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# SOCIAL CREDIT

## For Political and Economic Democracy

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE SOCIAL CREDIT SECRETARIAT LIMITED

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FRIDAY, JUNE 4, 1937

Weekly Twopence

### BUS STRIKE LESSON No. 1

## Busmen Must Force Bevin To Serve

THE London Busmen lost their battle, though it could have been won. They did not get what they wanted—a 7½ hour day—and all the spellbinding of Bevin and his henchmen cannot hide the fact.

The men are back at work, but they know they haven't got what they wanted.

Let every trade unionist remember that it's the last battle that decides a war!

★

The Bank of England's mouthpiece has declared that:

"Behind the strike there has been a contest for leadership and the control of the material resources and policy of the union."

THIS IS WHERE THE BATTLE NOW LIES. IT IS TIME THE MEMBERSHIP OF ALL UNIONS LEARNED TO CONTROL THEIR OWN INSTITUTIONS AND PAID SERVANTS.

The bankers' press love to refer to men like Bevin as "leaders," and when

such men hoodwink their fellow-members of the union to which they belong into accepting "negotiations"—"inquiries"—or concessions quite different from what they want, they are called "great leaders."

Thus the *Sunday Times* offered "a word of praise to the men who guided the dispute to a satisfactory settlement. Mr. Ernest Bevin has had an important victory over his extremists. It leaves him more emphatically a dictator than before."

What does it all mean? It means that the strength that comes of united membership of a union is betrayed.

Bevin did not want a strike, neither did the men, if they could have got the 7½-hour-day without it.

★

Dictatorship in trade unions is no more desirable than dictatorship in any other association. Men like Bevin, and all his colleagues on the Executive, are in the positions they hold to implement the will of the membership.

IF THE SO-CALLED LEADERS FAIL TO PRODUCE THE RESULTS

REQUIRED BY THE MEMBERS WHO PAY THEM, WHEN THAT RESULT IS CLEARLY AND UNITEDLY EXPRESSED, THEN THE DUTY OF THE MEMBERS IS CLEAR, THEY MUST REPLACE THEIR INEFFICIENT SERVANTS.

Bevin didn't want a strike, but he and his fellow executives had failed to get the 7½-hour-day in two years of his own beloved methods of negotiating.

★

There are other sanctions besides the old-fashioned one of striking. To allow Bevin (or anyone else) to lead, is a sure way of losing every battle waiting to be won.

He must be made to serve, to earn his money by producing the results required.

BEVIN SHOULD NOW BE GIVEN THREE MONTHS' NOTICE TO PRODUCE THE REQUIRED RESULT OF A 7½-HOUR-DAY, THE PENALTY OF FAILURE TO BE HIS RESIGNATION; MEANWHILE, HE TO BE FREE TO FOLLOW HIS

OWN METHODS OF INQUIRY OR NEGOTIATION.

Another vital principle should be concentrated upon. The basic principle of trade unionism is the idea that united the membership can get results they could not get while divided.

In that case, why were the other sections of Transport workers, the Trolleybus men and the Underground workers, not allowed to express their will for a UNITED STAND for a 7½-hour-day?

Who was it that "divided" the union, that obstructed the free expression of unity or otherwise by ballot? Was it the paid "leaders"?

The membership ought to know, and from now on, forestall such a repetition of the flagrant betrayal of the principle "union is strength."

★

The Executives should be brought to account, and provision made that in future the whole policy and resources of the union be used according to the will of the membership for the objective they unitedly and clearly decide they want first.

# Big Business Pays Heavy Price For N.D.C. "Victory"

THE storm over the pernicious N.D.C. tax on the growth of profits broke on Monday with a thunderous letter in *The Times* over the signatures of the chairman of 18 of Britain's largest manufacturers of food, warmth and shelter, beginning with the Imperial Tobacco Co. and Unilever, and ending with the United Dairies.

