

# SOCIAL CREDIT

## For Political and Economic Democracy

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Weekly Twopence

### WHAT TO DO FOR STARVATION

#### DRILL EVERYONE SAYS GOVERNMENT FEED THEM SAYS EVERYONE ELSE

Before succumbing to the present clamour for physical training the State should concentrate on the problem of nutrition. Our genius and constitution alike demand turbulent liberty, not arbitrary order. The feats of daring, of mental and physical endurance, whether at the equator or the poles, in the Himalaya or the Arabian deserts, are the product of the spirit of the British race, not of the gymnasium or the barrack square. Drake, Cook, Scott, Lawrence owed nothing to formal physical training.

THE above fine sentences are taken from a letter to *The Times* by Professor H. A. Harris, of the School of Anatomy at Cambridge. They are the spearpoint of a vigorous campaign by doctors and scientists who are perturbed at the Government's plans for launching a national physical training campaign at a time when half the population cannot afford a diet adequate to the maintenance of health.

#### A Second Opinion

Dr. Somerville Hastings, chairman of the Hospitals Committee of the London County Council, dots the i's and crosses the t's.

"The Government," he says, "must recognise that **50 per cent. of the population is not getting enough of the primary foodstuffs for the maintenance of health.**

"By giving those millions physical training you may get some superficial improvement, but you will not give them resistance to disease.

**"You can build muscle by physical jerks, but you cannot**

**build good bones, healthy teeth, and healthy blood without proper food.**

"You can take an under-nourished man and make him look like a Hercules, but he will be a Hercules who will break under prolonged strain."

#### Is It All Bluff?

The suggestion has been made in some quarters that this preoccupation of the Government is all a bluff to take people's minds off the shocking disclosures made by Sir John Orr, Dr. McGonigle and others, of the abject misery and slow starvation of a third of the population of these islands.

The *News Chronicle* pungently remarks that it takes food—not physical jerks—to build a C3 into an A1 nation; which remark points a finger at the demented struggles of the War Office to build an army which moves, not on its stomach, but "on the hands—down"!

For there is still a shortage of recruits for the Forces, according to Mr. Duff Cooper, Secretary for War. "The necessity of obtaining the men

required is, I think, the most urgent that we are faced with at the present time," he said last week.

#### Many Rejected as Unfit

"There is a shortage of men coming forward to serve their country. If all the men who volunteer were fit to serve, there would hardly be any shortage at all. It is because of the enormous number that have to be rejected owing to physical defects that the position is as urgent as it is.

"If all those men were fit we should not be making the appeal which we are now making, and shall have to make for long to come, for a larger supply of men."

Mr. Duff Cooper stressed the importance to the State, from every point of view, of physical training. People who were unfit were unhappy, and in order to advance in any line of progress, one of the first essential needs was to make the people fit, healthy and happy.

It is remarks like the foregoing that are sending the doctors into the fray to point out (1) that physical jerks—compulsory or otherwise—do not contain the secret of fitness, and (2) that the first needs are for more food and better housing.

#### Lowering the Standard

Meanwhile the War Office is facing the fact that we are a C3 nation, so that of 68,000 men *who presented themselves* in the hope of being passed as fit for enlistment last year, 31,000 (about 47 per cent.) were rejected as unfit.

So recruits will be graded after

### SOLD OUT AGAIN!

FOURTH WEEK  
RUNNING

We offer our apologies to all who could not obtain SOCIAL CREDIT last week.

PLACE YOUR ORDER  
EARLY  
TO AVOID DISAPPOINTMENT

December 1—fit men for the front-line forces, men up to the C grades for tasks in the rear.

This scheme, announced by Major-General D. K. Bernard, director-general of recruiting, has been evolved to overcome the difficulty of so many men willing to serve being rejected because they fall short of Army fitness standards.

"In the past," said General Bernard, "we have had A1 men doing jobs C1 men could do. Sedentary jobs do not require A1 men. Our medical standards have been too severe. By this new method we shall probably recruit 1,500 more men each year than at present.

"From December 1 we are starting a new form of medical examination. Instead of every man being required to be of A1 standard all recruits will be graded medically by the recruiting officers.

"Naturally we shall require A1 men for the infantry, cavalry, and the rest of the front-line forces.

"But troops will be graded in four categories from December 1 onwards."

### THE LEAVEN IS WORKING

#### ECHOES OF DOUGLAS ON ALL SIDES

"We must try to appeal behind the statesmen to the common people.

"The common people only want satisfaction of their economic needs and opportunities for cultural and spiritual development.

"The final solution to so many of these problems is the satisfaction of the people's economic needs.

"When men are starving, they will fight."

These were points made by Canon T. Guy Rogers on October 29 in St. Martin's Church, Birmingham.

He should read the electors' demand on the back page, sign it, and tell his congregation about it.

#### IN THIS ISSUE

Major Douglas's Record	-	-	-	99
Pressure in Canada	-	-	-	100
War	-	-	-	100
Say It by Poster	-	-	-	101
Needy Cases	-	-	-	104

## ABOLISH POVERTY IN THE MIDST OF PLENTY



PIG AND BACON BOARDS RESTRICT PRODUCTION	FISH WHEAT COFFEE DESTROYED - PRICES RISE	10,000,000 COTTON SPINDLES SCRAPPED
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WHICH IS YOUR POLICY?

## SOCIAL CREDIT

A Journal of Economic Democracy

The Official Organ of the Social Credit Secretariat Limited.

163A Strand, W.C.2. Tel. TEM 7054.

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### What is Your Policy?

**M**EN associate for their own good; they co-operate so that each may benefit individually.

Nations are associations of men and women whose forebears decided to co-operate. The object was always, at first, to reap the "increment of association" for the benefit of the individual.

A group of people in association must have an objective. Without an objective they would never agree to co-operate, because co-operation involves some sacrifice of freedom, and freedom is what all normal individuals cherish above all else. They will make a temporary sacrifice of freedom only in the hope of greater freedom to come. If co-operation would lead only to slavery, no one would agree to it for a single moment.

It is urgent that people should *awake* to the object of their co-operation as nations in modern civilisation. *Any swerving from the straight path towards that objective must lead to disaster.*

It is the people's duty to make clear the objective of their co-operation, because, if it is not clearly defined, it may be lost to sight. This supreme duty and responsibility of the people is *sovereignty*.

To assert their sovereignty, the people must elect representatives to appoint experts charged with the duty of directing them in co-operation towards their objective.

The people's representatives must refrain from any interference with the methods of the experts. Their sole duty is to make sure that the experts produce the desired results. They would equally betray their trust by interference in administration, or by neglect to dismiss any expert who failed to produce the required results.

To interfere with the *methods* of experts is to undertake a responsibility that must not be removed from their shoulders.

To sum up this extremely important matter: It is the duty of the people to define their objective clearly and to elect representatives to see that it is attained. It is the representatives' duty to appoint experts to achieve that objective.

There is always a proper order of doing things—*first things first—or chaos will inevitably come.*

**The first thing for the people of a nation to do, then, is to define policy—to state their objective.**

Major Douglas, answering a question after his historic speech at Liverpool last Friday, said that there was, so far as he knew, only one policy upon which everyone would agree, that which aimed at **security, sufficiency, freedom, and the removal of the fear of war.** There may be some who do not want this for others, but none who do not want it for themselves.

The British Government, in common with every other government in the world today, is not following a policy to achieve that objective. But it can legitimately say it has no guidance, for the people have not clearly stated their objective.

Thus the Government, without guidance from the people which is its soul, is—in common with all other governments—behaving like a lunatic, like a body without a soul.

A body without a soul can be possessed of a devil which will destroy it. Governments today all over the world are possessed of a devil—the financial monopoly—which the people must quickly cast out, or be led to certain destruction.

It is the bounden duty—the grave responsibility—of all who realise this to instil in others a sense of their power to guide governments and to cast out devils.

The purpose of this paper is to promote such **ACTION** as may yet save the civilised world from destruction.

We support an Electoral Campaign to state the common objective of the people in clear terms (as set out on our back page); to canvass the people so that they may have the chance to say yes or no; to transmit the people's will so expressed to their elected representatives in Parliament; and to ensure that the people's representatives do not misrepresent them.

First things first: This is the first step necessary to bring sane guidance to the Government.

# WORDS TO THE WISE

## A Liverpool Impression

It is difficult for those already acquainted with the point of view of Major Douglas to assess the effect of his remarkable speech last Friday at Liverpool on the 2,000 listeners, most of whom were hearing him for the first time. The interest in the attentive faces was unmistakable, and there were nods of satisfaction as some clear, cogent argument crystallised the listeners' own thoughts, and applause at the definitions that ordered chaos. It seems probable that many people have from their own experience arrived at isolated points of Major Douglas's ideas. Sometimes, when struggling to fit the contradictory facts of our experience into the welter of preconceived formulae which we are told should give the remedy, we have fallen back desperately on the conclusions of common sense. And here were these conclusions gathered in order and phalanx to build a fearless and really sensible solution.

## "A State of Belligerency Already Exists"

"There is no need for Japan to seek British friendship"; this is the final conclusion of Japanese diplomats, according to a report in *Kokumin Shimbun*, a leading Right Wing newspaper, reproduced in the *Evening Standard* for October 29. "Great Britain is blocking Japanese imports all through her Empire," the report continues, "thus, so far as trade is concerned, a state of belligerency already exists."

Here is further proof, if it be needed, of the strained relations produced by the fight for export markets in which to sell goods that cannot be sold at home because consumers lack the money to buy, *not the desire*, but the money which is *only a ticket*.

The wording of this Japanese report should be particularly noted—"a state of belligerency already exists," that is, a state of economic war. How long will it be, one wonders, before it leads to armed war?

You can work to prevent such an outcome, for if poverty is abolished here, there will be no need to fight for export markets. When war comes it will be too late.

## The First Casualty

Under this title the fourth leader in *The Times* for October 24 deals facetiously with a case of attempted suicide in Paris. The would-be suicide was an old man of 85 who, when an air-raid practice took place, thought that the threatened next war had started, and, having sealed up his room, turned on the gas.

But what can one think of an age in which such things can happen, and can be treated as a joke in a paper which has done more than any other paper in this country in support of a financial system that makes war inevitable?

Doubtless many thousands will prefer painless coal gas to that of the enemy, should the war come towards which financial policy drives the world with ever-accelerating speed. That is, of course, provided they have the necessary money to put in the slot, for this same financial policy may even deprive them of this final escape.

Those who control *The Times*, and permit jokes at the despair of an old man engendered by the policy they support, may yet regret it.

## Another Glimpse of the Obvious

The sole object of producing things is for people to consume them. The problem of production has been solved by modern processes using scientific knowledge and the immense powers of steam, oil and other stored energy.

Yet poverty still exists. It is quite unnecessary and should be abolished. Everybody should be free to enjoy the abundance we have inherited.

That is our simple proposition, and by demanding results we shall eventually cut through all argument and opposition from vested interests of every kind.

There are still a few left to argue that there is not plenty for all, basing their argument on the widespread poverty which exists, and assuming that it is necessary because there is not really plenty. They are scarcely worth bothering with, but as they do crop up occasionally it is quite useful to have available such clear statements of the situation as that made on October 29 by Sir Evan Williams, President of the Mining Association, on the subject of coal, on which he must be an authority.

"We have no difficulty in producing the whole of the coal that is required. Our problem to-day is very different from what we had to face in the years gone by, particularly before the war.

"Before the war our difficulty was to pro-

duce all the coal that we could sell. To-day our difficulty is to sell all the coal that we can produce."

There can be only two reasons for that. Either everybody has all the coal required for warmth and comfort, or else something artificial is standing between the plenty which is available and the people who want it.

With 13,500,000 in this country who cannot afford 6s. a week for food, there is little difficulty in deciding which reason is the right one.

## £8,000,000 Scandal

The Lancashire Cotton Corporation was formed in 1930 for the purpose of "rationalising" the cotton industry. During the six years of its operations it has scrapped eighty whole spinning mills—an orgy of destruction for the purpose of which shareholders put up over £12,000,000. Now the destruction is out of the way £8,000,000 of the shareholders' hopes are to be scrapped also.

It is indeed an interesting world in which people will part with so much money for the purpose of destroying productive machinery!

Only recently we learned of Sir John Jarvis's philanthropic purchase of a big ship to be broken up at Jarrow.

By the way, the proposal to scrap 10,000,000 cotton spindles and pay for them by a levy on the price of cotton goods is over and above this.

Well, well, the shareholders have caught a cold—and probably a lot of people who might have worn the cotton goods from the eighty scrapped mills have caught colds too.

## God's Bounty

May I draw attention to the appalling wastage that is occurring now in various parts of Southern England with regard to surplus apples and vegetables? These are literally being thrown away or burnt, and yet we read in your newspaper of the many school-children who are under-nourished. Surely a committee could be formed to work out a scheme whereby each county could have its own central depot where surplus food could be deposited, and then possibly through the Government's financial assistance, or through each county concerned, funds could be raised to pay for the foodstuffs to be sent direct by rail to the hungry North, where again receiving depots could be organised, and willing helpers could be sought for to distribute by car the food to many hungry homes. If each county were to raise its own funds for the travelling expenses of the vegetables it would spare an already over-worked Government.—JOYCE SELIGMAN, 16 Cottesmore Gardens, London, W.8.—*The Times*, October 14.

Won't someone tell Miss Seligman that money is only tickets? If she will unite with others in demanding it, enough tickets will be issued to permit the sale at a profit of the fruit and vegetables, the destruction of which she so rightly deploras. And a committee won't be necessary.

## "Naked in the Face of Our Enemies"

In the years that have passed the demand for progress was continually met with the argument that nothing could be done beyond experiments because money was lacking.—*The Times' Military Correspondent in an article on the condition of the British army to-day.*

The article from which this quotation is taken points to the fact that the British army lacks modern equipment. For example, although Great Britain first invented tanks, and at the end of the last war led the world in their development and use, to-day many of our tanks are of a 14-year-old type. Further, we have only some 200 tanks all told, whereas certain Continental powers have thousands.

We had the knowledge and skill but "money was lacking" and so to-day we face a world armed for war, with equipment, much of it, fit only for the scrap-heap. We have been betrayed by those who, while maintaining a financial policy leading inevitably to war, have simultaneously prevented us from preparing to meet that catastrophe. Should war come, the first victims should be those whose policy has left us "naked in the face of our enemies." They should face a firing squad at the Tower.

## "Leprosy Could be Wiped Out"

The Rev. F. A. Crawshaw, Australian secretary for the Mission to Lepers, said in a lecture at St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church last night that *if funds were available* it was possible to wipe out leprosy completely in two generations.

Medical research had shown that the

disease usually was contracted before the age of eight years, although the symptoms often did not become apparent until long after that age. If children were taken away from leprosy parents before they were two years of age they rarely caught the disease. The mission, therefore, was seeking to establish nurseries at all its stations for the care of these children.

*Through lack of funds* it was difficult to proceed with this work because of the more pressing urgency of treating children and adults already leprosy. One missionary alone reported having turned away 1,462 lepers in one year to die on the roads, because there was insufficient accommodation for them. Every leprosarium was full and had a long waiting list.—*Courier-Mail, Brisbane, Australia, August 6, 1936.* (Our italics.)

Do you "pass by on the other side"? "It is no use just being sorry," it is no use merely giving to the Mission to Lepers and then thinking you have played your part. *You have not.*

People are dying by the million to-day for one cause and one cause only. Millions more may die ere long, in horrible agony many of them, as a result of a war that need not have happened, due to the same cause.

That cause is lack of money, and money is only tickets. You can help to end this artificial shortage, this ticket shortage, by uniting with others in demanding that poverty be abolished and plenty distributed. Success in one country will lead to success in all, and leprosy will be "completely wiped out in two generations."

This is *your* opportunity to join in a world-wide movement to put an end to artificial poverty. It can be done with *your* help.

## Dozens of Reasons

The Elementary Education Sub-Committee of the Birmingham City Council Education Committee is of the opinion that the considerations which appear to militate against the success of the "Milk in Schools" scheme are in the main:

- The failure of parents to recognise the value of milk as a food;
- The unpalatability, so far as a number of pupils is concerned, of pasteurised milk, and the distaste for cold milk;
- Competition between expenditure on milk and confections;
- Poverty;
- Interference with appetite for the mid-day meal;
- Doubt about purity or quality of milk; and
- Absence of desire for milk.

We are reminded of the story of the lady who asked a gentleman to take her out for the evening, and when he refused asked him why. "Dozens of reasons," said he. So she asked him to tell her what they were. "Well, in the first place," he said, "I haven't got any money . . ." "In that case," the lady interrupted, "you can keep all your other reasons."

## You Make Politics Dirty

In a recent speech Mr. Casey, the Federal Treasurer of Australia, said "one often heard the declarations: 'Democracy has failed,' and 'Politics is a dirty job.' This was completely untrue in each case. Democracy had not failed, and politics was not a dirty job, but a hard, anxious, grinding and rather thankless job. Those in politics were trying to steer their way through a vast complex of financial, social and economic problems. The best guide through that complex was ordinary common sense.

"You who are out of politics should rather hope and pray that we in politics should display honesty of purpose, ordinary horse sense, and fair-mindedness."

Democracy has not failed, for it has never been tried, and for that very reason party politics is a dirty game. In a democracy the will of the people should prevail. This cannot happen so long as people vote for programmes they do not fully understand, instead of demanding the results which they are misled into believing they will obtain by voting for programmes.

Party programmes are drawn up by party caucuses advised by economic and financial experts who are in favour of the present system that produces poverty in plenty, they don't care about the labels—Labour, Conservative or what not.

Party politicians have to vote as the Whips tell them. They are servants of the party, *although you, the voters, pay their salaries.* No wonder party politics is a dirty game.

Make your servants obey you. Demand the results you want, and by doing so make your representative represent your demands. Make an honest man of him! He will thank you for it.

