 Saloon de Luxe, 9,000 miles. £115.
- 1935 Austin 7 h.p. Saloon, in faultless condition. £69.

## INSTALMENTS, EXCHANGES

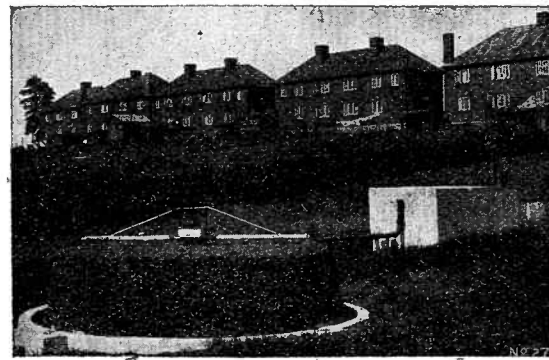
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## Social Dynamics

TO establish the necessary order and lawfulness in the human community, with the least possible interference in the private affairs of the individual, seems to me to be the aim of a highly developing culture.

For this purpose the statistical method as used by the physicist appears very appropriate. In the case of the human community it would mean the study of the average mind and the average human gifts, taking into account their range of variation, and from this to infer what are the motives that must be put before human beings to appeal to their desires so as to secure a social order that is at least bearable in all its essential features.—Erwin Schrödinger in "Science and the Human Temperament,"

# WANTED!

## Munition Workers!

EVERY fighter in the war against poverty, every speaker, writer, and Electoral Campaign worker, needs reliable ammunition in the shape of authoritative information about what is happening in industry, politics, and finance.

WE want workers who will undertake to scrutinise newspapers, magazines, etc., for items of interest. Volunteers are required especially for trade, professional, and technical journals, magazines, and reviews.

IF you can do this, write to Mr. T. L. Mawson, Sea Breeze, La Moye, Jersey, C.I., of the Jersey Douglas Social Credit Association, which is undertaking this work, for particulars, and tell him to which journals you already subscribe.

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# FROTTI'S FROLIC

## "Sh—! Meet Me To-night at the Victoria Cross-Roads!"

I AM truthfully prostrating with sorrow, Mister Ed., Sir, that I have of lately been absented from your columbs so long. But it is in course of having recently been moving in extremely exulting circles, old fellow-boy, beside whom I trust you do not mind my considering you low—or at least, lower. Not, you comprehend, in the sense of vulgar, but inferious to some extent.

For what do you think? Why, nothing less, sire, than that I have been travelling about in the retina of that distinctive scholar Professor Clarence Skinner himself! In his companys I have been to France (lah Frongs) and Germany (Dustland) visiting some of the raining potentatoes of those countries. How did all these luxuriousnesses come to pass? Well, sir, it is as supprising to me as to you, and I can only relate it as it happened in the hope that it will receive credulitys.

One afternoon a quiet man called upon me and requested if I would like free holidays upon the Continong with friend-chap to disburse my expenses, and all first class hotel-fodder. Naturally, my goodness, I leaped upon it and asked when are we to set forth. Upon which the quiet man hands me sealed envelope containing small note in invisible inks, along with instructions how to visualise same and also key to code. After I have worked for two and a half hours, Sir, I manage to see very feintly the words "To-night, Victoria, 8.20. Skinner." Well, that is enough for a nod to a winking horse. Hastily I pack my trousseaux.

At eight-o'-clocks I am arrived at Victoria, which I find to be unostentatiously not quite the same as ordinaries. For instance when I whisper "Skinner" to passing porter, he raises megaphone and bellows "Skinner" into it. Whereupon fifteen hundred men in plane clothes, unobtrusively present arms with their umbrellas and walking-sticks. To my surprise, sir, they are His Majestie Regiment of Granulated Guards, in mufftee. But everything is very secretive. I myself am secreted along the platform, everybody presenting umbrellas and things, am undressed

in the buffet and dressed again in the Left Luggage, in case I am carrying congealed weapons, and finally borne shoulder-high to a third-class carriage in the Newhaven train.

There sits only one occupant, an old revered-looking chappy with a lengthy white beard reaching to his boots. He is reading Cæsar's Gallic War, Bk. 1, upside down. His satchel is very plainly marked "Professor Clarence Skinner, D.D., R.S.V.P., C.O.D." So I know I have reached my ghoul.