"It is clear," they asserted, "that the Chancellor of the Exchequer has been little influenced by the views which have been expressed by the chambers of commerce, the members of the Federation of British Industries, the National Union of Manufacturers, the Chambers of Shipping of the United Kingdom, the Mining Association of Great Britain, the British Iron and Steel Federation, the Corporation of Lloyd's and the Baltic. . . ."

"The concessions which are now suggested add greatly to the bewildering complications of the original proposals. The principle of the tax, which we view with the gravest apprehension, remains unchanged."

Surely these great industrialists did not really imagine that anything they or their trade associations had to say would influence the Chancellor of the Exchequer after he had heard the crack of his master's whip.

Mr. Neville (Bird of Prey) Chamberlain's speech when he introduced the Budget could only serve to feed their "apprehension" by his disclosure that certain mysterious individuals had helped him to "frame" the provisions of the N.D.C.

Of course they were apprehensive. They were meant to be apprehensive. Their financial overlords—and ours—have no intention of allowing Big Business over here to get into the same position as Big Business in America just before the bankers' ramp.

The banks and insurance companies do not like any competition in the matter of moneylending—and N.D.C. was their chosen weapon.

Whether they know it or not, these people,

who conduct the actual business of harnessing the unlimited energy of the universe, and applying it to the conversion of raw material into serviceable goods, are engaged in a royal battle, not with the Chamberlains and Simons of politics, but with the Normans, the Stamps, and the Niemeyers of high finance.

As we said in SOCIAL CREDIT on April 30, the N.D.C. is a bankers', accountants', bondholders', foreign investors' paradise, designed to put "on the spot" all their natural enemies, the producers and consumers of goods.

The massed protests of British industry have been strong enough to overrule this dirty scheme of the financiers.

They made enough clamour to frighten the financiers, who are the world's most despicable cowards, into some modification of their attempt at getting a stranglehold on the growth of profits.

It is a hollow victory because, duped, they have all assented to the idea that they must pay taxes of some kind. They have even offered to find a larger sum than would be yielded by N.D.C. It is pitiable but true.

Continued on page 8



## FINED £1,000 FOR GROWING POTATOES

GOVERNMENTS all over the world are engaged in reducing plenty. So your food costs more—but the battle still goes on. William R. Halliday, a potato expert, has just succeeded in producing spring potatoes earlier than ever before in Britain.

He bought a barren gorse-covered hill in Pembrokeshire, and spent £12,000 on this wilderness for growing potatoes.

He is being fined £1,000 for his temerity in growing these early tubers without a permit from the Potato Marketing Board. From South Africa comes the latest development—a bill for dumping this cursed plenty overseas, to be sold below cost at the expense of the consumer at home.

Said Mr. D. C. Burnside, M.P., ". . . while 80 per cent. of our total population are

underfed and undernourished, we are asked to agree to a principle which says that when you have a surplus of foodstuffs you must not feed the people who are starving, but you must tax the people who can afford to pay 1d. or 2d. per lb. extra in order that the foodstuffs may be exported overseas."

Doubtless foreign governments will now increase duties on imported food.

# ★ COMMENTARY ★

## Good Luck

THE best wishes of every right-minded person, far beyond the confines of those who are actively working for Social Credit, will accompany Mr. G. F. Powell, who sailed for Alberta last Saturday on s.s. *Aurania* in company with Mr. G. L. MacLachlan, chairman of the Alberta Social Credit Board.

Mr. Powell is one of the Commission of two appointed by Major Douglas (as reported in SOCIAL CREDIT last week) to consider and report upon the situation in Alberta both from the technical and political sides, so that he can take appropriate action and give the best possible advice.

Mr. Powell has been an energetic supporter of Social Credit and Major Douglas for eighteen years, and is known to the movement throughout the world as Director of the Electoral Campaign in this country.

A business man of wide experience, he was overseas sales director of the Dunlop Rubber Co., and subsequently held a similar high executive position in the Goodyear Tyre Co. He is now commercial adviser to a well-known firm of consulting engineers.

Good luck, Mr. Powell.