# MAJOR DOUGLAS AT LIVERPOOL

## GREAT SPEECH TO ENTHUSIASTIC AUDIENCE

### TRAGEDY OF HUMAN EFFORT

MAJOR DOUGLAS, speaking to a crowded meeting in Liverpool last Friday, referred to the serious condition of the world, which, he said, showed every sign of becoming worse in spite of the efforts of scientists, organisers and educationalists, so that *knowledge, service and progress, instead of being our salvation, are leading us to destruction.*

How was it that in the 15th century the labourer could enjoy relatively a higher standard of living, with fifty days' labour a year, than millions who now work all the year round to maintain themselves just above destitution in an age of marvellous machinery? How was it that the world was given over to dictatorships by men of gangster mentality, whose proper place would seem to be in Borstal institutions? He did not think it was sufficient merely to fix the blame on a defective financial system. Though correct up to a point, this left out a number of additional considerations.

"The principles that ought to govern the management of the affairs of this world," he said, "have been available for many centuries but have been obscured to such an extent that the community's intelligence on such matters is probably less now than it was a thousand years ago."

#### Means and Ends

Nations were associations for the good of those composing them; the general principles governing such associations were as capable of exact statement as those of bridge building, and departure from them was equally disastrous. He pointed to the modern theory of the totalitarian state, in which the state is everything and the individual nothing, as a departure from those principles. It was fundamentally anti-Christian in that it exalted the machinery of government into an end rather than a means.

"Association is a means to get something for individuals. It is not an end in itself, and if it fails in its true objective of benefitting the individuals who associate, it fails fundamentally."

If the fundamental rules of association were observed, said Major Douglas, there was no limit to which man could not attain. If they were perverted there was no depth of destruction and misery to which man's association could not lead him.

There were three essential factors of association, namely, policy, administration, and sanctions, i.e., power.

**If you have an association of people you must have a policy for that association.**

In regard to the objective of policy as applied to human affairs, Major Douglas said:

**"I can say nothing to you that has not been better said by the great teachers of humanity, one of whom said, 'I came that you might have life and have it more abundantly.' So far as I am aware, no great teacher of humanity has ever announced that he came that we might have better trade or more employment, and I am wholly convinced that while we exalt a purely materialistic means into an end we are doomed to destruction."**

Of administration Major Douglas said that it must be essentially hierarchical—a technical matter in which the expert must be supreme, the foundation of successful administration being the principle of free association which would tend to produce the

Major Douglas's speech is printed in full in this week's Special Supplement. It is an historic pronouncement that none should miss.

best possible forms of technical administration whilst automatically discarding malcontents and being obliged to compete for those whose help was necessary to it. Administration could not be democratic, he stated, for though it might be consultative, decisions must be made by individuals.

In regard to sanctions, the fact must be faced that in the physical world physical force was the ultimate sanction.

**It was not enough merely to realise that the root of the trouble in the world was finance; the financier must be brought under the ultimate threat of the last squadron of bombing aeroplanes.**

**In the last event, the problem of sanctions was to obtain control of that last squadron.**

There is no serious financial reform which could be inaugurated within the present legal system except by those in control of the financial system, continued Major Douglas, and those in control had no intention whatever of changing the system to their disadvantage. No effective change could be made without depriving the present controllers of

their absolute power. This was axiomatic, and any strategy or argument which ignored it was lacking in realism.

It was a problem of the victory of political democracy, that is to say, democracy of policy. Although we had the rough machinery of political democracy we were not using it. It was not democracy to hold elections at irregular intervals to decide by ballot whether we should be shot or boiled in oil. It was not democracy to hold an election upon any subject requiring technical information and education.

**The first requisite of political democracy was that it should define its objectives, not specify methods.**

We wanted first of all security in what we have, freedom of action, thought and speech, and more abundant life for all. Every one of these was possible, and every one of them in the present state of progress of the world could be reduced to the possession of larger incomes—more purchasing power. The first objective of a democracy should be a National Dividend.

The proper function of Parliament was to see that all public activities were carried on so that the individuals who comprise the public might reap the greatest benefit from them. Once this idea was grasped, the criminal absurdity of the party system became evident.

Major Douglas suggested that Parliament should license the chiefs of all banking and financial institutions, whose proper duty it is to facilitate the production of the things people want.

#### To Brighten the Brains of Bankers

The initial sum mentioned by Major Douglas as the licence fee for responsible heads was £100, but he suggested that, if they failed to produce the results the people demanded through Parliament, this sum should be increased a thousandfold. The fees thus collected should be applied to the reduction of general taxation.

**Major Douglas thought that such a policy as this would "brighten the brains of bankers who are unable to see a way out of our present difficulties."**

He commended this policy especially to the Governments of New Zealand and

Alberta, which at present seemed to be assuming responsibility for technical details that are the legitimate business of finance.

The party system rested on the assumption that one set of people knew better how to get something than another set of people. That was not at all what Members were sent to Parliament for; they were sent to transmit the demands of their constituents, and the people who knew how to fulfil these demands were the experts who should be under their orders. If a Member of Parliament undertook to carry out the will of his constituents he could not possibly have a party.

"We want to make Parliament obey the public," said Major Douglas.

"We do not want it to pass laws resembling treatises on economics. What we do want is for Parliament to pass a minimum of laws designed to penalise the heads of any great industry, and banking and finance in particular, if they do not produce the results desired."

#### The Electoral Campaign

Major Douglas went on to say that the official Social Credit Movement, of which he had the honour to be the Chairman, was concentrating on formulating methods by which the public could impose their policy on Parliaments.

**"We have organised a device known as the Electoral Campaign, to obtain an undertaking backed by sufficiency of votes, that every Member of Parliament shall regard himself as the spokesman of the policy of his constituents."**

"Personally, I have no doubt whatever that if the policy which I have outlined were pursued by every voter through the mechanism which is provided, with one-tenth the energy which is put by the average individual into his favourite game, that the whole outlook of the world would be changed within twelve months' time.

"I am equally convinced that if control of policy is left in the hands of bankers and industrialists, with their present mentality, while at the same time parties, organisations, and individuals wrangle about means, a world catastrophe is a mathematical certainty within a few years or even months.

**"Neither I nor any other individual can help you if you will not help yourselves, and neither I nor any other individual who has endeavoured to arouse you to a sense of responsibility can take that responsibility from you. You are responsible for the poverty, grinding taxation, insecurity and threat of war. Yours is the responsibility, yours can be the power.**

**"If you will exercise it you will bring this world out of chaos. If you will not, there is not the slightest hope for this world.**

**"I must leave it to you".**

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#### PEACE ON EARTH

During 1935 over £1,500,000,000 was spent by the nations of the world on armaments, an increase of 50 per cent. in ten years.

Italy rejects the absurdity of eternal peace, which is foreign to our creed and to our temperament.—*Benito Mussolini.*

Well over 5,000,000 men are under arms in Europe at the present time, and at least 15,000,000 more are in reserve. In four years the number of men in standing armies has increased by 40 per cent.

The great European powers have an aggregate of 10,000 fighting and bombing aeroplanes and another 3,000 planes in reserve and easily convertible.

Well, God help you in case of war.—*Lord Nuffield.*

#### BUCK UP, LONDON!

In his "Four Thousand Years of Pharmacy," Charles H. LaWall, writing of Arabian hospitals of a time when London was "without a single paved street or a street light," says: "Each patient, upon being discharged from the hospital as cured, received some gold pieces that he might not be obliged to attempt hard labour at once."

Whether as debts, doles or dividends is not mentioned, but if YOU will insistently DEMAND the abolition of poverty and the distribution of the world's fabulous wealth of goods and services, you will help London, Paris, New York and the world to catch up with and get ahead of the ancient Arabs by distributing dividends to all without the prerequisite of a term in hospital.

## BELIEVE IT OR NOT

On the application of the Bagshot R.D.C., Mr. O. R. Acworth, of Chobham, was sent to prison for six days for unpaid rates amounting to 7d.—*"Observer," September 6, 1936.*

A 32-year-old labourer who left home to evade a warrant for debt, returned to his mother in Birmingham. She found him in the kitchen next morning with his head in the gas oven—dead.—*"Evening Chronicle," July 24, 1936.*

An unknown man, found hanging near Southend, had in his pockets only two combs and 3d.—*"Evening Standard," August 18, 1936.*

**Banks lend by creating credit; they create the means of payments out of nothing.**—*R. G. Hawtrey, British Treasury, in the "Encyclopaedia Britannica" (Vol. 15, "Money").*

Starting from the premise that the chief causes of malnutrition are poverty and ignorance, it [the report] goes on to suggest that the tasks now incumbent upon Governments are . . . .

**They must see that the necessary quantities of the proper food are available and that the people have the means of getting them.**—*"Observer" report of Second Committee of League of Nations Assembly, October 3.*

The reason this mother, so needlessly dead, didn't have the benefit of X-ray diagnosis is simply that, for X-ray apparatus and the salary of an X-ray expert, the Maternity Centre has no money.—*"Reader's Digest," August, 1936.*

"Bungalow atrocities" were attributed by Lord Gage, Lord-in-Waiting to the King, not to lack of taste, but to lack of cash.—*Manchester Guardian," September 2, 1936.*

"Scarcity of money was preventing the British farmer from adopting the more modern practices which science had made available for him."—*Lord Hastings, at King's Lynn—"The Times," September 3, 1936.*

"... with the rearmament programme, engineering shops are working under pressure. . . . Tyneside Industrial Development Board had approached a number of Tyneside engineering firms with a request that they should interest themselves in a new invention affecting marine engineering. Without exception, the firms regretfully announced inability to undertake production. 'Too busy,' was the general reply."—*"Sunday Times," October 11.*

No money for homes, none for saving life, and none for inventions to benefit the human race, but as much as you like for building terrible machines for the mass destruction of human life.

**The Bank of England is the supreme authority in determining the quantity of money available for the use of the public.**—*Right Hon. Reginald McKenna, ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer.*

Birmingham coroner gave £5 from the poor box to five motherless children (the eldest 21) and promised to pay the arrears of rent, following the inquest on their father, who committed suicide through trouble at work.—*"News Chronicle," August 1, 1936.*

### MAJOR DOUGLAS'S UNIQUE RECORD

#### REASONS FOR JOINING THE DOUGLAS CADETS

We have now had no fewer than seventeen years' experience of Major Douglas.

Never once, in all that time, can it be shown that he has ever started on a job without having first accurately visualised every phase to its end.

No one else who ever lived has won over so many to a complete and satisfying philosophy of life in so short a time.

Nor has any founder of a philosophy adhered more rigidly to the principles of teaching students HOW to think rather than WHAT to think.

If, therefore, we work to the directions of Major Douglas in our endeavours to get the principles of Douglas Social Dynamics adopted, we ought surely to be acting with the mathematical chances of success in our favour. Who else is there among us, or outside our Order, who can more reasonably be regarded as likely to be right?

In so acting, we need not abandon our own opinions (we need merely hold them in suspense) whilst we ACT loyally as Major Douglas directs.

If after a reasonable time we do not get the results we have asked for, we can go our own way, or follow some other leader, just as the malcontents are doing now. But it is to be hoped that, unlike them, we will, if we do break away, leave those who still desire to follow Major Douglas to do so in peace.

*Note: The above is extracted from a reply by the Director of the Electoral Campaign to Dr. Streeter, of Queensland. The full correspondence is set forth in the Special Supplement of this date.*

"CANADA has rounded the long-sought corner on the road to prosperity," according to Mr. Dunning, the Federal Finance Minister. By the same mail that brought the report of his speech came reports describing (1) the case of a school-child who had had nothing to eat for three days, (2) the dispersal of a crowd of unemployed in Vancouver by the use of police clubs and tear gas, and (3) a letter from a farmer correspondent in Alberta telling of how he has been forced to butcher his pure-bred ewes and give some of the meat away, the rest he fed to his dogs, and of feeding his hogs on slaughtered calves.

These cases are not exceptional, they could be multiplied many times, so it would seem that this Canadian prosperity, in common with that in Britain, where there are 13½ million living on 6s. a week or less for food, is, like the curate's egg, only "good in parts."

Having noted this rounding of the "long-sought corner"—what tripe it is! — Mr. Dunning went on to raise the spirits of his hearers still further by pointing to the need to increase taxation and cut expenditure, in order to balance the Budget.

Put in straightforward language, this means that the Canadian people are to be made to suffer still further for an abstraction—in order that certain figures, which have no relationship whatsoever to Canada's real wealth, may balance. As Mr. Dunning was not told to "go jump in the lake," presumably his audience believe that life should be sacrificed to a system of figures. When they wake up to the manner in which they have been bamboozled, Mr. Dunning and his friends may have to swim for it.

### Disgraceful to Canada

The new President of the St. Francis Xavier University, in Halifax, Nova Scotia, Dr. D. J. MacDonald, is evidently no worshipper of abstractions. In a public address on October 15, the first since his installation, he said:

"Great wealth on the one hand, and stark, grinding poverty on the other, present a spectacle disgraceful to Canada in these supposedly 'enlightened' and 'advanced' times."

Dr. MacDonald has a tremendous responsibility because he has been given a great opportunity. He can teach the rising generation the way to end this disgrace. Not by making all the students into financial and economic experts, but by showing them how to make a reality of the Canadian democratic system.

By refusing to vote for parties on platforms when they come to voting age, and demanding results, and results only, the students of St. Francis Xavier University could show the Canadian people how to make their parliamentary representatives obey them, and force those who control the present system, to accept responsibility for altering it to put an end to Canada's disgrace.

Such teaching might change the history of Canada and of the world.

### The Same Game, But a Different Name

The new Union Nationale Government in the Province of Quebec, which, as reported in these notes for September 18, swept into power following the exposure of crookedness of the late Liberal administration, is already in the toils, for one of its first acts has been to float a loan for some £10 million. Quebec, in common with every other Province in Canada, is mired in debt, and faced with the problem of poverty in plenty.

You cannot borrow yourself out of debt. Nor can you establish your right as a citizen, to share in the cultural inheritance, represented by the plenty that can now be produced, by enslaving yourself to the money creators.

### Demand for Resignation of Governor-General

At a joint meeting on October 4 of the various organisations working for the separation of Quebec from Canada, a resolution was passed calling for the resignation of Lord Tweedsmuir, "who is not acting as Governor of Canada, but as an agent, paid by us, in the service of financiers and the English marine." The resolution was proposed by M. Armand Lavergne, Deputy Speaker of the House of Commons from 1930 to 1935.

It is of interest as an example of the blame attached to the British people for financial policies over which they have so far failed to exercise control.

Apparently the Separatists are not aware that the English marine is controlled by the banks, and they ignore the fact that their

### News from Overseas

## PRESSURE IN CANADA

new Government has just tightened the financial stranglehold by borrowing £10 million, as reported above.

### A Chance to Learn

In view of the growth of racial antagonism indicated by this report, it is particularly encouraging that education in Social Credit is spreading rapidly in the Province.

Largely, as a result of a series of press articles by Reverend Father Levesque, Lecturer on Economics at the Dominican College, Ottawa, Social Credit is now recognised by an increasing number as a system of ideas worthy of study by every Christian, and not merely a form of communism or a wild-cat scheme from the West. The Social Credit League of the Province of Quebec, founded last May, after a lecture in the town of Quebec, by Mr. Louis Even, of the Gardenvale Study Club, now boasts over 40 affiliated clubs. A monthly paper—*Cahiers du Crédit Social*—commenced publication in October with an issue of 16,000, and a daily paper—*L'Action Catholique*—is giving valuable support.

Quebec, Canada's oldest Province, may yet show the way, if the people will demand the results they want and refuse to be embroiled in party politics.

### Saskatchewan Gets Let Off

Faced by the fact that the money was irrecoverable, the Canadian Government, the Provincial Government, and the loan and mortgage companies have cancelled between them £15 million of farm debts and taxes in the drought area, and reduced all interest charges on mortgages not cancelled to a maximum of 6 per cent. The £15 million is of course only a drop in the bucket, and is chiefly of interest for the precedent it creates.

The whole world is in debt to the creators of money, and that debt can never be paid under the present system. Even the interest can be paid only provided further debt is contracted with which to pay it.

### Pressure to Pay by Albertans

Latest reports indicate that it is hoped to pay the first Dividends in Alberta on December 1. The amount suggested is between \$5 and \$10 a month (£1 to £2). What are described as "Credit Houses" are being organised in various parts of the Province, and will issue what are in effect cheque-books, by which participants will draw their dividends. In this way, it is claimed, the Province will not infringe Federal Legislation, for the dividend cheques are not currency.

Reports in the press and from correspondents indicate that the decision to issue dividends is the result of pressure from voters, who were growing impatient at what they regarded as the unnecessary delay.

It would appear that it was this pressure that led the Government to introduce the so-called Prosperity Certificates—money which shrank in value unless stamped — and the legislation writing down interest on debts. No further issues of the certificates have been made, by the way, since the original \$250,000, although more are promised.

There are obvious modifications of these Prosperity Certificates which would make them a valuable adjunct to a genuine scheme of Social Credit, but this is not the time to discuss it.

### "Pressure Has Been Effective"

The Social Credit Party is so organised that pressure from individual members through their groups and district organisations is canalised until it reaches the Cabinet

# WAR

**WAR** is on its way. It casts its shadow before. The whole world lies in the shadow of war.

**AND YOU KNOW IT.**

Germany, France, Italy, Russia, our own country, and practically every other country, in or out of Europe, is arming for war.

**AND YOU KNOW IT.**

The great war of 1914 came as a surprise to many. But all are awaiting, fearfully, anxiously, the war that is coming, coming, coming. . . .

**AND YOU KNOW IT.**

War will destroy men, women and children—your children. Nameless horror will attend the next war. Cities will be wiped out. Governments will fall. Chaos will come. Murder, famine and rapine will stalk the land.

**AND YOU KNOW IT.**

War is coming because everywhere there is poverty, insecurity, and growing loss of freedom. Everywhere people are struggling against intolerable conditions. Revolution . . . Civil War . . . War. That is the choice while these conditions remain.

**AND YOU KNOW IT.**

If you are a Briton, if you have any guts—yes, GUTS—you will, you must, make an effort to stop the march to destruction.

But what can YOU do? Ah!