When the train is starting I temptatively ask this learning gentleman, "Oh, please sir, why am I here and where do we hie us?"

"Ne pas se pencher en dehors," he replied in Latin, "nichthinauslenen." With that he lit a cigar and relapsed into his primaeval studiousness. After a time he falls into a small dozing, sir, and presently his beard, his top-dressing, I mean, the long white one, drops off. So, as it is a cold night, I wrap it round his feet.

### Frotti and Monty in Gay Paree

THE following mornings we are arrived in Paree with no further word-speaking on either sides, and drive straight from St. Lazaire to the Key de Horsy. Early as the hour is all the French Civil Service has long been hard at work. Professor Skinner calls a clerk and says "Alley veet. Tell the chief that the Doctor of Divinity from Durham is here." The formulor worked like magics, old friend. We were wisked straight away up into the inner sanction of the Key Dorsal and to the presence of the notorious Mongseer Fallal.

As soon as we entered the Mushyer fell flat on his stomach.

"O Bong jewer, mong dew," he cried, "what have I done this time?"

Professor Skinner looked sternly at him.

"The Theology we teach at Durham," he rapt out, "will not permit us to countenance handing over large slices of our credit-fields in Africa to Muselleeny. You know as well as I do that it's a gift to those Yankee pirates; and I'm surprised at you."

"I could not help it, Milor," Fallal moaned. He was weeping and wiping his eyes in Professor's Skinner's beard (which was lying on the table). "To gain Left and Right support for my deflating policies I had to do it. Surely you can see this?"

The Professor's facial organs softened. He replied in more gentler accentings:

"In other respects I admit you have been a good boy. Getting all those poor Socialist and Fascist simps to support deflation on the score of national emergency was very funny — very funny indeed. We worked almost the same game in England. The N.B.G. pointed to the international crisis as their passport back into office—with, of course, the national difference, that our message was pious and theological—Sanctions, Right, Moral Principles, rather than Lake Tana, Egypt, and foreign investment. Yes, you did well there. But perhaps after all it's just as well. If we are to get our hands free for this Chinese currency struggle we must sacrifice something."

Fallal brighted up at these commendatious terms.

"Mairsy, Mushyer, mairsy bang—and you

ought to see the Unemployed in Lyons and Toulouse. They are eating tintacks!"

"Ha! ha!" chuckled the Professor, "very funny. Very funny indeed." An honest glowing of pleasure had suppurated his genial dial. "At this rate we shall very soon get Stabilisation. As Mason, of the Sound Currency Association says in a letter to *The Times*, our columns 'on many an occasion have encouraged a hope that *The Times* favoured such a lead . . . . ' Funny dog, Mason. He will have his joke. Now, what are your facilities here for forging passports?"

"Extremely efficient. What can we do you for?"

"I intend entering Germany," the Professor explains, "and this Doctor of Divinity business won't go down well there. I thought perhaps zoology would suit—and I might change my name to Houston Montague Chamberlain or something of that nature."

### On to Berlin!

ON the way to Berlin the Professor condescends to speak with me most amical. He is indeed a charming fellow-rover, and you, sir, would love him, I am sure. He told me many things about his life, how misunderstood he is, poor chap-lad. It appears that in Hungary he is looked upon as little better than a sort of plague or Pesth. Most of Eastern Europe crosses itself when his name is mentioned. Australia and New Zealand have a pronounced antipode to him, and Canada has started to break the first commandment. He told me how lonely he felt, so that the good old-fashioned Christmas in England made no appealings to his spirit. "I never had a partner named Marley," were his own words, "so I ain't troubled by ghosts."

We got so intimate that I venture to ask what he wishes me to do in return for this tourism.

It appears, sir, that a thing called the Comic League was prepared to offer me a million pounds a year to stop my letters to your journal and start writing articles for them! This was indeed honourable mention.

"A million a year?" I said aghast, "but where is the money to come from?" "That's nothing," the Professor rejoined. "What's a million? Why the other day, when walking down Lombard Street, I found a hundred million for the N.B.G. in half-an-hour — one per cent. Treasury Bonds at ninety-eight, short term. The same day, at lunch in my local Mecca, I found another two hundred million, also for the N.B.G.—this time long-term Funding Loan at ninety-six-and-a-half. It's nothing to me — just a part of the exhaust and bleed service."