## Jay Talking

MAJOR DOUGLAS'S book, "The Alberta Experiment," was reviewed in the *Daily Herald* last week by Douglas Jay, under the grossly misleading heading "Douglas Disowns Aberhart."

Mr. Jay has the grace to admit that Social Credit had not been given a fair chance in Alberta, but his ideas about economics are ludicrous.

Says Mr. Jay:

*Essentially the attraction of a Social Credit doctrine is its suggestion that the poor can be quickly made richer without making the rich poorer. Yet, except in conditions of depression and surplus productive capacity, this cannot be done. If it could, the standard of living in Russia, where there is little or no unemployed labour or capital, would be fabulously high.*

Everybody knows Russia has a real scarcity problem to solve, and needs all her manpower to solve it. But what a curious idea

that you can only have prosperity in conditions of depression!

*But unfortunately, when labour is fairly fully employed, and the cost of living is rising, the creation of new money will only make things worse. In these circumstances it is only through making the rich poorer that the poor can be made richer—except very slowly indeed—as Socialists have always realised.*

Well, that's plain talking—who would be a Socialist? Has Mr. Jay ever heard about technological unemployment in advanced countries?

## Brighter Cricket

WHEN N.D.C. was first unveiled to a startled world we quoted Major Douglas as remarking of the taxation of business that it was like saying that the object of a game of cricket is to make runs, but if you make more than a small number they will be taken off you.

This seems to have inspired Sir John Simon. In the course of an incredibly stupid and involved defence of the baby handed to him by Bird of Prey No. 1, he told an astonished House of Commons this:

If they were to imagine that a standard score was to be ascertained for a batsman on the basis of his averages in past years, with the privilege no doubt of selecting the years when he did best, and if they were to imagine that he was to be in some way rewarded if at the beginning of the season now he made a score which was above his standard, he might begin with a series of centuries, and yet at the end of the season misfortune might have overcome him, and it might be he had been treated on a much higher scale than any average results justified. *Just as they would in that case endeavour to adjust the matter, so whether the exceptional profit was at the beginning and worse periods followed, or whether there was a mounting profit which continued beyond the standard figure afterwards, the clause provided that the adjustment would be made to suit the total result.*

Our new Chancellor's idea of cricket is as inverted as his idea of what constitutes a reward—or a lucid explanation.

## Chancellor's Wise Simoniz

"BUT is not income tax elaborate?" asked Sir John Simon, warming to his work. "The reason why income tax with its

elaborations is calmly accepted is because we are used to it."

You can bet your life it is. And as Sir Josiah Stamp has said, we shall become used to bigger burdens still with careful handling—unless we put a foot down in time.

"There is no such thing as a good tax" was another true word, apparently spoken in jest, for, pitiful to relate, it was greeted with laughter.

And finally, "Nothing is easier, when a new tax is proposed and detailed machinery is set up, than to suggest that some other form of taxation, the consequences of which may not have been so fully examined, should take its place."

That is too painfully true, as events have proved.

## Consumers Ahoy

"THE effects of the busmen's return to work will be felt the world over," said *The Times* on Saturday. "Oil producers in distant parts of the world must have smiled happily yesterday, when the buses consumed more than 100,000 gallons of fuel. Similarly, rubber growers in the outposts of Empire would welcome the resumption of the service for it is estimated that, but for the strike, the buses would have covered a total of nearly 16,000,000 miles, and their tyres are to that extent in better condition than they would have been."

In the peculiar world that high finance has moulded the idea of saving valuable natural resources is unknown.

You save money, you use up, or get rid of everything else as quickly as you can find a customer, if you can find a customer.

Upside down? Yes, absolutely upside down and inside out and hindside before.

## Spain

EVENTS are moving so fast, so dangerously, that this paper may be published on Black Friday. We hesitate to comment, but just hope that the miracle will happen and that we shall steer clear.