**YOU DON'T KNOW THAT.**

Well then—



READ

**"SOCIAL CREDIT"**

2d. weekly from all newsagents.

There you will learn what you can do  
Then, for humanity's sake, **ACT—and act quickly.**

The above is available as a leaflet at 2/3 for 100; 4/6 for 500; 7/- for 1,000; 30/- for 5,000; 55/- for 10,000; all carriage paid.

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

itself. What has happened can best be illustrated by the following extract from the report of an investigator, Mr. D. A. McGregor, editor of the *Vancouver Daily Province*, who went to Alberta on behalf of the Southam newspapers — owners of the *Ottawa Citizen*:

"Can Mr. Aberhart pay his Dividends as he has promised?" This investigator asked a couple of radical Social Crediters in a mining constituency.

"We do not know," was the answer. "We think he can begin, and if he begins we can bring pressure enough to make him continue."

"But can you bring pressure that will be effective?"

"That, of course, is the question. But our pressure has been effective so far. **Aberhart has gone a long way further than he ever had any intention of going, and it is our plan to have him go a considerable distance yet.**"

"How far?"

"The Government must be brought to the point of legislating for social needs. If there's anything left for profit when needs are satisfied, to profit let it go."

### Nothing Can Stop Them If—

If this spirit is general in Alberta, neither Mr. Magor, nor our old friend Montagu Norman himself, can stop Albertans from getting what they want eventually.

Up to the present, no *real* Social Credit measures have been introduced by Mr.

## THE FIG TREE

A new quarterly review  
edited by

Major C. H. DOUGLAS

CONTENTS OF SECOND ISSUE:

Editorial by MAJOR DOUGLAS  
Informed articles on Social Credit from all angles

A penetrating survey of current affairs

Writers for the second number in addition to Major Douglas include

A. C. Cummings Ezra Pound

Tudor Jones Ronald Ogden

Rev. T. Dixon Paul Hampden

J. S. Kirkbride

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Aberhart, but he is being forced to issue Dividends. This, though unfortunately preceded by heavily increased taxation, is a first step, and if pressure is maintained for action to prevent the purpose of these dividends being defeated by rising prices, Mr. Aberhart may, even yet, do that for which he was elected, although many of his past actions, before pressure became effective, will add greatly to his difficulties in carrying out his pledges.

### Another Default

Cable reports in the London press of November 2 state that Alberta has failed to meet the bond payment of \$1,250,000, which became due on November 1.

An appeal was made to the Bank of Canada for assistance in meeting the obligation; it was refused.

This may be taken as indicating that the Albertan Government is still adamant in refusing the Loan Council plan, which would centralise all financial power outside the Province. Refusal to accept the plan resulted in a similar refusal of assistance in April, when Alberta defaulted previously on a bond issue of \$3,200,000.

Major Douglas has outlined a method by which such defaults can be avoided; Mr. Aberhart may yet be forced to adopt it.

### A Note from B.C. on Party Politics

Writing in the *Albertan*, William Rose, of Vancouver, suggests that the split that has occurred in the Co-operative Commonwealth Party of British Columbia has probably prevented a coalition between the Liberals and Conservatives. He points out, very truly, that "There is no way of forcing together the politicians of the old parties, except by that greater evil, a third party."

This is one of the many arguments against forming new parties; it unites the existing parties in opposition to the new rival. The Douglas way of pressure for results on all parties, irrespective of their labels, avoids this difficulty.

M.W.

MODERN TIMES

O H, I can understand  
That men should want and starve  
When blight and tempest halve  
The good fruits of the land;  
Or that in long-drawn wars  
Men should pull in their belts  
When siege exhausts and melts  
Away a city's stores;  
But, for the life of me,  
I cannot think or see  
Why, when there's enough and more to go  
round,  
Privation and hunger should ever be found  
As they are in the plenteous world today.  
Oh, my brothers, let us pray  
For a poor rich world that has gone astray!

Oh, my brothers, let us pray  
For a world so bent on making things pay  
That, rather than sell cheap food to all  
When a season's good and prices fall,  
It dumps fish back into the sea,  
And leaves fruit to rot on the tree,  
And burns golden grains,  
Grown with infinite pains,  
To heat up the boilers of trains!

Oh, my brothers, let us pray  
For a world so blind to reality,  
So caught and lost in the tangled coil,  
The hocus-pocus of £ s. d.,  
That it destroys and throws away  
The hard-earned fruits of its own toil  
For some financial flummery,  
Gives up the substance of bread and meat  
For shadowy gains on a balance-sheet.  
Oh, my brothers, let us pray  
For a world which must be mad indeed,  
Since it lets men starve when there is no  
need. E. F. A. GEACH

CHRISTMAS CARDS

Specially designed coloured folding cards with envelopes will be ready by November 11. 2s. a dozen post free, or 2d. each postage extra, from SOCIAL CREDIT, 163A Strand, London, W.C.2.

G. W. L. DAY says

SAY IT BY POSTER

ANYONE who has had any experience of publicity knows that the most direct and effective way of putting over an idea is by means of pictures. Writing itself is derived from little pictures, and in advertising, a good drawing is worth a great many good words.

It is the same in propaganda work. During the war we employed all sorts of ways to pitchfork young men into the ranks. We preached at them, coaxed them, threatened them, sang songs at them, gave them white feathers. But of all the many methods used, I think the recruiting poster was the most fruitful.

Every country, including the Central States, had its famous recruiting posters, and the more heavily they laid on the horror the more potent they seemed to be.

The time has come when our Electoral Campaign needs a poster, and this need has now been met. Posters sufficiently gruesome to shock even a populace sunning itself in the watery beams of a temporary Stock Exchange boom are now on sale for all who wish to help forward the Campaign.

May I go through some of the points of this poster?

It is necessary in the first place to portray the horror and misery which still stalk in our midst despite the fatuous optimism of bankers and Chancellors. This is shown by the group in the centre of the picture—a half-starved family sitting down on packing cases to a foodless table, with a glimpse of idle machinery through the open window. The title of this is "We Do Not Eat on Thursdays."

In sharp contrast with this picture of misery is the wholesale destruction of Plenty which is taking place all over the world.

This is shown by a series of pictures forming a frame round the starving family group. Tens of thousands of slaughtered sheep and cattle are being

burnt, millions of fish are being thrown back into the sea, instruments of production are being broken up and corn destroyed, a farmer is being arrested for growing too many acres of potatoes, bacon is being restricted, milk poured down the drain, and millions of oranges thrown into the sea.

The essential points about this poster are that the events shown are not matters of controversy but matters of fact. Families are admittedly starving in the Distressed Areas and Plenty is admittedly being destroyed. There is no suggestion yet of any particular attitude on the part of the reader, and still less of any set method of dealing with the situation.

All that is taken for granted is that anyone who sees the poster will feel a sense of pity and dissatisfaction that a family should be starving in the midst of Plenty.

On this hypothesis, which is surely a perfectly sound one, is based the appeal "It's no Use just being Sorry. You Can End All This."

How? Again no method is mentioned. There are only the words "Apply to—" under which can be filled in the address of the local Campaign headquarters.

This poster should represent, as it were, the Lowest Common Multiple of desires. Very few people would attempt to deny the facts portrayed, and very few could contemplate them unmoved. The question of how to remedy the situation remains undisclosed. Enquiries are invited.

I am not going to attempt to describe how this poster could be put to the best possible uses because I am sure my knowledge and ingenuity is far inferior to that of Campaign Supervisors. No doubt ideas on this subject will be tried out and freely exchanged when proved successful. I will only make a few general, if rather obvious, remarks.

Naturally, the best possible use that can be made of the poster in a town is to display it on hoardings. But hire of hoardings costs a great deal of money in comparison with the trifling cost of the posters themselves, and unless ample funds are available a good deal of ingenuity will be called for to save expense.

It seems to me that the mere dropping of such posters in letter-boxes will produce average results. The size of it is too great for it to be easily ignored, and although a householder may light his bonfire with it he will probably have examined it first out of curiosity and that will have produced some impression on his mind.

Mounted on stiff cardboard it would be far more difficult to crumple up and throw away. I don't know what the regulations are about causing a litter, but I should think it ought to be possible unobtrusively to leave a good many mounted posters lying about in public places where they would excite attention. A friend of mine was once employed by a whisky firm and had the exciting task of leaving umbrellas lying about in waiting rooms, lavatories, etc., when the weather was wet.

These umbrellas were eagerly snatched by people who happened to find them, but on opening them they were horrified to discover somebody's whisky boldly advertised on the inside of the silk, whereupon they would hastily shut up the umbrella and leave it in a telephone box or a restaurant, where it would be picked up by another victim.

I mention this to show that there are all sorts of possibilities for an ingenious worker.

You can try a few posters on a street and observe the result, or you can spend the modest sum of £2 10s. od. and get enough posters to wake up a whole town.

You can do more, or you can do less, but I hope everyone will do something.

BOOK REVIEWS

They Call it Peace\*

The tragedy of poverty amidst plenty is vividly brought home in this long, powerful novel. Better still, the writer has not balked at indicating the true cause and the remedy. How many novelists dare do that, even assuming they know?

Men ceased to be killed in battle, and began slowly to be killed at home. The nightmare of blood lifted; the dimmer nightmare of economic strain came down . . . deflation . . . suited the Bank . . . High Priests of Banking Orthodoxy worked for "soundness." Bound together in an international brotherhood . . . "soundness" was imposed all round . . . the High Priests smiled.

Some (the Churchills) asked that the miners' pay should be lowered a little; some (the Cooks) that it should be raised a little; some (so-called extremists) that the mine-owners be dispossessed. None dreamed of demanding the one thing which would have been worth demanding: a searching inquiry into the influence of private financial policy over constitutional government.

I was relieved to find that Miss Rathbone was carefully dating her feelings, and that later in the book she shows up the futility of inquiries and the need for action.

Would not the description of the strike (made by a Tory statesman) as "one of the most wanton exercises of tyrannical power that the country has been called upon to face" been more suitably applied . . . to any action, in fact, from 1914 onwards, of the Banking Brotherhood . . . Ye gods!

The story moves over the period of the war and the years of slumps, chronic crisis, insane economics, that have afflicted us since to the present day.

The close-up views given of the tragedies, loves, and fears of real flesh-and-blood people are accurate and convincing, the whole book being distinguished by the quality of challenging—instead of doping—the intelligence and conscience.

Every Social Creditor should read it and get others to do the same.

One more quotation: "You always did set great store by personal freedom, David!"

"I did, and do. But for every one—not just myself. And under a Social Credit régime every one, for the first time, would be free. Never under Communism. Or, needless to say, under Fascism. Or under this present decaying Capitalism. Only under Social Credit. For Douglas's Social Credit will provide every one, man, woman and child, with an independent state income for life—whether they work or not. And there you have

\*They Call it Peace by Irene Rathbone. Dent, 9s. od.

freedom. Freedom in its basic, its economic aspect, which, of course, involves every other aspect . . ."

How many novelists give you the real goods like that? Go and get it!

"Brock"

Is It What WE Want?

Individual examples of poverty or suffering cannot prove to the scientifically minded that the economic system which now controls our lives is unsatisfactory. It is therefore useful to have statistical confirmation of facts of which we are only too well aware through our own experience.

In this pamphlet\* we find such figures on the total yearly expenditure and the weekly consumption of food of the average family, and valuable data on the effect of poverty on diet, maternal and standard death-rates are given by Sir John Orr, Lady (Rhys) Williams and Dr. G. C. M. McGonigle. A "desirable minimum budget for the mass of the population" is then outlined, which is unpleasantly near planning and which might be used with fatal ease by the unscrupulous as the basis for a state of well-fed bondage.

The Engineers' Study Group on Economics propose to synthesize a social and economic system to enact the groups' aims. It appears that even engineers are not free from the agreeable conviction that we should be GIVEN WHAT IS GOOD FOR US, instead of WHAT WE WANT. However, we are not told if or how they intend to put this scheme into operation. Presumably they will explain it in a book which will go into the bookcase alongside the works of Karl Marx, J. M. Keynes, Major Douglas, and Mr. Roosevelt, to be skimmed by the intellectually curious, and retailed at parties where they argue.

The only proof of the validity of any of these schemes is the degree to which they provide for the fulfilment of people's desires, and the only certain fact we know among them all is that the present system provides a high degree of frustration for the majority of people. We have no other results to judge by. The mechanism that we have to develop is not for the production of such arbitrary plans but for the trial of measures

\*Food and the Family Budget. London: The Engineers' Study Group on Economics, Hazlitt House, Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, W.C.2, 1s. 6d.

ASK, AND IT SHALL BE GIVEN YOU

1. There is obvious and acute poverty.
2. Most people have less than they want.
3. There is a general feeling of fear and insecurity. Individuals fear the loss of their jobs, which means the loss of their incomes. Businesses fear the loss or shrinkage of their markets, which means the loss or shrinkage of their incomes. Nations fear one another. The whole world fears war.
4. The shops are full of goods which the shopkeepers want to sell to the public who want them but cannot afford them.
5. The factories are full of goods which the manufacturers want to sell to the shopkeepers.
6. The transport undertakings, and all who provide service want to sell service.
7. Each nation has so much goods and services that it strives to export the "surplus" to foreign markets.
8. There are not enough buyers to provide the markets that nations, businesses or individuals need in order to get rid of their goods and services.
9. Goods and services can be produced in abundance—the very things EVERYONE WANTS. There is such plenty for all that NO ONE NEED GO SHORT. Thus poverty today is a crime which need not be.
10. The FIRST thing to be done, therefore, is for the people to DEMAND, CLEARLY AND UNITEDLY, access to all the available goods and services they want; in other words, to demand monetary or other claims which will enable those who want them to enjoy the goods and services that are now being wasted or restricted.
11. These goods and services that are now being wasted, or restricted in production, are unused national wealth which the people of the nation would like to have distributed to them.
12. Everyone hates waste, especially when there is unnecessary poverty because of it. THE DISTRIBUTION OR DIVIDING UP OF THIS UNUSED NATIONAL WEALTH is what everyone wants—it would be a NATIONAL DIVIDEND—and no one need be the poorer for it; all would benefit by it.
13. It is fatal to argue about causes, remedies, parties, persons, or methods, because universal agreement is impossible on these matters. It is

calculated to give people what they want, with acceptance or rejection according to results.

This mechanism is, of course, the Electoral Campaign. E.S.E.

BOOKS RECEIVED

- THE GREATEST OF THE BORGHIAS. By Margaret Yeo. (Sheed and Ward, 7s. 6d.)
- THE LEGEND OF ST. COLUMBA. By Padraic Colum. (Sheed and Ward, 5s.)
- CHRISTIAN POLITY. By Rev. V. A. Demant. (Faber and Faber, 7s. 6d.)
- FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES OF TAXATION. By J. C. Stamp. (Macmillan, 10s. 6d.)
- THE DISINHERITED. By R. J. White. (Hodder and Stoughton, 7s. 6d.)

imperative to DEMAND, clearly and unitedly, THE RESULT THAT THE PEOPLE WANT—described above—on which THERE IS UNIVERSAL AGREEMENT.

14. Union is strength; when all the people are united in demanding the same thing—and that thing is possible—their strength will be irresistible, and THEY WILL GET WHAT THEY WANT.

15. The demand must be made in such a way (see elector's demand on back page) that prices and taxes are not allowed to increase. No one need lose in this age of plenty.

16. It is up to the people themselves to realise these obvious things, to put aside the futility of party politics, and to demand that the persons who are paid to represent them in Parliament shall urgently instruct (not beg) the Government to carry out the WILL OF THE PEOPLE.

17. This is the simple means of solving the Great Universal Problem of Poverty in the Midst of Plenty, and the Root Cause of War. The time for action before the next great war is short; the matter is desperately urgent.

18. It is up to you. You have some faith in yourself and in your fellows. Even if it is only as a grain of mustard seed, when all are united it will move the mountain of plenty to the door of all who want to enjoy it.

ELECTORS' LEAFLETS

Demand National Dividends

Leaflet No. 4 (revised)

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

Leaflet No. 5

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

Leaflet No. 6

For Personal and Business Friends.—Not suitable for the house-to-house canvass, but for use in offices, factories, or by travellers, or at parties. Space for 24 signatures. (Carriage extra) 2s. 6d. for 1,000; 3s. for 100; 1s. 6d. for 50; 9d. for 25.

The Dean of Canterbury's Form.—Combined letter and pledge form.

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

## A WARNING AND A WAY OUT RALLIES IN THE FAR NORTH

GREAT work was done by Col. Creagh Scott in the Orkney Islands during the beginning of October, when he stressed the importance of the Electoral Campaign before large audiences at Kirkwall, Stromness and St. Kilda, and gave his hearers some pointed comments on current events.

At Kirkwall, under the chairmanship of the Rev. J. McCorkindale, he nailed to the mast, or rather to the wall, his maxim: "The sole objective of national agriculture and industry is to supply all the people of a nation with products to consume, utilise, and enjoy to the full limit of individual requirements."

And in a district badly hit by this board and that restriction scheme, and a lack of bankers' paper tickets, it went well. Col. Creagh Scott drove home the necessity of demanding results without reference to methods by quoting the case of Spain.

The struggle tearing the Spaniards to pieces was different in degree, but not in kind, from the struggle about methods. If the Spaniards had been able to unite and declare that they must have a decent, secure life and the abundance of their country distributed to them as a right, they would have got it.

If the people of one country, or of all countries, would concentrate on saying exactly what they wanted, instead of toying with different theories of how to carry out their wishes, the pressure on governments would be so great that they would soon find the experts to do the job.

The vote was the only weapon which could be used in a democracy, and since Members of Parliament were the paid servants of the people, it was time they were told the job they were to do, instead of telling their masters.

There was no need to take away from those

who had, to give to those who had not. There was abundance for all. There was no real scarcity today, but because in former times, before machine production, there had been scarcity, many people seemed to think it was an inevitable and necessary part of life.

Col. Creagh Scott called on the people of Orkney to tell their Member of Parliament what they wanted and to keep on telling him until he was obliged to exert himself to get the government to do as the people wished.