I did not say anything then, Mister Editor. But I did not believe him. I have never found all this money lying about loose in Mecca Cafés or streets, and I very much am doubting that it exists.

After interviewing Dr. Shoat, of the Rice Bank, and assuring him that so long as he had the German Fooler by the ear in the interests of Professor Skinner, so long would N.B.G. support German policies, no matter how bughouse, we then returned to England. I told my scholarly travelling comrade that I will think over his proposition, and, Sir, I meant it most sincerely.

I have thought it over by now, and consider it bum.

Yours still unboughtable,

FROTTI.

P.S.—I wish it clearly understood that all names in above are entirely factitious and not pretended to imply to any lively person.

## Announcements & Meetings

Notices will be accepted for this column at 6d. a line, minimum three-lines.

Notices must reach the publishing office with remittance by the Monday morning before the date of issue.

**Belfast Douglas Social Credit Group**  
Group Headquarters: 72, Ann Street.  
Group Monthly Meeting: Tuesday, Jan. 7, at 7.30 p.m. Business important. Please show Membership Card.

**Cardiff Social Credit Association**  
Meeting at 10, Park Place, on Monday, January 6, 1936, at 8 p.m. A discussion will follow a short address by Capt. W. E. Pritchard entitled "Diverse Views on Social Credit."

**Liverpool Social Credit Association**  
Hon. Secretary: Miss D. M. Roberts, Fern Lee, Halewood Road, Gateacre, Liverpool.  
NEXT MEETING will be held in Reece's Café, 14, Castle Street, Liverpool, on FRIDAY, JAN. 10, 1936, at 7.45 p.m. and will be addressed by CANON DAVEY.  
THE DEAN OF CANTERBURY will address a public meeting in the PICTON HALL, Liverpool, on March 3.

**National Dividend Club**  
A meeting of members will be held at the Cora Hotel, Upper Woburn Place, W.C.1, on Thursday, January 9, at 6.15 p.m.  
Subject: Business of the Club.  
Enquiries to Hon. Secretary, Capt. T. H. STORRY, 28, Ashburnham Gardens, Upminster, Essex.

**Southampton Douglas Social Credit Association**  
2, London Road.  
Campaign and Propaganda Meetings on Tuesday at 7.30. *January Speakers:* H. A. Carré, Jan. 7 and 21 (A + B); E. Dennis Mundy, Jan. 14; L. D. Byrne, Jan. 28.

**1930 Club**  
The next meeting will be held at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, January 7, 1936, in Prince Henry's Room, 17, Fleet Street, Strand, London.  
Speaker: Miss Helen Corke.  
Subject: Reflections on the Psychological Aspect of a Local National Dividend Campaign.  
Chairman: Mr. F. C. Luxton.

## 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.
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  - Two collections of speeches and articles treating the subject from different angles.
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  - 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.
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- BY OTHER WRITERS:—
- The Douglas Manual, by Philip Mairet . . . . . 5s. 0d.
  - Economic Nationalism (3rd Edition, 1935), by Maurice Colbourne . . . . . 3s. 6d.
  - The Social Credit Pamphleteer . . . . . 3s. 6d.
  - Money in Industry, by M. Gordon Cumming . . . . . 3s. 6d.
  - The A.B.C. of Social Credit, by E. Sage Holter . . . . . 2s. 6d.
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  - What's Wrong With the World? by G. W. L. Day . . . . . 1s. 0d.
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1. I know that there are goods in plenty, so that poverty is quite unnecessary.
2. I want, before anything else, poverty abolished.
3. I want, too, national dividends distributed to me and every Briton so that we can buy all we want of the goods that are now destroyed and the production that is restricted
4. These dividends must not increase prices or taxes or deprive owners of their property or decrease its relative value.
5. In a democracy like Great Britain Parliament exists to make the will of the people prevail.
6. So I pledge myself to vote for any candidate who will undertake to support the abolition of poverty and the issue of national dividends and to vote consistently against any party trying to put any other law-making before this.
7. If the present M.P. here won't undertake this I will vote for some other party and keep on changing until my policy has been achieved.

Signed.....

Address.....

(Signatures will be treated confidentially)