## Observation

SAYS a letter in *The Times*:  
When, several years ago, anxious to revisit many of the cathedrals and churches of the land, I (with friends) took a leisurely motor tour lasting over three weeks, during which we passed through a large majority of the counties of England, I recall what impressed us most was, not so much the ecclesiastical buildings we were specially out to see, but how numerous were the modern bank buildings everywhere, especially in the smaller country towns of mid-England and how in almost all of which the buildings, to put it mildly, in no way harmonised with the "tempered" surroundings, and were often eyesores . . . monstrosities, blatantly out of keeping with the (often) Georgian charm of the places otherwise delightful to view, recalling the days of Walpole and Peace and Plenty.

So someone has noticed it at last!

## A General Accident Jubilee

SUCH was the sinister sounding title of a news item in *The Times* last week. It referred to the fifty-first annual meeting of the General Accident Fire and Life Assurance Corporation.

Referring to the "dreadful frequency of road accidents," the chairman remarked that there was an undoubted tendency to assess the compensation not as between the individual held liable and the sufferer, or his representative, but as between the sufferer, or his representative, as an object of sympathy and a wealthy corporation which could well afford to pay.

Hitherto the brunt of this tendency had fallen on the insurance companies, but if it was to be maintained, and still more if it was to be intensified, obviously the companies could not do otherwise than pass on the burden to the public in the shape of higher rates of premium.

## Bank Boosting

IT was reported recently in these columns that in Australia and the U.S.A. the banks are paying for "time on the air" for propaganda purposes.

## The NEW ERA

AUSTRALIA'S SOCIAL CREDIT WEEKLY  
24 pages. Illustrated.  
Subscription Rates: 12 months, 12s.

The New Era, Radio House,  
296 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia

Now a report has been received that, in Canada, the insurance companies are making an intensive drive against Social Credit, and that the banks and trust companies have made contracts with advertising agents for what is described as "Institutional advertising" directed against this same humanitarian philosophy.

In addition to this broadcast barrage, the Canadian banks evidently intend to launch a new press campaign, for the Bankers' Association, recently appointed a Mr. Vernon Knowles public relations adviser.

Mr. Knowles is a well-known newspaperman. "While a young man," states the *Edmonton (Alberta) Journal*, "he homesteaded in Alberta. That experience will prove of much value to him in the duties he is now assuming . . ."

It may. On the other hand, the fact that he quit farming in favour of bank boosting may make it more difficult for him to prove to the satisfaction of bankrupt farmers and others that the financial system that keeps them in poverty is the best possible.

## BOOKS

MANDATES, by Neil Macaulay (Methuen, 6s.).

FEARLESS, tactful, reasoned, readable, this book can be thoroughly recommended. Hot air from Geneva, Nazi propaganda, wobbly British foreign policy, are all heartily condemned by the author, who seems to have first-hand knowledge on colonial affairs.

He points out that defeated Germany surrendered her colonies unconditionally to the Allied Powers, not to the League of Nations, and the so-called mandate from the League does not remove the fact that the mandated territories are actually the rightful possessions of the various Powers.

Mr. Macaulay has no illusions about the "League of Hallucinations," as he calls it . . . "the catspaw of money groups" . . . "In the present clamour for colonies the same sinister influences are at work as were, and have remained, active behind the scenes in the League of Nations and its corollary next door to the Bank of International Settlements at Basle."

These quotations are typical. He blows sky high with facts and figures the Nazi propaganda about "raw materials" and "a place in the sun"; the ex-German colonies can supply only a negligible fraction of the raw materials Germany needs and Germans never were colonists.

His opinion of British statesmanship is such that he says, "Hypnotized by the claim of financiers that their system contains the only hocus-pocus which will work and forgetting that the system has not stood the test of time, English statesmen lay themselves open to the insidious pressure which International Finance can bring to bear."

J. SCOTT KYLE

## A Catholic View of Social Credit

CREDIT SOCIAL ET CATHOLICISME, by Georges-Henri Levesque, O.P., College Dominicain, Ottawa.

THIS pamphlet in French can be recommended not only to Roman Catholics but to Protestants and Pagans. The pamphlet is excellently written and brings out the essential features of Christian teaching, and those of us who normally are biased against Roman Catholicism would do well to see how much ground we share with the author of this booklet who obviously knows not only the tenets of Roman Catholicism, but also the principles of Social Credit.