## GERMAN GUN-MAKERS' CHARITY RELIEF BY FORCE

According to the notorious Dr. Goebbels, 12,909,469 of the Germans in need of relief last winter got it, the distributed gifts being valued (carefully) at 372 million marks, or roughly 26s. per person for the whole winter.

But was this food distributed as it should have been, as the right of the German citizens, and free of all tax, as it represented real German wealth?

It was not. Everybody with a salary, a pension or other form of regular income had to pay a monthly fee, the amount of which depended on his income tax. It was kept back from the salary together with the tax.

All business firms, endowments and so on had to do their part. Those whose names appeared in the press and gave sums up to 200,000 marks were the armament firms.

And this so-called relief, or the feeding as a charity of millions of poor by forced taxation is to start again this winter. Yet food aplenty is being destroyed the world over; food, goods and services are restricted on all hands. If the German people would stand up and demand that plenty, without any qualification, they would get it.

And if the people of any other nation would unite in demanding it, they would get it also—and darned quick, too!

## BEAU GESTE!

### BANK OF ENGLAND GIVES SOMETHING FOR NOTHING!

In the rebuilding of the Bank of England, there was one corner which was useless. The other day Mr. Montagu Norman was photographed publicly throwing this open to the public, above whose heads could be read engraved: "The Bank made this way through Tivoli Corner for the citizens of London, 1936."

In the meantime, by his policy, our Monty does his best to drive the citizens to Hell-fire Corner.

### TAXATION RUINING TRANSPORT

Alderman A. H. Gledhill, Chairman of Halifax Tramways Committee, has prepared a statement for his municipal colleagues in which he shows that the cost of fuel taxes and licences of the Halifax buses increased from £12,594 in 1931 to £27,867 last year, and will increase further to £31,800 in the present financial year. The tax of 1d. per gallon of fuel oil in 1934 cost the corporation £756 a year; the present imposition of 8d. a gallon costs Halifax £11,850 a year, and out of every 20s. of revenue from the transport undertaking 3s. 9d. goes to pay capital charges.

Oil-engined buses were introduced because they are more efficient than the petrol type and because there is no risk of fire, but as soon as the merits were recognised throughout the country and the number increased, along came the Government and increased the fuel tax by 800 per cent.

This is the way inventions to benefit the human race are exploited by our finance-controlled rulers in order to keep people in subjection, and to see that they are not permitted to enjoy the blessing which science can confer on us.

## THE NATURE OF SOCIAL CREDIT

By L. D. Byrne

- |                                |                                     |
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| 2 The Nature of Social Credit. | 8 Economic Democracy Essential.     |
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## Announcements & Meetings

Notices will be accepted in this column from affiliated Groups at 6d. a line, minimum three lines.

### Belfast Douglas Social Credit Group

Group Headquarters: 72, Ann Street

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

### Liverpool Social Credit Association

A Public Meeting will be held in the Sandon Music Room, Bluecoat Chambers, School Lane, at 8 p.m. on Friday, November 6.

Admission Free.

Hon. Secretary: Miss D. M. Roberts, Fern Lee, Halewood Road, Gateacre.

### National Dividend Club

The election of the Selection Committee will take place at a general meeting of the Club at 7 p.m. on Thursday, November 19, in the Milton Café, Surrey Street, Strand, W.C.2. The Director of Organisation of the Social Credit Secretariat will be present.

### Cardiff United Democrats

Meetings each Wednesday at 34, Charles Street, at 8 p.m.

### Newcastle-on-Tyne Douglas Social Credit Group 31, Oxford Street

Meetings held fortnightly as follow: November 11 and 25.

### South Shields

Will all interested in spread of S.C. ideas in district write B. Smith, 28, Alverthorpe Street.

## Miscellaneous Notices

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Do you read the Daily Mirror, Grimsby Daily Telegraph, Economica, Hull Daily Mail, Investors' Chronicle, or the New Statesman? If so, please write to Mr. J. L. Mawson, Sea Breeze, La Moye, Jersey, C.I.

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# CORRESPONDENCE

## Elephant on Wheels

The letter "Elephant on Wheels" is a good idea, but there are laws regarding trailers, and any who wish to fix a trailer should make sure they abide by them or else they'll get fined!

A letter to the Ministry of Transport will supply them with the rules and regulations.

BRUNO BARNABE

[This refers to the suggestion that posters should be mounted on trailers and drawn behind motor cars.—Ed.]

## Kan du Skrive Norsk?\*

There are more Norwegians abroad than there are in Norway. And thousands of them—in Canada and U.S.A., in Australia and New Zealand—must be Social Crediters, and read this excellent paper. May I make an appeal to any Norseman, Dane, Swede or Icelander whose eye has caught the above heading, to write home to our Scandinavian papers and tell them about this wonderful new movement, which, when it reaches its goal, will abolish poverty, eliminate the causes of war, quicken production all over the world, and make everybody richer and nobody poorer. Your letters or articles, coming from abroad, will have more chance of being accepted by the newspapers than ours. Or send your letter to "Douglas Group," Håndverkeren, Rosenkrantz Gate, Oslo.

Yours for Douglas and Douglas Social Credit.

Ryevengen Farm, Oslo ROBERT MILLAR

\*Can you write Norwegian?

## Sowing the Seed

There are endless ways of disposing of back copies of SOCIAL CREDIT to advantage. Perhaps the following plan might

appeal to some of your readers, and sow the seed or foster its growth in country villages.

I propose to take from a County Directory (in my case, Dorset) the address of a shop-keeper, farmer, schoolmaster or cottager in a certain village, and post him a SOCIAL CREDIT at the cost of a halfpenny stamp, taking a different village each week.

In most villages every trivial incident becomes news and circulates all round, giving rise to discussion. It might be advisable, perhaps, to send to two persons in the same village, or two consecutive weeks, so that they could compare notes.

If one member of a group undertook to cover a certain county in this way, his own or—if it is a town group, any selected county—preferably informing others through SOCIAL CREDIT or in any other way of the county selected, so as to avoid overlapping, much ground might be covered with good results.

Dorset

MILESIAN

## The Douglas Touchstone

I hope you will reprint The Douglas Touchstone from SOCIAL CREDIT of August 28.

Not only is it a test of economic and financial, but also of political "moves"; further, it is obviously a true test of the sanity of any human action.

Basically it conforms to the principle of Jesus of Nazareth that the individual is the Child of God and that, in freedom, his desires are Godly.

Let every Social Creditor and everyone who believes in himself apply The Douglas Touchstone to his own actions.

California

E. J. ATTER

[We are very pleased to accede to Mr. Atter's request and reprint The Douglas Touchstone on this page.—Ed.]

## CHILD WITHOUT FOOD FOR THREE DAYS

London, October 9.—Without a morsel of food for three days, a small child, discovered by J. B. M. Ferguson, school attendance officer, was responsible today for the Board of Education's decision to appeal directly to the public for help in stopping "amazing condition of privation" in this city.—"Halifax Herald," Nova Scotia, October 9, 1936.

This London is in Ontario. There are no children in London, England, suffering from starvation, of course. Here they suffer from "malnutrition"—it sounds so much better; further, when they die it can usually be attributed to some disease, and the fact that the predisposing cause was starvation ignored.

## CRIME OF OVER-PRODUCTION

It was reported in *The Times* of October 24 that in the King's Bench Division judgment was given by Mr. Justice Lawrence in favour of Sir Evan Williams, Bt., Mr. Thomas Evans, and Sir David Llewellyn, Bt., the trustees for the Executive Board constituted under the South Wales District (Coal Mines) Scheme, 1930, who claimed from Crumlin Valley Collieries, Limited, £479 17s. 6d., being a penalty at the rate of 2s. 6d. a ton in respect of 3,839 tons of coal by which the defendants exceeded their output quota for the quarter ended December 31, 1935.

Oh, these Boards and their trustees of restriction! What anti-social laws we tolerate! Did you vote for a coal famine in South Wales? Is it the will of consumers that the production of coal be restricted? What do we want first, consumption or restriction?

## PROVISION TRADES

Readers who work in the provision trades cannot fail to see the common sense of what they read in this paper. They can do good work by taking this further in their trade associations, and they are asked to write X.R., Social Credit Secretariat, 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2.

That the root cause of malnutrition is poverty, and that the problem of malnutrition can be solved only by abolishing poverty.—Resolution approved by Birkenhead Committee Against Malnutrition, October 18.

## THE DOUGLAS TOUCHSTONE

TO judge of the soundness or otherwise of any economic or financial proposal that may be put before the public, apply the following tests:—

- (1) Is this step one that will help to record results which individuals want?
- (2) Will it invoke action which will secure these for them in
  - (a) The order of priority they desire?
  - (b) with the least delay?
  - (c) with the least expenditure of energy?

Any economic or financial "move" which, in effect, replies "yes" to all these questions is a step in the right direction.

They made a desert and . . .

## THEY CALL IT PEACE

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by Irene Rathbone

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'The tragedy of poverty amidst plenty is vividly brought home in this long, powerful novel. Better still, the writer has not balked at indicating the true cause and the remedy. How many novelists dare do that, even assuming they know?'—*Social Credit*.

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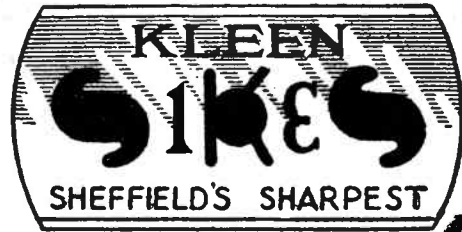
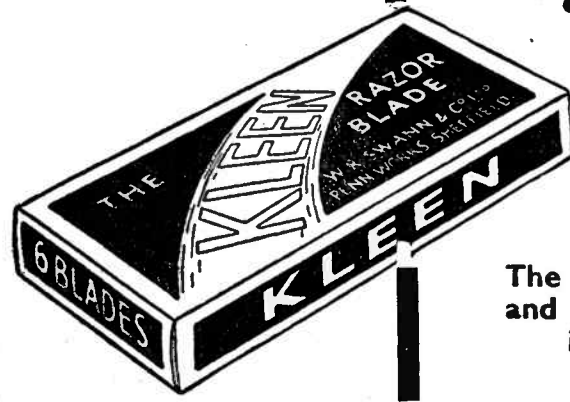
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HEAR

LT.-COLONEL  
T. CREAGH SCOTT  
D.S.O., O.B.E.

Democracy or Disruption  
in the  
Central Hall, 25 Bath Street  
GLASGOW

on  
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14  
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SO soft is human nature that few can contemplate the misery of others unmoved, or remain inactive in the face of appalling distress. But if you think that the commoner distresses are of the same order as those austere tragedies which attend our human estate, consider for a moment how most of them can be dealt with. Simply and solely by raising a fund, and doing for people what they are quite capable of doing for themselves—buying food, or blankets, or medical aid.

Often it is claimed that blanket-giving and suchlike is done on behalf of God, but it is hard to imagine that God is gratified, for He is notorious for His impartiality in the matter of sunshine, and might be credited with equally lavish intentions concerning blankets. God, in His own time, gave mankind the wits to make blankets, it is true, but there is no

#### DEMAND NATIONAL DIVIDENDS!

They are money to buy such goods as are now destroyed and such production as is now restricted.

#### DEMAND NATIONAL DIVIDENDS!

evidence that He needs even an archangel to help to distribute them, and money is quite capable of doing it under divine orders.

Well, it all calls to mind the period of the 1926 strike. Round about Sallybridge, in the Midlands, the miners and their wives and children were right at the bottom of the well at that time—starving, cold, dying of want. As they couldn't live on spiritual consolation any more than they could by bread alone, the parsons found that their normal ministrations were directing people's attention to the delectations of another world when the flock found an absorbing interest in trying to remain in this one.

But at Sallybridge, at any rate, the parsons woke up quickly to the nature of things, and what d'you think they did?

They borrowed a brewer's dray, and forgot their differences (both thoroughly Christian acts of tolerance), and after they had called on a farmer for a horse, they drove around the countryside asking for food. The Anglican vicar drove the horse and the young Congregational minister called at the houses of non-conformists. They swapped places when a member of the Established Church was being approached, because, of course, you couldn't expect the whole jolly countryside to go plain Christian all at once.

Well, the vicar roped in bags of stuff from his lot, and took over the reins whilst the minister tackled dissenters to equally good effect. They took back a drayload of bread, sacks of potatoes, cabbages, cheese, meat, coals, all manner of things. And some people gave them money which, looked at the right way, is also all manner of things.

## Slices from Life

# No. 2—NEEDY CASES

By Charles Jones

Then they set up a depot near the town hall to distribute the goods. Some of the councillors who watched from the chamber windows sniffed at the idea until they found that the public approved of it. In the end the council gave the scheme a civic blessing, and wanted a finger in the pie. That's a thing you'll notice if you watch points. If the people as a whole show unmistakably what they want, their representatives begin to realise their position and fall head over heels to go and do likewise. Being a representative means saving your face as much as anything.

The depot having been established, distribution began, and as there's nothing like a full stomach to oil the countenance, a few smiles got about in the streets. And they spread. Those two priestly men went day by day on their carnival coach, gathering food farther and farther afield. In the evenings they gave it out with kind hands which had never handled the pen of notable philanthropy. They did not consider a cheque to be their whole duty to man, and yet they didn't get a photo in one of the society papers. Perhaps it was because they didn't give blankets, for blankets were undoubtedly the charitable fashion at the time. Later on they organised a miners' choir and sent it out. The choir brought in money just as the food stream began to dry up. Some men were in work helped the choir, and after a long day of labour they would go off to a concert somewhere and come back late at night choked with fatigue. Even the rate collector helped.

It was a really good choir, too,

especially when the vicar conducted. At week-ends they got as far as the coast and sang to holiday-makers in seaside pavilions, sometimes bringing back good, fat sums.

At those times the vicar always harangued the crowds and said they were not taking sides in any dispute but just trying to save women and children from starvation. After all, he was right, and people saw the point. When you come up against a thing like poverty, which destroys people's lives, you don't want any party political nonsense. Just stand up and fight the dirty thing, all together. It has no right to a place in a rich civilisation.

At first they used the money they

got to buy things for the food depot. Then the vicar (Yes, it was the vicar, I'm sure!) said, "Why not close the depot and give people money? Wives like to do their own shopping, and people will be able to get exactly what they need."

The councillors disapproved, almost to a man.

"Some of these people," they said, "don't know how to use money when they get it. It will be squandered."

They even murmured things about public houses and dog-racing. But the vicar remained a Christian all through. Before any of the folk who veto these things had a chance to stop

There is a great deal of truth in the saying that people will do anything for the poor except make them rich—Major Douglas.

it, the suggestion got into the local paper, and soon afterwards the council passed a resolution approving of what the vicar was doing, although it was none of their business, anyway. You see, they wanted to do the right thing because of the elections. You have to stand for what people want to be absolutely sure of their votes.

Then the strike ended, with the vicar in such a state of charitable momentum that it was hard to stop him. He had learned a great deal, he said. In fact, he went on learning. Long after the strike was over he called at the minister's house and said, "There are still needy cases, I find. I come across them every day, proud old widows living at a pinch, stiff old men who can't be polite to the district visitor although they are half-starved, unprovided spinsters, out-of-works. D'you know, old man, there are bags of needy cases, strike or no strike. By God, there are always needy cases! Something's wrong."

The vicar was right. There are always needy cases. Something is wrong, for poverty is as out of date as

You want charity established. I say we can abolish poverty. Which would the poor prefer?—Major Douglas.

leg-o'-mutton sleeves. The sensible way the vicar found to help people to the plentiful food and boots and blankets they need so badly was to give them money, and no means test about it. It is the only way consistent with human dignity and ethical right. The truth comes out. PEOPLE MUST HAVE NATIONAL DIVIDENDS.

#### The Return of Prosperity

British press reports state that Australia has "turned the corner" and that the depression is over. An Australian press report dated August 11, 1936, is headed:

11,000 applications for 100 jobs. Queer stuff this prosperity!

Douglas Social Credit Movement,  
Belfast Group. Affiliated to the  
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HEAR  
**MAJOR  
C. H. DOUGLAS**  
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  2. Be direct subscribers to the journal SOCIAL CREDIT.\*
  3. Have undertaken to treat the Supplement as confidential.
- \* Direct subscribers need not penalise newsgents, who are amongst our best friends, if they will find a new reader to take their place. The improved SOCIAL CREDIT should prove so much more attractive to the man in the street that the sale of extra copies should become much easier, and when this is pointed out to newsgents they will be more interested in displaying it than hitherto.

## WE WILL ABOLISH POVERTY

Below is the form Parliamentary electors are being asked to sign. Please read it carefully, sign (if you have not done so already) and send it to United Democrats, 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2. Will you volunteer to help in the Campaign?

### ELECTOR'S DEMAND AND UNDERTAKING

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

Signed .....

Address .....

(Signatures will be treated confidentially.)

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# SOCIAL CREDIT

## Confidential Supplement

PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIAL CREDIT SECRETARIAT LIMITED

163A Strand, London, W.C. 2

No. 4

NOVEMBER 6, 1936

## THE TRAGEDY OF HUMAN EFFORT

By MAJOR C. H. DOUGLAS

Notes for the speech delivered to a crowded audience at the Central Hall, Liverpool, on Friday, October 30.

I SUPPOSE that there can be few amongst those of us who think about the world in which we live, and, perhaps, fewer amongst those who are the more obvious victims of it, who would not agree that its condition is serious and shows every sign of becoming worse. Many must have asked themselves why the ability of scientists, organisers, or educationalists, brilliant and laudable in essence, seem to lead us only from one catastrophe to another, until it would appear that knowledge, invention, and progress, so far from being our salvation, have doomed the world to almost inevitable destruction.