M. Levesque holds the diploma of the School of Social and Political Science at Lille University, and this pamphlet is published by the Dominican College at Ottawa, with a note that it has the sanction of his superiors.

There are one or two minor points in Major Douglas's writing that do not coincide with Roman Catholic teaching. These matters are, however, as M. Levesque points out, side issues. Any difference of opinion on, for instance, Original Sin, is not likely to split the ranks of Social Credit.

The author draws attention to this as being a very minor point, and by doing so forestalls any mischief being caused on what strictly speaking, is not part of the essential Social Credit case.

H.R.P.

(SEE ALSO PAGE 4)

Get your SOCIAL and COMMERCIAL STATIONERY, and your PRINTING from BILLINGTON-GREIG  
32 Carnaby Street, Regent Street (behind Liberty's)

## Social Credit Conference

SATURDAY, JUNE 26 AND SUNDAY, JUNE 27

A CONFERENCE, open to all who are actively supporting the policy of Major C. H. Douglas, will be held in London at the Cora Hotel, 12 Upper Woburn Place, W.C.1, near Euston Station.

### OBJECTS

- (1) To receive an important message from Major Douglas, who will speak on Saturday, June 26.
- (2) To report on:
  - (a) The rapid growth of public consciousness that the people can control their own institutions.
  - (b) The development of Local Objective campaigns, and opportunities for action.
- (3) To consider effective steps to be taken in preparation for the emergency of war, or any other crisis.
- (4) To undertake the attainment of certain specific tasks and objectives.

THE Conference will begin at noon at Saturday, June 26, and formally end at tea-time on Sunday to enable those who come from a distance to catch their trains. The formal proceedings on Saturday will begin at 3 p.m.

Major Douglas will speak on Saturday evening.

It is desirable that all who can manage to be there should arrive before 1 p.m. on that day, as the opening session at 3 p.m. will be important.

Special arrangements for accommodation have been made, as below:

### CORA HOTEL CHARGES

Tea and Dinner, Saturday	17/6 including
Breakfast, Lunch, Tea, Sunday	bedroom and tips
Charges for those not staying at the Hotel but attend the Conference will be	Lunch 2/6 Tea 1/- Dinner 4/-

To cover the incidental expenses of the Conference, a small capitation fee will be charged. This will depend on the number attending. All who wish to attend should complete the form below, and send it in as soon as possible, but not later than June 19. Affiliated Groups are asked to send as many representative members as they can manage. Full information, including the Conference agenda, will be sent to all participants.

D. THOMSON,  
Director of Organisation.

## CONFERENCE IN LONDON, JUNE 26 and 27

To the Director of Organisation  
Social Credit Secretariat Ltd., 163A, Strand, W.C.2.

### APPLICATION FOR ATTENDANCE

Name .....	Please use block capitals and indicate if husband and wife
Address .....	
Group (if any).....	REMARKS
Time of arrival on Saturday.....	
Time of departure on Sunday.....	
Do you require accommodation:	
(a) From lunch Saturday to tea Sunday inclusive.....	
(b) Ditto, excluding lunch Saturday.....	
(c) If not, what meals will be required?.....	

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

**Announcements & Meetings**

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

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

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

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

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

**Portsmouth and Southsea.** Group meetings every Thursday at 8 p.m., conducted by Mr. D. Jackson, at 65, Elm Grove, Southsea (Percy Kiln's side entrance). Holiday visitors and area residents are urged to make contact.

The Treasurer acknowledges with thanks receipt of the sum of 10s. from "A Friend."

**Miscellaneous Notices**

Rate 1s. a line. Support our advertisers.

**Clacton-on-Sea,** Solway Court, for visitors; near sea, own grounds, special terms Social Crediters.

**TO LET**

**Furnished Cottage,** accommodate four to six; Bathroom, H. & C. Water. Full particulars and photo by post. Ten per cent. bookings to Secretariat Funds. McCallum, West Parley, nr. Bournemouth.

**Paris.** J.E.U.N.E.S., 4 Cité Monthiers, Paris 9. This organisation invites readers visiting Paris to call at its Headquarters at this address or at its stand in the Paris Fair.

**Press Cuttings Bureau.** Scrutineers are wanted for agricultural journals and local newspapers. Write to Mr. T. L. Mawson, Petit Port, St. Brelade's, Jersey, C.I.

**Translators wanted!** Will any Social Crediters able to scan a weekly paper in Czechoslovak, please volunteer for this service to M.W., Social Credit Secretariat, 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2.

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

**Wanted.** THE FIG TREE for March being sold out, a number of late orders cannot be fulfilled. Anyone having copies to dispose of is invited to communicate with the SOCIAL CREDIT Secretariat, 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2.

**LOCAL OBJECTIVES**

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

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

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

**MRS. PALMER PAGE THIS WEEK IS —**

**For Britain's Million Impoverished Workless**

**She Tells The Story of The Man Who Wore Himself In Looking For Work.... He Was Worse Off When He Got It**

IN many popular magazines and newspapers you will find "prose poems." They are fashionable just now.

This one is taken from the *Daily Mirror*:

"Don't admit you're unemployed, it's bad psychology—give yourself employment, dig the garden! make the tea!"

"Thought is a magnetic power; in time it will attract—the thing that you desire; and that's not fancy, it's a fact."

You don't think this doggerel cuts much ice? Don't be too sure. The authoress of this particular jingle finds a public for her collected writings—she is a popular speaker at women's meetings. And there are others like her.

Thousands of people, worried and sick at heart, take this dope every day—it deadens whatever power of thought they may still have, so that they are content to remain at the treadmill if employed, and when out of a job think their plight is something to be ashamed of.

Whether the woman who wrote those lines was sincere or not, she and others like her are responsible for adding to the muddled confusion in which thousands of the half-educated wander. These prose poems have more influence than is generally recognised, probably more than the leading article. Many readers turn to them before looking at anything else.

At one time they would have read the Bible every day.

Now they read the words of Patience Strong. With all reverence, "God help them."

The most pressing need of the people is for a new statement in their own terms of values which will show them how the leisure and luxury possible to-day, far from denying the basic truths of life, will mean life more abundant.

This should be the proud task of the popular press.

**DRENCHED QUEUES AT LABOUR EXCHANGES**

AT a council committee meeting at Canterbury, a member said that nothing whatever either in the way of seats or shelter was provided at the Labour Exchange.

This was not peculiar to Canterbury. Had it been a meeting-place for the old Board of Guardians, and there had been queues waiting to draw outdoor relief, what an outcry against Bumbledom there would have been.

These buildings were a standing disgrace to the minds that conceived them.

Quite apart from the weather—and he had seen people standing there for hours soaked through—there was the question of exposing these folk to the curious gaze of passers-by.

Some felt it very acutely. He knew one woman to whom these visits were so painful that she ceased to draw the benefit to which she was entitled.

Some provision should have been made to give these people a suitable waiting-room, and that it had not been done was a wicked oversight.

He asked that they as a public authority should draw the attention of the Minister of Labour to this state of affairs.

(From the *Kent Messenger*)

There is only one newspaper which is fulfilling it.

THIS is a true story from an East End Social Centre.

The school doctor found that nine-year-old Billy Woods was suffering badly from malnutrition—he was so ill that he had to be sent home. The doctor was angry with Mrs. Woods and asked how she came to let the child get into such a state.

He found that Billy's father was a man who would take any kind of work and wear himself into illness looking for it, rather than stay on unemployment benefit. So he was often worse off than an unemployed man.

Every day he cycled eight miles to the gasworks to see if there was a day's stoking for him. If there wasn't he cycled back.

Often he came home wet through, miry up to the knees through wading through the mud at the gasworks.

His best weeks were when he had three days' work and three days' unemployment pay—signing on after cycling back.