How is it that in 1495 the labourer was able to maintain himself in a standard of living, relatively to his generation, considerably higher than that of the present time, with 50 days labour a year, whereas now millions are working in an age of marvellous machinery the whole year round in an effort to maintain themselves and their families just above the line of destitution? Why is it that 150 years ago the percentage of the population which could be economically classed as of the middle and upper classes was five or six times that which it is at the present time? Why is it that while production per man-hour has risen 40 or 50 times, at least, in the past hundred years, the wages of the fully employed have risen only about four times, and the average wage of the employable is considerably less than four times that of a hundred years ago, measured in real commodities? How is it that the nations are given over to the dictatorship of men of gangster mentality, whose proper place is in a Borstal institution?

### The Financial Octopus

I have very little doubt that there are numbers of people in this room who could at once give a correct general answer to the preceding questions, and that it would take the form of an indictment of the financial system, and I should, of course, agree with this answer up to a certain point. They might add that no inventor is left in control of his invention, and that the financial octopus seizes everything with its slimy tentacles and turns it to its own use. But I do not think it is the kind of answer of which, in that form, one can make a great deal of use, although that is by no means to suggest any detraction from its soundness.

You would find, if you were to go outside the ranks of those who would agree to such an answer, a number of additional answers, which, while not in themselves any more valuable from the practical point of view, deserve some consideration, if only by reason of the frequency with which they are advanced. There is, of course, the well-known and somewhat discredited suggestion that it is the inherent wickedness of human nature which is at fault, and that a change of heart is required, a suggestion, which, taken by itself and without qualification, seems to me, in view of its impracticability, to be the most pessimistic utterance which it is possible to make upon the situation. And there is the common tendency to rail at politicians and statesmen.

In a recent article from the pen of Dr. Tudor Jones, amongst much which is worthy of the attention of all of us, there is a statement, no doubt specially valuable as coming from a biologist, to the effect that there is no evidence whatever to suggest that the human being of the present day is, in any essential, cleverer or more able than the human being of six or seven hundred years ago. I am particularly interested in this, because I have recently had access to some

charters and other similar documents affecting the affairs of Scotland from the thirteenth to sixteenth centuries, which seem to me to possess an understanding of the realities of statesmanship at least as great as is evidenced at the present time. **I am confident that the principles which ought to govern the management of the affairs of this world have been available for many centuries, and have been obscured to such an extent that the community's intelligence upon such matters is probably less now than it was a thousand years ago.** For this reason, I trust you will bear with me if I endeavour to put to you my own understanding, in modern language, of these ideas.

### Cause of Rome's Downfall

The first proposition which requires to be brought out into the cold light of the day, and to be kept there remorselessly at the present time in particular, is that nations are, at bottom, merely associations for the good of those composing them. Please note that I say "at bottom." Association is at once the direct cause of our progress and of our threatened destruction. **The general principles which govern association for the common good are as capable of exact statement as the principles of bridge building, and departure from them is just as disastrous.**

The modern theory, if it can be called modern, of the totalitarian state, for instance, to the effect that the state is everything and the individual nothing, is a departure from the principles, and is a revamping of the theory of the later Roman Empire, which theory, together with the financial methods by which it was maintained, led to Rome's downfall, not by the conquest of stronger Empires, but by its own internal dissensions. It is a theory involving complete inversion of fact, and is, incidentally, fundamentally anti-Christian, in that it exalts the mechanism of government into an end rather than a means, and leads to the assumption that individuals exist for the purpose of allowing officials to exercise power over them. **It is in the perversion and exaltation of means into ends in themselves, that we shall find the root of our tragedy. Once it is conceded that sovereignty resides anywhere but in the collection of individuals we call the public, the way of dictatorship is certain.**

If you agree with me in my views of the matter I shall not have much difficulty in carrying you with me to an agreement that the totalitarian state is more or less universal at the present time, although its form varies. In its more crude and undisguised aspects, Italy, Russia, and Germany are examples which occur at once to the mind. But it must be obvious that we are, in Great Britain, merely servants of an insolent and selfish oligarchy which uses us, and the scientific progress we inherit, for purposes far from those which would be chosen by us as individuals. Such a state of affairs as we work under could be justified only if we had indisputable evidence that the organisation was controlled by the wisest and most beneficent of the race. I doubt if we are prepared to admit that.

Reverting to the question of culpability for the perversion of human effort, which is so plainly evident, you will remember I suggested that there was a strong tendency to suppose that a statement that the financial system was at fault, especially if accompanied by suggestions for its reformation, might be regarded as covering the ground of the problem. So far from this being so, the second proposition that I wish to emphasise to you tonight, with no suggestion of its novelty, but a strong insistence upon the fact of the difficulty in obtaining recognition for it, is that **action on or through an organisation,**

**involves three ideas—the idea of policy, the idea of administration, and the idea of sanctions, that is to say, power.**

Because administration is the most obvious of these ideas, Socialism, so-called, has tended to concentrate upon the glorification of administration, which, to my mind—because of the increasing pressure of Socialist ideology upon Government action—is a complete explanation of the increasingly disastrous results in increased bureaucracy, and other undesirable features, from which we all suffer.

### Prior Importance of Policy

Now, while no action involving co-operative effort can take place without the presence of these three factors of policy, administration, and sanctions, and, therefore, they are all essential and, in a sense equally important, the first of them in point of time must be policy.

In regard to the objective of policy, as applied to human affairs, I can say nothing to you which has not been better said by the great teachers of humanity, one of whom said, "I came that you might have life and have it more abundantly." So far as I am aware, no great teacher of humanity has ever announced that he came that we might have better trade or more employment, and I am wholly and irrevocably convinced that while we exalt a purely materialistic means into an end, we are doomed to destruction. In other words, the aim of the *human individual* is ultimately a totalitarian aim, a statement which, if it is correct—that is to say, if it is true that our best interests are served by our ultimately taking a general and effective interest in everything—is, in itself, the negation of the idea of the totalitarian state. There is an old and very true saying "*Demon est deus inversus*"—the devil is God upside down—and many phenomena in the world confirm it.

### Freedom in Association

In regard to administration, I do not propose to say very much beyond the fact that it is and must be essentially hierarchical and therefore it is a technical matter in which the expert must be supreme and ultimately autocratic. There is more accurate and technical knowledge of administration in any of the great branches of scientific industry than there is in all the socialistic literature, or the bureaucracies in the world.

The foundation of successful administration, in my opinion, is that it shall be subject to the principle of free association which will, in itself, produce in time the best possible form of technical administration. If the conditions of work in any undertaking and the exercise of authority are ordinarily efficient, and there is in the world any reasonable amount of opportunity of free association, such an undertaking will, on the one hand, automatically disembarass itself of the malcontent while being obliged to compete for those whose help is necessary to it.

On the other hand, if there is no free association, the natural inertia of the human being and the improper manipulation of its methods and aims will make an undertaking inefficient, since there is no incentive to reform. The idea that administration can be democratic, however, is not one which will bear the test of five minutes' experience. It may be consultative, but in the last resort some single person must decide.

### Sanctions

**But, at the present time, there is no question that it is in the domain of sanctions that the human race is involved in its great difficulties.**

Although the idea may be repulsive to

many who have not faced the realities of life, it is beyond all question that physical force is the ultimate sanction of the physical world. Moral, intellectual, and emotional considerations unquestionably do go to the determination of the use and direction of physical force, but, in the last resort, the last squadron of bombing aeroplanes will have its way when all the navies, armies, and aerial fleets of the world are destroyed, and in the last event the problem of sanctions is to obtain control of that last squadron.

So far as the present situation is concerned, the regular forces of the realm are the last sanctions of law and order within the realm, and law and order can be identified with the operation of the financial system as it exists at the present time. There is no serious financial reform which can be inaugurated within the framework of the present legal system, except by those in control of the existing financial system. There is no intention whatever on the part of those in control of the existing financial system to change that system to their disadvantage, and there is no effective change to the financial system which can be made without depriving its present controllers of their absolute power. **I believe the foregoing statements to be axiomatic, and any form of strategy or argument which traverse any of them would certainly seem to me to be lacking in realism.**

The problem, then, is to obtain a change in the financial system of such a nature that it is bound to be against the will of those controlling the financial system at present; and such a change can be induced only by the realm, that is to say, control of the navy, the army, and the air forces, now controlled by these same controllers of finance. The problem, in fact, is a problem of the victory of political democracy, that is to say *democracy of policy*.

### First Requisite of Political Democracy

To understand what I believe to be the only effective strategy to be pursued, we have, first of all, to recognise that though we do, beyond question, possess the rough machinery of political democracy, we do not use it. It is not democracy of any conceivable kind to hold an election at regular or irregular intervals for the purpose of deciding by ballot whether you should be shot or boiled in oil. It is not democracy of any conceivable kind to hold an election upon any subject requiring *technical* information and education.

Nothing could be more fantastic, for instance, than to hold an election on, say, whether aeroplanes or airships would be better for the purpose of defence, or for any other purpose. Yet the information which is required to give an intelligent opinion, for instance, on the use of tariffs or upon monetary policy is of at least as high an order and is, in fact, in the possession of far fewer people than is a thorough knowledge of aerodynamics, which would be necessary for an election on aeroplanes versus airships. So that the first requisite of a political democracy is that its operation shall be confined to objectives, not to methods.

For instance, it is a perfectly legitimate subject for the exercise of political democracy to decide by democratic methods a policy of war or no war, but it is not a subject for democracy to say *how* war should be avoided, or the *means* by which it should be waged. It is, however, a fit subject for democracy to remove responsible persons who fail to carry out the policy of the democracy concerned, and the responsibility for that action is on the democracy. It will be seen, therefore, that the question of practicability is an essential part of a genuine democracy, that is to say, democracy should not demand something which cannot be done, and should be prepared to accept the consequences of what is done and to assess

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responsibility for those consequences. Undesired consequences may result from bad technical advice and management, or they may be, on the other hand, inherent in the policy pursued.

**In other words, a genuine political democracy must essentially be a device based upon trial and error. A political democracy which will never try something which has not been tried before is useless, because things which have been tried before can be reduced to the routine of administration, and administration is not susceptible to the democratic principle, in which it is wholly out of place.**

#### First Objective of Democracy

The problem before the world and, in particular, the problem before this country, therefore, is plain, though difficult. First, we have to know how to bring into our consciousness what sort of a world we want, and to realise that we alone can get it, not in detail, but in objective, and I might say at once that there is not one person in this room who is secure in the world that he *now has*.

In my opinion we want, first of all, security in what we have, freedom of action, thought, and speech, and a more abundant life for all. Every one of these is possible, and every one of them in the present state of progress of the world can be reduced to the possession of more purchasing power, so that it is not too much to say, even though it may sound banal, that **the first objective of a democracy should be a national dividend.**

A second aspect of the problem has been much clarified by the courageous utterance of the Lord Chief Justice, Lord Hewart, in his objections to the encroachments of bureaucracy. If I may restate them—the business of bureaucracy is to get us what we want, not to annoy and hinder us by taking from us by taxation and irritating restrictions those facilities which we otherwise should have.

Thirdly, and most important, we have to obtain control of the forces of the Crown by genuine political democracy.

I do not wish to go over again a subject which I have dealt with at some length elsewhere, but I might, perhaps, reiterate the absurdity of the present conception of Parliament as a place in which highly technical laws are dealt with by elected representatives who did not, in any case, draft them, and who cannot possibly be expected to understand them. You may be interested to know that no Bill can proceed from any department of the Government direct. Every Government Bill has to be drafted by the legal department of the Treasury, which we all know to be in effect a branch of the Bank of England, thus making it certain that no Bill can come before Parliament which interferes in any way with the supreme authority of the Treasury and that private international institution, the Bank of England.

In place of this we have to substitute a situation in which the Member of Parliament represents not the technical knowledge or lack of it of his constituents, but their power over policy and their right to the use of the sanctions by which policy can be enforced. The proper function of Parliament, I may perhaps be allowed to repeat, is to force all activities of a public nature to be carried on so that the individuals who comprise the public may derive the maximum benefit from them.

#### Absurdity of Party System

Once this idea is grasped the criminal absurdity of the party system becomes evident. The people of this country are shareholders in it first, and employees of it only secondarily, if they are employees. Can anyone conceive of a body of shareholders consenting to the party system in their business? And this idea is just as applicable to undertakings carried on by the state as in the case of so-called private business. As shareholders we have an absolute right, and a right which by proper organisation we can enforce, to say what and to see that our wishes as to policy are carried out, if those wishes are reasonable, that is to say, if they are practicable.

Let me go further, we have an absolute responsibility to express our wishes; and the catastrophes, crises, and miseries with which the population is faced and experiences, and the stultification of all the magnificent work which is done in the various departments of industry and national activity are directly due to the fact that we do not express a common policy as to the use and distribution of the fruits of progress, and do not recognise our responsibility to see that it is carried out through our political (not administrative) delegates.

We, in the Social Credit movement, devoted many years, and very properly devoted those years, to making quite certain that the policy of the fuller life was a practical policy. For this reason we put forward various technical theories, in part somewhat elusive and difficult to understand and requiring, in any case, for their proper criticism an exact and competent knowledge of the mechanism of finance and industry as they exist in the world today. No one can complain that we have not had criticism enough, and, in some cases, criticism of a very high order, mixed, of course, with a good deal of what I can only describe as bilge. Myself, and with me a quite sufficient number of instructed persons, are now wholly satisfied that there is nothing impracticable in the demand which I suggest should be put forward.

But we recognise that, its practicability having been proved, the problem is a problem of power, and we recognise equally that political power must rest upon aims and desires and not upon technical information. So far as I am concerned, therefore, **I am satisfied that further argument upon technical matters will achieve little**

or nothing, and certainly not in the time which is available, and that the only hope of civilisation lies in forcing a new policy upon those who have control of the national activities, of whom the bankers and financiers are by far the most important.

We do not want Parliament to pass laws resembling treatises on economics. What we do want is for Parliament to pass a minimum of laws designed to penalise the heads of any great industry, and banking and finance in particular, if they do not produce the results desired.

#### Licences for Heads of Financial Institutions

I will be specific. I think that the chairmen, superior officials, and branch managers of all banks, insurance companies, and other financial institutions should, as is the case with smaller pawnbrokers, be licenced. The fee for such a licence should be moderate (say £100) if the individual retains his post indefinitely. For every change in the personnel within a period of, say five years, not due to death or disability, a very substantial increase in the licence should be imposed. The general policy to be pursued by finance should then be imposed by Parliament and no interference with the details of banking, insurance, or other finance be permitted.

If the Policy imposed by Parliament is not achieved within a reasonable time, a sufficient number of chairmen and other officials of financial institutions should have their licences withdrawn, and the very greatly enhanced fees (I should suggest 1,000 times the original licence) exacted for the new licences should be applied to the reduction of general taxation.

#### Brightening Bankers' Brains

I have no doubt whatever that some such policy as this would brighten the brains of bankers who are unable to see any way out of our present difficulties, and I commend this policy to the Governments of New Zealand and Alberta, in place of the assumption of responsibility for teaching details to which they appear to have committed themselves.

You will have gathered, I hope, that, in my opinion, the tragedy of human effort which is implied in the questions with which I commenced this address, arises more than from any other single cause from **a failure to distinguish between means and ends, amounting in many cases to the elevation of what are only means, to ends in themselves.**

We have got ourselves into a state of mind in which pepper is not something to put on an egg, it is something for bank chairmen to make a "corner" in. It is a failure of vision which, more than anything else, is due to

the hypnotism which money has exercised upon the human mind, but the rule of the expert is far from blameless. An expert is essentially a servant of policy, and we all know what comes of "A servant when he ruleth." The cure for it is to begin by demanding that whatever virtues are inherent in money shall be shared; and, in order to make this claim, it must be established that the claimant has the right and the power to enforce the claim.

#### The Electoral Campaign

We of the official Social Credit Movement are concentrating upon this problem of devising a mechanism to enable the individuals who comprise the public to impose their policy on the organisations which have no sound reason for existence other than the will of the people. We have organised a device known as the Electoral Campaign, to obtain an undertaking backed by a sufficiency of votes, that every Member of Parliament shall regard himself as the spokesman of the policy of his constituents; rather than as an expert elected for the purpose of managing the business of the country.

**The Electoral Campaign is a means and not an end.** The end is in general the putting of the expert in his proper place and, in particular and only as a beginning, the distribution of a National Dividend. Any other means which will produce the same result in a shorter time will be utilised. So far, no such means have been suggested.

There is, in Liverpool, an organisation which deals with this matter, as in fact there are organisations all over the world, and all of them are acting on these lines and are affiliated to the Social Credit Secretariat. Personally, I have no doubt whatever that if the policy which I have outlined were pursued by every voter through the mechanism which is provided, with one-tenth the energy which is put by the average individual into his favourite game, that the whole outlook of the world would be changed within twelve months' time.

I am equally convinced that if control of policy is left in the hands of bankers and industrialists with their present mentality, while at the same time parties, organisations, and individuals wrangle about means, a world catastrophe is a mathematical certainty within a few years' time.

**Neither I nor any other individual can help you if you will not help yourselves, and neither I nor any other individual who has endeavoured to arouse you to a sense of responsibility can take that responsibility from you.**

**You are responsible for the poverty, grinding taxation, insecurity and threat of war. Yours is the responsibility, yours can be the power.**

**Will you, individually and collectively, assume the responsibility and the power? If not, there is no legitimate ground for hope.**

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## Information Department

# MONTHLY BROADCAST

### LECTURES AND STUDIES SECTION

THE announcement of the Secretariat's intention to institute courses of lectures on Social Credit, in connection with the scheme for recognising proficiency by diploma, met with immediate and widespread response.

The Calendar of the Section, drawn up on lines which adapt the recognised practice of licensing bodies to the special requirements of our case, is in the printer's hands, and will be distributed to lecturers and to Supervisors of Information as soon as it is available. The syllabus for Course A is embodied in the Calendar, which may be bought for a small sum covering its cost.

Not only lecturers and supervisors, but all members of groups are desired to familiarise themselves with the contents of the Calendar, in order that they may inform members of the general public concerning the courses.

Lecturers and supervisors will receive further information in due course.

Since the Assistant Director's preliminary announcement, the necessity has arisen for co-ordinating the courses at home with those in other countries, and it has become inexpedient to begin the courses in the British Isles before January.

### PRESS CUTTING BUREAU

The bureau is now reaching that stage where we hope it can be of some service to the movement. We are receiving from 300 to 400 cuttings weekly, those that are likely to be of immediate interest being forwarded to the Directors concerned, and those that may be useful for reference in the future being indexed and filed. Cuttings that are filed are indexed under several heads so that information upon certain subjects or individuals may be readily obtainable.

It is our ambition to have every British paper covered, and the leading papers each covered by at least three scrutineers. (This is not a slight on the scrutineers, but as every individual has his own outlook, items that appear of no interest to one may be significant to another.) At present we are a good deal short of this objective, a considerable number of important provincial dailies still being uncovered, and volunteers for these will be welcomed.

It would assist us greatly if each group would make itself responsible for covering all the papers published in its area, one member undertaking to collect the cuttings and forward them to us. I am only too glad to give any information as to what is required to any one who is interested.

Many thanks to all scrutineers for the bulging envelopes which are now arriving so regularly; may their numbers soon increase.

T. L. MAWSON.  
Sea Breeze, La Moye, Jersey, C.I.

### GENERAL PROPAGANDA SECTION

#### Poster Publicity

Have you taken advantage of the Baruc poster of which particulars were given in SOCIAL CREDIT of October 23? It is up to you to do so. Imagine the effect of thousands of these posters prominently displayed up and down the country.

Baruc has done his work magnificently. So have all those who combined to bring out the poster so cheaply. It is up to you now!

#### Press Correspondence

The first of two excellent articles from the pen of Mr. Norman Webb appears in this issue. They should be read with care and thought. Press correspondence has been flagging. We want more and more and MORE of it as the army of action moves forward. But it must be effective: Forceful—simple—to the point. The rule in games is "Keep your eye on the ball." The rule in war is "Never lose sight of your objective."

## AN ANALOGY

IMAGINE that all the motor manufacturers and traders in the country decided to institute a headquarters, secretariat, or other body, for the purpose of co-ordinating efforts in the promotion of motoring among the general public.

This concern would issue a weekly paper called "The Motor" or perhaps "The Autocar," which would be devoted to popular articles on motoring, touring, caravanning, accessories, and the like.

There might be occasional articles on how to decarbonise, but more on the advantages of decarbonisation and the symptoms indicating its advisability. Popular articles on the trend of design and the marvels of mass production would not be out of place.

#### LIAISON

Since the establishment of liaison, at Major Douglas's suggestion, earlier in the year, the following groups have arranged meetings with Liaison Officers from the Secretariat:

July.—Liverpool, Birkenhead, Blackburn, Chorley, Manchester, Newcastle, Stranraer.  
September.—Birmingham, Liverpool, Manchester, Blackburn, Leicester, Nottingham, Northampton, Stockton, Bradford, Dewsbury, Sheffield.  
October.—Brighton and Hove, Norwich, Hastings and S. Leonards, Aberdeen, Shetland Islands, Sheffield.  
November.—Sheffield.  
Some meetings have already been

But what would the supporting organisations think if considerable valuable space in the popular organ were devoted to such topics as "That Customer Who Does Not Pay His Repair Bills—How To Combat Him Without Loss of Good Will" or "Those Pirates—the Railways," or "Free Air and Water — How to Shame Customers into Buying Petrol First," or "This Price-Cutting Must Stop," or "Window Displays That Part Them From Their Cash"?

They would insist that such topics should appear only in a confidential trade journal which is reserved for registered traders and is not available to the general public—such as "The Garage and Motor Agent" or "The Motor Trader."

And they would be right.

arranged for January and February, and further particulars will be published in due course.

### THE WATCH ON THE TYNE

A report has just reached us from Newcastle which reflects great credit on the workers for true democracy in and around the city. Action has recently been intensive in every direction, not only indoors, but on the streets and on the doorsteps as well. That's fine! There is not only a way but a WILL on the Tyne. Keep the pressure up!

# PARTY v. E.C. IN AUSTRALIA

## Queensland Experience—And A Commentary

### PROTEST FROM QUEENSLAND D.C. PARTY PRESIDENT

With regard to the articles by M.W. and Mr. Powell, published in SOCIAL CREDIT for June 26 and July 3, I wish to inform you that I partially replied to them in the *Queensland Social Credit News*, a copy of which I forwarded to the Secretariat by air mail. My reply shows that I regard M.W.'s article as fair comment and in good taste; but it also shows that I consider Mr. Powell's "explosion" as a good example of tactless and vulgar criticism.

I am quite used to hard knocks from the press and other opponents; they are all "in the game." But when the Director of the Electoral Campaign displays unbounded egoism, insularity, and shockingly bad taste, he is hardly entitled to much consideration by those whom he attacks.

I shall not therefore trouble myself to deal with Mr. Powell's contentions, for he is evidently not the kind of person with whom I care to engage in a controversy.

I am, however, only too pleased to put forward my views in opposition to those of M.W., and I will try to make it clear why we, in Queensland, regard the E.C. as a slower and less effective power than the D.C.P.

I need hardly say that we are "HONESTLY" convinced that we are acting in the best interests of S.C. in this State. So far as I am personally concerned I have not the slightest desire to stand in our Legislative Halls, for I know that, until we get a majority, I would be bored to extinction therein. Some of our candidates might benefit financially by election, but I do not believe that any of them, so far, have been in any way influenced thereby.

M.W. has stressed the point that "the Social Crediters of Keppel could have held the balance of power as long ago as 1935."

It is taken for granted that the E.C. could have influenced as many of the electors as the Party did; and this is just where he is very much mistaken indeed!

To make my view clear I must go back a few years before the last Federal election. Our Association was a purely educational body and it did very good work in educating the people technically about both the present economic system and the Douglas Analysis and Proposals. We worked very hard for some years and succeeded in bringing into being a very fair nucleus of cultured Social Credit thought in this State. A stage was reached when every speaker was assailed constantly by the question, "Oh! Yes. It's all right. But how are you going to get it?"

At least 95 per cent. of our followers agreed, when the Federal elections came along, that we must contest them; and the Party was formed because it is the best method of securing political support.

Though no seats were won, the vote was very encouraging. But the election taught us that more people were got at and influenced by the pre-election campaign, which only lasted for a few weeks, than we had been able to influence in the course of years of hard work.

At that time nothing had been heard about "demanding results and not bothering about methods, etc." By the time the E.C. wave rolled over this "way back" portion of the planet, the Party had grown in strength and influence. It had been able to get press publicity to an extent previously undreamt of. It was carrying on, joining the economic and political struggle so that they went hand in hand.

The percentage of the total votes cast for Social Credit at the Federal election was about 7—at the State election, about seven or eight months later, the percentage was nearly 24. Our educational and organisational work was showing results. The Party in Queensland now has over 180 effective branches and a financial membership now in its fourth thousand, and rapidly increasing. Its rapid growth was, in only one or two unimportant cases, disfigured by propaganda which was not true Douglas Social Credit. This was regrettable, but I challenge anyone to show any official propaganda put out by the Party that conflicts with D.S.C.

When the E.C. became the prevailing fashion in other places we were faced with the problem of making a complete *volte face*; of stopping our educational work at a time when it was proving its efficiency beyond doubt; of scrapping our strong organisation which indicated an early success at the polls; of accepting a practical dictatorship, over our own mentalities, by the London Secretariat.

In return for this we were asked to say to

the people, "Hey! We've got a cure for all your economic ills!" And when asked "How are you going to cure them?" we were to reply, "Don't you bother your head about that, my son; you leave it to experts!" In addition to this we were to run about, getting Dutch courage by calling ourselves "shock troopers" and getting people to sign pledges. Somehow or other we could not help recalling the "scrap of paper" which received such prominence during the big money-monopolist's war. We recalled an English S.C. Group which reported an 80 per cent. success with these pledges and whose chosen candidate lost his deposit.

However, in spite of our confidence in our methods, we decided to advise all Branches that wished to do so, to carry out the E.C. We are organising it so that units can conduct it efficiently, if they wish to do so. Where they can bring sufficient pressure on a Member of Parliament to induce him to sign the E.C. undertaking, the Party will not oppose that member.

The travesty of S.C. which New Zealand is exhibiting is surely a warning against compromising with the opposition. The Reserve Bank Amendment Act must have delighted the heart of Mr. Montagu Norman. Instead of the J.P. and Dividends for all, we have subsidies for DAIRY farmers! The Savage government has no control whatever over the credit of the Dominion. It is shortening hours of work and says that it will meet rising prices BY THE COMPETITION OF GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIES!

Reviewing the whole situation here, no attempt will be made, while I am President of the Party, to conform to the dictatorship of the London Secretariat. I may be wrong and may soon be a "back number," but until the Secretariat can produce far stronger reasons than they have so far done, for the dissolution of the Party, I shall continue to do my best for my own State in the way that the vast majority of Social Crediters here consider the most efficient.

J. E. STREETER,  
State President,  
D.C.P. of A.  
(Queensland Section)

### THE LOGICAL ATTITUDE FOR EARLY SUCCESS

Mr. G. F. Powell, Director of the Electoral Campaign, comments as follows:—

Dr. Streeter uses the personal pronoun "I" no fewer than sixteen times in the first five paragraphs, which is not surprising when one notes that all that follows recounts his "reasons" for knowing better than Major Douglas.

As, however, all of us have been equally presumptuous at some time or another since 1919, none of us should "give ourselves airs" when Dr. Streeter, or anyone else, errs similarly. This is to render us ridiculous in the eyes of every Douglas Cadet who knows anything of the history of our Order.

If I have done it—although it is not obvious to me that I have—it was wrong and my apologies are due and offered.

But is it not in truth quite time that we brothers-in-arms behaved like rational human beings? And if we do that, what possible alternative is there to the following:

- (a) We have now had no fewer than seventeen years' experience of Major Douglas.
- (b) Never once, in all that time, can it be shown that he has ever started on a job without having first accurately visualised every phase to its end.
- (c) No one else who ever lived has won over so many to a complete and satisfying philosophy of life in so short a time.
- (d) Nor has any founder of a philosophy adhered more rigidly to the principles of teaching students HOW to think rather than WHAT to think.
- (e) If, therefore, we work to the directions of Major Douglas in our endeavours to get the principles of Douglas Social Dynamics adopted, we ought surely to be acting with the mathematical chances of success in our favour. Who else is there among us, or outside our Order, who can more reasonably be regarded as likely to be right?
- (f) In so acting, we need not abandon our own opinions (we need merely hold them in suspense) whilst we ACT loyally as Major Douglas directs.
- (g) If after a reasonable time we do not get the results we have asked for, we can go our own way, or follow some other leader—just as the malcontents are doing now. But it is to be hoped that, unlike them, we will, if we do

break away, leave those who still desire to follow Major Douglas to do so in peace.

This attitude, it is contended, is the only logical one in the light of our experience to date.

It leaves us only to decide what is "a reasonable time" for Major Douglas and his followers to reorganise our part of the world, if each of us gives our unstinted support.

Because, though your heart should stop beating through fear of the prospect, make no mistake about it, that is the job that fate has set us all—you and me, and others like us. "For this among the rest were we ordained."

We may hum and haw about it and procrastinate, but circumstances will continue to chastise us all with ever-increasing intensity until effective ACTION by us is pursued and completed.

There is no escape for any of us; the longer you study and the deeper you delve into it, the more absolutely convinced you will become that that is the truth.

There is not any particle of hero-worship about any of this (the wise keep that in the "personal department" they all reserve for Major Douglas!) it is just pure ice-cold calculation.

For a finished disciple of Major Douglas would desert his leadership in the same minute that results proved him one iota less capable to lead than some other.

The joy with which you would welcome the arrival of an abler and stronger man to lead us is the measure of the amount of

basic truth concerning Social Dynamics you have been able to absorb from the master mind of Major Douglas.

There may be among us a few who doubt that the first to detect and proclaim the arrival of a better leader would be Major Douglas himself. There may be some who would doubt that he would prove a big enough man to follow the new leader with that quality of devoted loyalty he ought to receive from all of us. And if there are any such we must all try to suffer them gladly.

### A FOOTNOTE

The Director of the Electoral Campaign has brought this matter down to fundamentals, and after endorsing his remarks, I have only this to add.

The conditions on which overseas organisations may affiliate to the Secretariat have been published in SOCIAL CREDIT in the past, and have also been circulated overseas. Evidently Dr. Streeter has not read them, or he would not have suggested that his organisation was faced with "accepting a practical dictatorship over our own mentalities, by the London Secretariat."

In case there are any others suffering under a like misapprehension the conditions of affiliation for overseas organisations are reproduced below. Copies of statements (a) and (b), referred to in these conditions, have been sent to Dr. Streeter, and will be sent to any overseas organisation on request.

M.W.

## OVERSEAS AFFILIATION

FOR the information of overseas groups and organisations wishing to affiliate or to renew affiliation with the Social Credit Secretariat, the conditions of such affiliation are, as from November, 1935, unqualified acceptance of the following:—

(a) Statement of Policy of the Social Credit Secretariat, as follows:

The Social Credit Secretariat exists in order to implement the policy of Social Credit. The primary objective of this policy is to increase the economic power of the individual. The possibility and, indeed, the necessity of achieving this end rests fundamentally upon the demonstrable fact that the individual is a tenant-for-life of the heritage of civilisation, and if this heritage is not destroyed by misuse it is capable of assuring to him complete economic security.

The first necessity is that he shall be presented with a true balance sheet representing the condition of his assets and liabilities. No such balance sheet exists, because of demonstrated defects in the monetary system which is employed in the denomination of the assets, on the one hand, and the claims upon them on the other.

Certain sustainable claims arising out of the replacement of the labour of the individual by machines employing solar energy have not, so far, received recognition.

Many factors which are irrelevant to the presentation of an economic balance sheet, such as the insistence upon so-called moral qualities as a condition of participation in the assets, have further obscured the account.

It is considered that the steps to the rectification of this situation are as follow, and broadly in the order made:—

1. The regulation of prices, i.e., the balancing of claims against assets.
2. The National Dividend, i.e., the recognition of the tenants-for-life.
3. The separation of the Governmental or moral system from the economic system. This involves the abolition of differential taxation, e.g., beer taxes.

It is a fundamental conception of the Social Credit Movement that group relationships, such as the State, are of importance only in so far as they conduce to the well-being and progress of every individual composing them. In consequence, the objective of the Movement is not to construct a Utopia, but to enable every member of the community to utilise his interest in the group inheritance that he may construct for himself an existence according to his own ideas. Social Credit is the escape from Utopia.

(b) Statement of Overseas Relations of the Social Credit Secretariat (November, 1935), as follows:—

1. The Secretariat exists, as the result of a widespread demand, not only as the headquarters of the Social Credit Movement in Great Britain, but also as a consultant and clearing-house of information for the rest of the world.

2. It cannot, therefore, interfere in internal affairs overseas, except by request, and then only to indicate whether, in its opinion, specific proposals deviate from correct principle, either in technique or policy.

3. Its general attitude towards technique is that it would not support any proposal, scheme or plan which is, in its opinion, technically unsound, or which would limit the economic freedom of the individual by imposing moral conditions on his receipt of a national dividend.

4. Its general attitude towards policy overseas is that it does not support the putting forward of detailed proposals by any group or party for election purposes, but is prepared in the person of its Chairman, Major Douglas, to advise any government.

5. The Secretariat believes that the function of democracy is to demand results, not to indicate methods. (The form of action endorsed by the Movement in Great Britain is the Electoral Campaign, promulgated by Major Douglas at Buxton on June 9, 1934.)

6. Any person, group or party not in agreement with the principles expressed in paragraphs 3, 4 and 5 may, of course, be doing valuable work in attacking the credit monopoly, but the Secretariat cannot be expected to accept responsibility for, or allow its name or that of its Chairman to be used in connection with such course of action.

W. L. BARDSLEY,  
Secretary.

Note.—The Secretariat, under the Chairmanship and personal direction of Major Douglas, is generally acknowledged to be the centre of the world movement for Social Credit, and while there can be no obligation for overseas organisations to affiliate, it is hoped that to an increasing extent they will wish to do so, to make use of the Secretariat's services (including the weekly paper SOCIAL CREDIT, the Special Confidential Supplement, and the technical bureau), and where possible to make a contribution, however small, to the funds.

THE SOCIAL CREDIT SECRETARIAT  
LIMITED,  
163A Strand, London, W.C.2

# THE SITUATION IN ALBERTA

A MASS of legislation makes it difficult to estimate accurately the trend of affairs in Alberta. Most of the 150 or so bills printed and passed during the term of the present Government are not even alleged to be concerned with Social Credit. Our interest lies chiefly in those that do. Of these it is possible here only to refer shortly to the most important enactments.

It is necessary to distinguish between various financial "reforms" now proceeding in Alberta, and to examine each separately. The main items are the issue of "Prosperity Certificates," the preliminary steps taken towards the payment of "basic dividends" to Albertans, and the Debts Act.

## Prosperity Certificates

A facsimile of a Certificate has been printed in English newspapers and its general appearance is familiar. Issued in exchange for value in goods or work, redeemable in Canadian dollars with demurrage stamps which must be paid for in the same currency, they represent a kind of hire-purchase of a Canadian dollar for one dollar down in work or goods and 104 instalments of one cent spread over two years. Thus, in return for each Certificate, the Government gets a dollar's worth of work and one dollar four cents in cash.

The certificates were issued to municipal authorities to pay for road construction and similar public work, but they have not been declared legal tender. Acceptance is not compulsory, but there exists a corps of salesmen whose duty appears to be to persuade people to use them. Mr. Aberhart has repeatedly urged the absolute necessity to "co-operate" by accepting them instead of cash. This applies even to municipal authorities and other public bodies. The U.F.A. have passed a resolution urging members to accept them and dropping politics temporarily.

On August 7, \$250,000 in certificates were issued, on the basis of \$5,000 to each constituency. Half of the wages of men on road and other public work are paid out of this fund. The rest is kept back and will be paid out gradually when the men are out of work.

The certificates are described as "loans to the citizenship of this province at a lower rate of interest than what they would pay to the financiers." The sponsors, however, believe that they "will establish the Province's right to use their own credit." It is difficult to see on what this belief is founded and how the additional commitments can lead to control of the Province's credit.

The whole scheme, assuming even that it will be allowed to work, is merely a temporary expansion of financial credit; but only so long as the rate of issue of new certificates exceeds the rate of depreciation plus stamp purchase. For the scheme to work there must be a continuously-growing issue of certificates, a position which Mr. Aberhart clearly does not contemplate. For instance, the issue on August 7 will come home to roost in two years' time, even ignoring intermediate permanent redemption. Very soon after the first spurt of business owing to the increased money—we can call it that—being in circulation, the scheme resolves itself into a deflationary measure.

## Basic Dividends

Very little can be said about Alberta's "basic dividends" at present. Only the preliminary work—described as the "second stage in the use of the people's own credit"—has commenced. Of this, the Hon. E. C. Manning, Minister of Trade, has said: "This is actual Social Credit and has nothing to do with Prosperity Certificates."

The position is too vague for any final judgment. According to the Registration Covenant: "In return

the Alberta Government promises: 1. To encourage Alberta producers by establishing and maintaining a just price for Alberta products, so that the producers may be assured a fair commission above the actual cost of production." This seems to indicate a complete lack of understanding of Major Douglas's "Just Price," of what costs of productions are, and that Social Credit—genuine—tackles this matter from the consumers' end. No attempt is made, in pronouncements, up to now, to equate the rates of creation of costs and of issue of purchasing power.

The registration forms constitute a contract which binds the citizen to accept Alberta certificates and not demand currency in exchange for them.

## The Credit House

Early in September a Bill, "The Alberta Credit House Act" was passed by the legislature. It is mainly concerned with administrative regulations for the issue of "Alberta Credit" and as a preliminary for the issue of the Alberta Credit Dividend. It is entitled "An Act to Provide the People of Alberta with Additional Credit," which Sec. 2(a) defines: "Alberta Credit means the facilities provided by the Credit House for facilitating the exchange of goods and services within the Province." To administer Alberta Credit a board is set up, which, with all its officers, is under the direction of the Executive Council designated by the Lt.-Governor-in-Council.

The main functions of the Credit House are to provide Alberta Credit to anyone entitled to it, to receive deposits and currency, effect transfers and invest funds. No person is entitled to demand currency from the Credit House (S.21). "The Credit House is empowered to provide an advance of Alberta Credit to any person engaged in agriculture or in business (S.23 (i)); but "the recipient shall give . . . such security . . . as the Board may direct." (S.21 (iii)). "No interest is to be payable in respect of any credit so provided." (S.23 (iv.)); but "the Credit House shall make a charge not in excess of 2 per cent. per annum on the amount . . . advanced." (S.23 (vi.)) No explanation is given in the Bill for this contradiction in terms.

In default of repayment "upon the day fixed for that purpose . . . the Credit House may . . . enforce, sell, realise and dispose of any security held by it . . ." (S.23 (vii.))

Very little is said about the Alberta Credit Dividends. They are to be free from taxation and may be used for payment of Provincial taxes. The amount, or any means for fixing the amount of the dividend, are not given, but S.30 (c) seems to contemplate different amounts being paid to different classifications of persons.

## Almost Incredible

The following subsection is quoted in full, being almost incredible as having issued from alleged Social Crediters: "Sec. 30. The Lt.-Governor in Council may from time to time make regulations: (a) . . . (g) to prescribe the rate by which any Alberta credit transferred in the Credit House by a person who produces, manufactures or deals in any commodities or renders any services may, upon being so transferred, be subject to a levy representing the unearned increment included in the price of commodities and services . . ." There is no definition as to what "unearned increment" means in this context.

This subsection is typical of the whole Act in that it is extremely vague or even silent on points of importance, and contains many redundancies and trivialities. Another instance of this is S.30 (e) where reference is made to a compensating discount. It reads: "S.30. The Lt.-Governor in Council may from time to time make regulations: (e) prescribing the amount of

Alberta Credit which shall be provided by the Credit House and issued to any classification of retailers in respect of any specified commodities by way of a compensating discount in respect of commodities sold at a price authorised by the Board which is less than the ordinary price thereof, and generally as to the conditions under which any such Alberta credit shall be so issued." The wording of this subsection shows conclusively that the sponsors of the Bill have no proper understanding of either the principles or the technique of the compensated price as expounded by Major Douglas.

Space does not permit drawing attention to many other objectionable features. It can be affirmed, as many in Alberta know, that this Act contains nothing to link it with Major Douglas's proposals, other than a few, often incoherently-applied, catch-phrases.

## Government Without Responsibility

One matter deserves special mention. S.7 (2) refers to the "agreement made upon registration," and winds up with: "No action or proceeding of any kind shall be maintainable in any court of the Province in respect of any matter or thing contained in

The matter on this page and the reverse page need not be regarded as confidential.

any such agreement." This means that no citizen can sue the Government for failure to keep its share of the contract. The insertion of this clause discloses a perspicacity on the part of the perpetrators of the Bill, evidence of which is entirely absent elsewhere.

## Rough on Creditors

There remains the Debts Act. According to this Act debts are regarded either as new or "old." "Old" debts are those incurred prior to 1st July, 1932. As from that date, no interest shall be payable on any part of any "old" debt. All payments that have been made on such a debt, whether of interest or capital, will be regarded as a reduction of the debt. All such debts shall carry no further interest, and shall be repayable in certain proportions by ten annual instalments commencing on November 15, 1937.

Crown debts, and indebtedness for rates, taxes, etc., are completely exempted from the operation of this Act. The Act has created considerable opposition in Canada, and, in reply, Mr. Aberhart has pointed out that most debts have been renewed since July, 1932. Such debts do not rank as "old." It is not explained whether an overdraft, which is technically renewed daily, will rank as an old debt or whether banks and discount houses will be able to charge interest on overdrafts and advances originally granted prior to July, 1932.

## To Prevent Inflation

Another small Act deserves mention. Its short title is: "The Department of Trade and Industry Amendment Act, 1936 (No. 2)." This Act makes clear the steps which it is proposed to take to prevent inflation of prices. A Board is appointed, styled "Price Spreads Board," which has wide powers of investigation into the affairs of business concerns. This "Board may order, fix and prescribe maximum and minimum prices at which goods shall be purchased or sold." It will then be an offence for anyone to sell above maximum or below minimum price. This Act puts beyond all doubt the ignorance of the Alberta Government of the

(Continued in next column)

# WRITING TO THE PAPERS—I

By N. F. Webb

INSTRUCTED Social Crediters have a weapon of enormous potentiality in the correspondence columns of the provincial press.

There is nothing so demoralising as an apparently unorganised and yet related attack upon every evidence and demonstration of the enemy. It works in two ways, because, besides disconcerting those in authority, it instructs the uninstructed and gives voice to their inarticulate feelings. We who undertake it become the spokesmen for the suffering public.

Speaking of effective propaganda, Major Douglas once said that it should be pervasive, here, there and everywhere; not too specific. As he put it—perhaps picturing the Governor of the Bank of England trying to locate a dead rat under his study floor—"Something you can't put your finger on, like a bad smell."

## What We Don't Want To Do

In writing to the paper, as in doing any mortal thing in this life, we should always keep our objective clearly before us. The best way to achieve this is to begin by recalling what is *not* our objective. It is *not* our object to shine; nor to be literary and clever; nor to alienate anyone, not even our opponent, governmental or otherwise; nor, above all, is it to antagonise the editors.

There is usually heat in newspaper controversy; but on our part it must be controlled heat, otherwise we merely add to the already enormous and utterly useless volume of vague criticism and abuse that makes up the greater proportion of all press correspondence columns, in which objective is completely lost in personal animus. If we want to arouse interest, we must remember that ultimately there is nothing so uninteresting as a personal display of spleen; and that nothing looks so stupid in the cold light of the day after as sarcasm—burnt-out fireworks.

As to brilliance and cleverness, God knows our pens run away with us. But we merely dazzle the simple reader, and frighten him from coming to our support. Sincerity and a little hard preliminary thinking produce far the most telling style, and incidentally a style possible to all.

In attacking anyone, leave your man a ladder to climb down by, if you can do so without sacrificing sincerity. Your criticism of him, if he is a public official, will be strengthened, not weakened, when you remember that if fate had laid your lines where his are, you would in all likelihood be acting in precisely the same manner.

## Editors Are Human

And remember this: *editors are human*. And not only human but, *in their own domain, extremely powerful*. Their sympathies can be enlisted, and they can be alienated. They don't like abusive correspondence.

In how many places has one heard it said, "Oh, our press is closed to us," or "Such and such a paper won't publish a single letter on Social Credit"? There are exceptions, of course, to every generality, but it is probable that the barrier has been

(Continued from previous column)

fundamental nature of the shortage of purchasing power.

## Credit Expansion Without Regulation

To summarise the whole of the legislation, it is clear that Alberta Credit, as it is called, is being used to grant loans and nothing else. At the moment, Alberta Credit is being used for what in orthodox phraseology would be termed inflation.

This expansion of Credit is effected without any scientific regulation, certainly not automatic regulation, and sooner or later will come home to roost unless the Government of Alberta learns what Social Credit is, and takes the advice tendered to it by Major Douglas in the past.

H.R.P.

raised by the Social Credit correspondents themselves.

What we want of the press is not a place where we can air our advanced views, or our superior outlook, or (most emphatically) where we can blow off steam. The Press may not be our ally. It may be venial and servile and dirty and a hundred other things that we ourselves are far above, but it is one of our greatest and surest means of spreading that "divine discontent" that it is our main object to promote. *If we fail to gain and keep an entrance to it, the responsibility is ours, and the loss is a loss to our cause and the world in general.*

The positive side of newspaper correspondence will be dealt with in a later article; but to sum up this more negative aspect:

*Don't* be brilliant.  
*Don't*, if possible, deal with more than one thing in one letter. Remember Social Credit has many aspects and it is impossible to include them all in three inches of single column.  
*Don't* be dogmatic.  
*Don't* be technical, or recommend Social Credit.  
*Don't* be too long-winded, or too long.  
*Don't*—above everything, don't—be sarcastic. And—  
*Don't* get up against the editor.

Will you type these "Don'ts" out and put them on your desk?

# PRINT AND PERSONALITY

"Only individual initiative submitting itself to functional discipline for the purpose of reaching our objective can have any chance of success."

THIS is our task: to ask each man to speak out his own desire—to realise what it is he wants, and to demand it.

## Sovereign Simplicity!

To those who ponder this, the issue sometimes seems so clear that surely all must see it. This appeal, devoid of subtlety and complication, direct to common sense, carrying assurance of conclusive unity—surely this news has only to be published, printed and put into people's hands, to start that avalanche which must sweep all before it!

If that were so, already we should have done it. If that were so, fifty thousand people—for more have seen our message—would now be making a very hell of the lives of those who rule us; would be pestering them with demand for those results they want; putting them under resistless pressure through the mechanism of the Electoral Campaign. For in our paper, SOCIAL CREDIT, we see, week after week, our case explained, expounded, simplified, emphasised, applied to current news, illustrated in cartoon and human story; we receive encouragement and are kept straight by warnings, clear as words can make them.

*This is what print can do: provide substance and coherence in the body of our effort.*

But print has its limitations; it is few in whom the written word will carry interest on through conviction into action. Print will provide the fuel and the tinder; or if you like, the flooded carburettor and the vapourised petrol—but the spark which will set the machine roaring towards accomplishment is human individuality.

Therefore the issue lies with those in whom this vital spark exists. To reinforce the written word by use of the triumphant truth which is within them: to kindle into action those who hesitate—bringing them to see that within this unity of will lies certainty of execution—to act in the campaign, confident of victory.

**It is for Douglas Cadets to engage the fullest power of their own initiative to this effect; acting within the orbit of that functional discipline which combines our efforts to one end.**

# REFLECTIONS ON THE YORK CONFERENCE

THE following extract from Mr. Maurice B. Reckitt's address at the York conference is exclusive to this supplement. It has not been published.

"The first point that was ever impressed on me in regard to the conduct of public meetings was that the chairman should 'stand up, speak up, and shut up.' Yet this axiom, so your committee insists, is to be so far flouted at this opening session as not only to require the chairman to speak up at some length, but when he does eventually shut up, no-one else is to speak at all. Believe me, that nobody can regret this inversion of nature more than I do, and it does seem incumbent on me to attempt a word in justification of it. I think I am interpreting your committee's idea rightly when I say that what they felt was that it was necessary for the sake of clarity that a statement of the circumstances leading to the convening of the conference should be made, but still more desirable in the interests of charity that the statement should not be discussed."

We much prefer not to discuss it, and therefore extend to Mr. Reckitt the charity for which he asks.

## London S.C. Club

Speaking on behalf of the London Social Credit Club, Dr. Joyce Mitchell said that her colleagues had taken their stand against the Secretariat from the beginning.

This is plain speaking. It means what it says—that criticism of the Secretariat's action, and a determination to hinder its efforts did not arise out of its action, but was intentional from the beginning. Why?

## The Erdington Affair

Speaking for the Birmingham Central Group, Mr. T. F. Evans is reported to have said with regard to the possibility of further Parliamentary action, that he had, reluctantly,

to sound a note of warning. In view of the impending Erdington by-election, the Birmingham Central Group had taken steps to sound the feelings of the movement as to the support of a Social Credit candidate. He would tell the delegates something which would shock them, as it had shocked the Birmingham Group: they were not only going to be up against the ordinary opposition from other candidates, but they would also be up against the organised opposition of the Secretariat.

It was high time that this should be known. If the Birmingham Group had decided to proceed with its own candidate, then the first act on the part of those who were pledged to the Electoral Campaign would have been to oppose the Social Credit candidate, as he did not have Douglas's blessing. That could happen in every constituency where it was decided to put up an independent Social Credit candidate. It was a thing which had to be watched. There was in existence a spirit of sheer enmity, and it would have to be dealt with sooner or later.

At a later stage in the proceedings Mr. Evans stated that there was no group in England where the Electoral Campaign had been carried out more vigorously than Erdington. And the result? They tested the Campaign when Mr. Bell carried the banner at the last General Election, and they were deeply disappointed with it.

Now the actual facts, which, we regret to say, have been viciously distorted, are as follows:

The Campaign has indeed been most vigorously carried out in Erdington, and the result was that both the candidates at the recent bye-election signed undertaking B for the United Democrats in Erdington. And in this place those who supported the idea of a Social Credit candidate were actually considering

what amounts to a sabotage of the campaign by putting up Mr. Evans himself as a Social Credit candidate. Fortunately, better counsels prevailed, and the people who had no part in the campaign had the good grace to withdraw the candidate.

No enmity certainly was shown by the Secretariat, to whom Mr. Evans is known by name only. The Erdington campaigners were merely acting according to plan. It is probable that, having done all the work, they would have shown resentment at intrusion if that intrusion had been persisted in.

## Lessons of the Conference

Although, as can be seen, there is some considerable ill-will against those who are endeavouring to carry out the policy of Major Douglas, the elected leader of the movement, this ill-will is not reciprocated. We believe in freedom of association, and that we can learn from the criticism of an opposition.

What emerges most clearly in our view from the conference is a feeling that more background is needed for successful permeation of the public for the purpose of effective action. The members of the conference mistakenly suppose that this is a warrant to conduct Social Credit technical propaganda to the public. It is, on the face of it, equally a warrant for a vigorous permeation of the public, with the idea of their sovereignty. And all experience shows that there is a complex series of resistances to the Social Credit technique and/or philosophy, which take immense time and trouble to overcome. Further, even when they are overcome, a mechanism to force these views on bankers is still lacking.

The provision of a suitable background for the campaign will be carefully considered, and proposals will be laid before the movement shortly.

## Our Mail Bag—In and Out

### Thank You

Here are £2 for Douglas and the Campaign, with full confidence in the man and sustained enthusiasm for the cause.

This is my reaction to the York Conference.

N. DUDLEY SHORT

### Replies to Correspondents

Extracted from the vast correspondence which is dealt with by the Directors and Secretary of the Secretariat. These answers to correspondents may save you writing.

It is important to recognise that the Social Credit Secretariat and its Affiliated Groups support Douglas and have decided to follow his lead. That implies complete loyalty.

The responsibility with which we at headquarters are charged by the supporters of Douglas who elected him to lead them makes it important that we should always consider them first before those who do not accept that position.

Major Douglas has said that ACTION is urgently necessary if civilisation is to be saved, and he has specified the line of action to be taken, namely, the Electoral Campaign. To claim Douglas as the leader, and at the same time to demur at the action he leads is to take up an impossible position.

The York Conference represents, I think, those who have never properly understood Douglas's teaching (all of which is to be found in essence in "Economic Democracy") and who, when they discover that they cannot follow him in the action that is the logical outcome of his teaching, break away. I think this sort of "breach"—or rather parting of the ways—was inevitable, and should not be accompanied by bitterness on either side. We can remain good friends, even though we disagree, so long as we understand this position.

Therefore, I don't think your giving the undertaking called for in the third condition for the Supplement should be regarded as treasonable to those who do not accept Douglas's leadership. The Supplement is not of importance to them anyway.

We are dealing briefly with the York Conference in this Supplement. To have discussed it in SOCIAL CREDIT itself would not be in line with our policy of refraining from public controversy on internal matters. One of the great advantages of the confidential Supplement is that it can be used as a vehicle for the private guidance of Douglas's loyal supporters. Another is that, by enabling us to take all highly technical and "house organ" matter out of SOCIAL CREDIT, we can make our public organ much more attractive to the man in the street.

### Conservation of Energy

Thank you for your many suggestions. The position is that the energy and funds available are limited, though supporters are steadily increasing. We must and do recognise this fact, and are laying out our available wealth (consisting of our energy and funds) to what Major Douglas regards as the best advantage. Those who look to Major Douglas for a lead should (I think you will agree) accept his leadership loyally, even though they may not always at the time follow the meaning of every strategical or tactical move he directs.

The essence of the present activities of the Douglas Social Credit Movement is to be found in the Buxton Speech, which cannot be re-read too often, and in Major Douglas's subsequent writings. (For example, the question of putting up Members of Parliament is dealt with in his Westminster Speech, "The

Approach to Reality," issued by us as a 3d. pamphlet; the Buxton Speech is also available as a pamphlet at 6d.)

Major Douglas says that ACTION is urgently necessary, and the action he urges is the Electoral Campaign. It is quite untrue to suggest that every other form of activity has been abandoned in order that all energies shall be concentrated on the Campaign. There is much energy available for other things, which, owing to some reason or another, cannot be devoted to the Campaign, and such energy is being directed into appropriate supplementary channels, such as study courses and external relations (a memorandum upon which you will find in the third Supplement, which should have reached you by now). In fact, most of the things you suggest in your letter—so far as energy is available that cannot be used directly in the Electoral Campaign—are being or have been tried.

If you have heard of a "rift in the lute," it certainly does not refer to those who accept Douglas's leadership, for they are completely united in loyalty to him. There are, of course, those who have never properly understood Douglas's teaching and who, when they find they cannot follow him in action, break away. That is inevitable, but it is not an unhealthy sign or one to be regretted. Such persons are but a tiny minority, and need not be taken very seriously. They have little or no effect on the steady progress Douglas's influence is making amongst the general public.

### Of Social Credit Schemes

With reference to that part of your letter which asks us to explain the Social Credit "scheme" more fully in SOCIAL CREDIT, I should like to make our policy in this matter quite clear to you.

The principles of financial reform associated with Social Credit have been amply described in technical works dealing with the financial system from the wide point of view which we represent.

They can be studied particularly in the works of Major C. H. Douglas. They are technical, and like anything technical, they are subject to discussion and argument. Informed argument upon them requires a thorough knowledge of the present financial system.

We are quite satisfied that the vast majority of the public neither know much about the present financial system, nor, which is more important, wish to know much about it, nor are they particularly interested in technical discussions about changes in financial method.

On the other hand, a vast public is waking up to the fact that there is something wrong with the system under which they live, in which destruction and restriction of wanted goods takes place, at the same time as poverty exists.

Whilst we are always ready to give answers to technical questions in regard to Social Credit financial technique to bona fide enquirers, we believe it is vitally more important at this time to obtain a general agreement upon the results that are wanted from the financial machine, since we are quite certain that a financial machine can be made to produce any results wanted, so long as they are physically possible.

It is, therefore, our wish to discourage public technical discussions which cloud the horizon with arguments, disagreements, and so forth, and to endeavour to obtain general agreement on a set of results which we can demand from those who are responsible for working the financial or other machinery of social life, which should be designed to serve the people as a whole.

## FEDERATED AUTONOMY

THE radicals had made the discovery that a centralised republic is a monarchy in disguise, and to humour them the Cortes had unanimously proclaimed a federal republic, though none of the voters could have explained what it was he had just voted for. This formula, however, delighted everybody; the joy was intoxicating, delirious. The reign of virtue and happiness had just been inaugurated on earth. A republican whose opponent refused him the title of federalist considered himself to be mortally insulted. People addressed each other in the streets with the words: "Long live the federal republic!" After which the praises were sung of the mystic virtue of the absence of discipline in the army, and of the autonomy of soldiers.

What was understood by the "federal republic"? There were those who took it to mean the emancipation of the provinces, institutions akin to those of the United States and administrative decentralisation; others had in view the abolition of all authority and the speedy commencement of the great social liquidation.

The socialists of Barcelona and Andalusia stood out for the absolute sovereignty of the communes; they proposed to endow Spain with ten thousand independent municipalities, to legislate on their own account, and their creation to be accompanied by the suppression of the police and the army. In the southern provinces the insurrection was soon seen to spread from town to town and village to village. Directly a village had made its pronouncement its first care was to destroy the telegraph wires and the railway lines so as to cut off all communications with its neighbours and Madrid. —From "The Crowd," by Gustav le Bon (First translated into English in 1896).

### SOCIAL DYNAMICS

#### Three Extracts from "The Times"

In the Sierra de Guadarrama, the insurgents have placed their batteries and troops with consummate skill. At first the workers attempted to take the crests of the Sierra by wild attacks. *C'était magnifique, mais ce n'était pas la guerre.* They were mowed down. The Socialists (U.G.T.) and the Communists quickly learnt discipline and the elements of military tactics. The Syndicalists (C.N.T.) and the Anarchists (F.A.I.) proved refractory, and have suffered great losses.

There is also no doubt that the public has been exasperated by the continual bickerings between the political parties and the absence of any attempt on their part to pull together in the interests of the country [Greece]. As a result of the Government's measures the strike has fizzled out.

Every prospective officer . . . has first to pass a psychological test . . . "Life-situation" tests . . . were conducted in a large hall, where were strewn ladders, ropes, planks, wooden blocks, and other materials which could be used for building. An officer-candidate was now given as a project to construct from this lumber a bridge from a certain object in the hall across to another object and to march some men over it. His resourceful planning of the solution, his lucidity when instructing three men who were allowed him for carrying it out, and the efficiency of his command and supervision over the men at work were noted down by the judges as points for character evaluation.

### THE ALTERNATIVES

#### Irresponsible Tyranny—

Committees under whatever name, clubs, syndicates, etc., constitute perhaps the most redoubtable danger resulting from the power of crowds. They represent in reality the most impersonal and, in consequence, the most oppressive, form of tyranny. The leaders who direct the committees being supposed to speak and act in the name of a collectivity, are freed from all responsibility, and are in a position to do just as they choose. The most savage tyrant has never ventured even to dream of such proscriptions as those ordained by the committees of the Revolution. Barras has declared that they decimated the Convention, picking off its members at their pleasure. So long as he was able to speak in their name, Robespierre wielded absolute power. The moment this frightful dictator separated himself from them, for reasons of personal pride, he was lost. The reign of crowds is the reign of committees, that is, of the leaders of crowds. A severer despotism cannot be imagined.—From "The Crowd," by Gustav le Bon.

#### —Or Irresponsible Futility

A committee is a group of individuals who singly can do nothing, but collectively are able to decide that nothing can be done.—"Friendship" (Walthamstow).

## SOUTHAMPTON MONTHLY BULLETIN

The Douglas Social Credit Association of Southampton is now issuing a Monthly Bulletin of local news and views, under the motto, "Not less for some—but more for all." It is sent free to all subscribing

members, and to anyone recommended by them as interested in the Association's work.

Local advertisements on the back page help to finance this bulletin, and the postage bill of the Associa-

tion is reduced by making all announcements of meetings and of Supervisors' requirements in the bulletin.

This is a dignified, confident, forward move, and congratulations are due to everyone concerned.

## REPORT ON THE RESPONSE TO CIRCULATION CAMPAIGN

### Call for Action

ON October 6, Montagu Norman, Governor of the Bank of England, publicly denied the people's right to the control of their own country by declaring that one institution—the Bank—stood beyond the legislation of Parliament.

It was of the greatest tactical importance that this plain indication of the true state of affairs, so carelessly let slip in the confidence of usurped power, should be published as widely as possible. Every group affiliated to the Social Credit Secretariat received a circular pointing out the importance of the speech and calling for co-operation to secure the widest possible sale of SOCIAL CREDIT of October 9 in which a report of it was given.

The response to this request was remarkable and unprecedented; it has shown us of what we are cap-

SO great was the response of individuals and groups to the call for action to push the sales of SOCIAL CREDIT of October 9, and to the request for reports of their activities, that the ordinary staff was overwhelmed, and at my request Miss ELIZABETH EDWARDS kindly stepped into the breach to handle the multitude of letters received at Headquarters. The brief report she has drawn up for the encouragement and guidance of Douglas Cadets has involved much burning of the candle at both ends. Even so, the report may not be complete, and if those whose work has not been recorded will kindly write to me I shall be grateful.

As Director of Publications, I wish to express my keen appreciation of the magnificent work that is being done all over the country to extend the influence of SOCIAL CREDIT. We must not relax.

W. A. WILLOX.

able. Before the paper was printed so many orders came in that the number had to be nearly doubled, to a figure that broke all previous records—even that of the "Alberta boom." The issue was sold out before the week-end.

Next week, the number ordinarily printed was exceeded and sold out within two days. Last week the increased number printed was again quickly sold out, and several late orders could not be fulfilled. Our next aim must be to consolidate this advance.

### Response

There were two channels through which the increase in circulation was effected: by the larger orders for SOCIAL CREDIT from newsagents, and by the direct purchase and disposal of the paper by groups themselves throughout the country. In the latter fashion, **Liverpool** and **Bangor** (Co. Down) took 1,000 and 960 copies respectively. **Birmingham** (Erdington group) took 400 copies, **Cardiff** and **Richmond** (Yorks) took 244 each, **Southampton** 240, **Brighton and Hove** 204, **North-West London** 186, **Banbridge** 120, and **Birkenhead** and **Woodford and Wanstead** each 100. The following groups took 50-100 copies: **Blackburn**, **Bournemouth**, **Jersey**, **Lytham St. Annes**, **Newport** (Mon.), **Richmond** (Surrey), **Sheffield**, and **Woking**, and nine other groups sold one to three dozen.

It should be understood that no account has here been taken of the size of the groups concerned. In many cases work done by small groups or isolated persons represents an equal response to the emergency, but a response applied with fewer workers and possibly in less promising districts.

These efforts in selling the issue of October 9 were followed up the next week by sales greater than the normal in **Bangor**, **Bournemouth**, **Brighton and Hove**, **Colchester**,

**Hastings**, **Jersey**, **Limavady**, **Liverpool**, **Oldham**, **Richmond** (Yorks), **Southampton**, **Stockton-on-Tees**, and **Woking**.

Other groups, slower to begin, yet made admirable campaigns for the distribution of the issue of October 16. Among these was T. N. Morris, who arranged with the Cambridge newsagents to take 52 copies; **Newcastle-on-Tyne** was unfortunate as both the group's order for 200 copies and extra orders (resulting from the organised activities of the group, including open-air meetings) from W. H. Smith & Son, were received just after the paper was sold out. A small group in **Buckinghamshire** arranged for the newsagents to take 48 copies, and three members undertook to buy the remaining ones.

### Publicity and Sales

The methods of publicity used by the different groups were varied. **Bangor** and **Belfast** inserted advertisements in the local papers drawing attention to the article in SOCIAL CREDIT. Most groups arranged for increased supplies and displays of posters by local newsagents, and many ensured the latter by ordering extra posters directly from the Secretariat.

In this connection, the group at **Birkenhead**, where newsagents were interviewed by special teams of canvassers, reports disappointing results when posters were not displayed, but it has now been arranged for a widespread display of posters on hoardings in busy thoroughfares.

Poster parades were organised in **Bangor**, **West Hartlepool**, and **Liverpool**, which may make a weekly feature of publicity parades. Members of **Bangor**, **Woodford and Wanstead**, and **Parkstone**, sold the paper in the streets. **Bangor** and **Bournemouth** also had professional newsboys on the job. In **Bangor**, **Colchester**, and **Liverpool** meetings had been arranged in the near future that required increased publicity, and the stimulation was mutual. In **Limavady**, copies of the October 9 issue were sent to prominent local residents and to the reading room of the men's club.

### How to Approach Your Newsagent

A good method of approaching newsagents has been devised by **Newcastle-on-Tyne**, where, in return for a display of the poster in a prominent position, the members of the group engage to distribute in any suitable district, 1,000 back numbers of SOCIAL CREDIT, stamped with the newsagent's name and address. The arrangement is of benefit to both.

In **Jersey** a different method has been devised to induce the newsagents to sell the paper. The members of the group buy SOCIAL CREDIT from the Secretariat at 1s. 6d. per dozen, sell them to the newsagent at 1s. dozen, and bear the loss of 1/2d. per copy themselves. The profit of 1d. on each copy makes the agent keen to sell. It should, of course, be a condition of the deal that a poster is shown. It is further understood that this is only a method of introducing the paper; ultimately the newsagent will get his supplies through the ordinary channels.

### Send Sales UP

These results show that we are deficient in neither the energy nor the ability to increase the circulation of our paper.

It is said that when an animal is fighting for its life, latent stores of energy are tapped to provide the strength to prevail. We are fighting for the life of our civilisation; the heartening response from this stimulus to action shows that latent energy is there, waiting to be called into play in the extreme emergency. It must be emphasised that the extreme emergency is here and now, and it is imperative that we should not only sustain, but augment, the magnificent results of one fortnight.

ELIZABETH EDWARDS

# FUNDS FOR THE MOVEMENT

## A New Scheme to Gain Public Support

THE new Public Revenue Scheme—not to be confused with the Movement's Group and General Revenue Plan—is good because it is simple.

All that subscribers need to know about it are the easy instructions printed on the card. In fact these reproductions of the two sides of the collection card explain the scheme.

FRONT OF CARD

### SOCIAL CREDIT SECRETARIAT LIMITED

163A STRAND, LONDON, W.C.2.

Chairman  
Major C. H. DOUGLAS  
Director of Revenue  
The Very Rev.  
HEWLETT JOHNSON, D.D.  
Dean of Canterbury  
Treasurer  
J. E. TUKE



Directors  
L. D. BYRNE  
A. L. GIBSON  
F. C. LUXTON  
G. F. POWELL  
W. A. WILLOX  
L. WYLDE  
T. LAUB

Directors receive no payment; they give their services.

### PLEASE HELP IN THE FIGHT AGAINST POVERTY

It needs money to keep the work going, and this plan is designed to make giving easy for the largest number of persons.

The first stamp you stick on brings you into the great national effort to gain security and freedom for all.

Local Supervisor

BACK OF CARD

Subscriber's Name..... Number.....

Address.....

		ALL STAMPS		
		ON THIS CARD SHOULD BE		
		OF ONE DENOMINATION		
		They should be		
		All 1d. stamps.	All 1½d. stamps.	
		All 6d stamps and so on.		
		PLEASE DO NOT MIX STAMPS		
		which must be clean, unused and not perforated		

This Card is to be used only in connection with The Social Credit Secretariat Limited.

DIRECTIONS (Please read carefully):

1. You are asked to buy postage stamps and affix them in the squares on this card.
2. Any denomination (value) of postage stamps may be used, but every stamp on one card must be the same—all 1d., all 1½d., and so on up to 1s., or higher.
3. Perforated, defaced, used, or damaged stamps are of no value.
4. When completed return the card to:—

The Treasurer, SOCIAL CREDIT SECRETARIAT LIMITED,  
163A STRAND, LONDON, W.C.2.  
(or to the Local Supervisor, see over) from whom further cards may be obtained.

## HOW THE SCHEME WORKS

Note.—Simplicity is the hall-mark of this scheme. All that subscribers need to know is contained on the card. The scheme makes giving easy and actual results have proved that large sums can be collected in this way by getting small amounts from a great number.

1. This scheme has been drawn up under expert advice. It embodies all the requirements for collecting small contributions from a large number of persons.
  - (a) It protects the subscribing public and ensures that their money will be devoted to the work for which it is given.
  - (b) It makes giving easy to the subscriber.
  - (c) It enables a large number of small subscriptions to be collected with regularity with a minimum expenditure of our limited energy so urgently wanted in other directions.
2. The Public Revenue Scheme—or P.R.S., as it will be called—is not to be confused with the Group and General Plan. It is available only for collecting money from the general public. It is supplementary to the Revenue Plan.
3. The purpose of the P.R.S. is to build up rapidly a mechanism by which groups and individual propagandists and workers can finance their activities—and also to provide the balance of assured revenue required for headquarters to enable the expanding work to be done efficiently.
4. Arrangements have been made with the G.P.O. for the operation of the scheme, and it is important that all completed cards should be sent in the Treasurer of the Secretariat according to the instructions issued with them.
5. Twenty per cent. of the value of the stamps collected will be allocated to the expenses involved, viz., printing, postage, supervision and charges for cashing the stamps.
 

The balance of 80 per cent. will be divided at intervals to be arranged as follows:—

**To Groups.**—Either 40 per cent. in cash or 25 per cent. in cash and 20 per cent. as a credit at the Secretariat for the purchase of publications, printing of handbills, or any other printed matter required by the group.

**To Individuals** (not group members)—35 per cent. as a credit at the Secretariat which can be used for any publications, printing, etc., required. Where an individual arranges a meeting or undertakes any activity for which he is out of pocket, cash may be obtained on presentation of a proper account.

Note.—It will be obligatory for groups to supply properly audited accounts in connection with this scheme.
6. The balance of revenue will act to supplement headquarters' funds. However, as the revenue from this plan increases and becomes regular, it is the intention to adjust the percentages so that a larger proportion may be at the disposal of the Groups which are working the plan.
7. It should be clearly understood that the foregoing percentages apply to the money actually collected by the group or individual.
8. Because of the responsibility assumed by the Secretariat for the money collected from the public, as trustees it is obliged to impose the conditions regarding proper accounts in para. 5. This should be understood by all, and they are requested to assist in the smooth working of the scheme by strictly observing this requirement.
9. Members of groups can operate the scheme only through their Supervisor of Revenue, who is personally responsible for it within their own group.
10. Individuals not members of groups should apply to the Director of Revenue for particulars.
11. To be eligible for working the P.R.S. a group must have established the Group and General Revenue Plan among its members, and an individual must be a subscriber under the Revenue Plan.
 

This again is necessary from the public aspect, as it is important it should be definitely known that those asking for public support are themselves Registered Supporters of the headquarters responsible for the scheme.
12. Applications for P.R.S. cards should be made to the Revenue Department of the Secretariat.
 

At the outset, Supervisors of Revenue of groups may apply for any number up to six times the number of their membership registered at the Secretariat under the G. and G. Revenue Plan, and individuals may apply for any number up to twelve.
13. In making application, Supervisors of Revenue and individual Registered Supporters, not members of any group, undertake to observe the simple requirements for keeping a careful record of all cards. Instructions regarding these will be issued with the cards.

Revenue Department.  
To be known as  
P.R.2.

L. D. BYRNE,  
Assistant Director of Revenue