But should he, for any reason, miss his third day of signing on, he got no unemployment pay for that week.

His worst weeks, cruelly enough, were after he had done a week or two's full work.

Should he be unemployed the following week he got no money at all, owing to the "six days' qualification" rule of the Labour Exchange.

"In those weeks," says Mrs. Woods, "I have thought we could not go on.

"We have been without food in the house for two days. Then Harry has gone to the Relieving Officer. He will do anything to avoid that.

"The Officer gave me food tickets. He would not give me a penny of money. What's the good of food with no gas to cook it by? It costs me eight-pence to cook a good dinner.

"I eat little enough and Harry eats less than I'd like to give a child, so that the children can have what there is.

"I have done my best to persuade him to settle down on the 'dole,' so that we'd have regular money and more of it."

Not even his wife's misery and children's suffering will persuade him.

He says "If I keep on going to the works

every day, doing my work well when there's any to do, one day they may give me a job."

The story of Mr. and Mrs. Woods is not so very different from that of the million impoverished workless in Britain except that Harry has an objection to drawing the dole that goes deep down into his soul.

This has its origin in the fine qualities of industry and independence. But under this rotten system which threatens the workless with starvation or near-starvation every time, these very qualities are turned against himself.

It is said that Lord Northcliffe, when making his fortune as Harmsworth, had these words framed and hung on the wall of his office—"Remember they are only fourteen."

He built up his enormous press combine on this principle. He went further. He probably did as much as any man to arrest the mental growth of the people.

He would, of course, have said that his business was to sell papers. This does not free him from responsibility. It is, however, possible that he based his insolent motto on a mistake.

That the people are inarticulate may be as largely due to lack of confidence as to low mental age.

And their leaders have failed them.

"Blind mouths! that scarce themselves know how to hold A sheep-hook, or have learn'd aught else the least

That to the faithful herdman's art belongs."

The newspaper that reports the story of Harry Woods does not give one word of explanation of this terrible state of affairs, as to why a decent hard-working couple and their children should be compelled to live in worse conditions than many a savage.

Readers are left to believe that these things are unavoidable.

The explanation and the remedy can be found in this newspaper.

SOCIAL CREDIT is written entirely for the people. It tells the people the truth. Furthermore, it is the only paper that shows the people how they themselves can end their own troubles in as far as they are due to poverty, by asserting their sovereignty and demanding that poverty must cease.

Read the electors' demand and undertaking again (page 8). It points the way to life.

**Ex-Suffragette Tells Spinster-Marchers: 'Demand National Dividend'**

AS an old Suffragette I was most interested to read in SOCIAL CREDIT (May 21) that the Spinsters' League were going to "march on Westminster."

My marching days are curtailed by infirmities, but I feel strongly tempted to join them as comrade and sympathiser.

The only thing I feel is that while they are about it they might just as well be asking for a National Dividend for all at once, rather than a pension for a few in the far future.

As a Social Creditor for 16 years, I know that this is possible, and that it only needs united action on the part of the people or even the female (the larger) half of the population to get it.

One feels that many spinsters only need telling more about the power of pressure politics to realise that "in association we can get what we desire" so long as it is physically possible.

If every spinster would (individually) let her Member of Parliament know that her vote depended on the results which she demanded instead of meekly acquiescing in any ready-made programme and never getting any specific results, we should soon see changes in our economic system.

Democracy appears completely to have lost sight of its sovereign power over its representatives in the Legislature, and lets them confuse all issues with programmes and policies far removed from "the will of the people."

How long is this state of affairs to last? Well, good luck to the Marchers. Perhaps next week they will send us a report of their doings. Our pages are open to them and their Secretary, who has probably been too busy up to date to take advantage of this offer, which was made over a month ago.

M. DE CASTRO

**THE FIG TREE**

A quarterly review edited by Major C. H. DOUGLAS

THE JUNE ISSUE (specially enlarged)

contains contributions by

- The Editor The Weapon of Taxation
- Miles Hyatt Europe on the Verge
- Norman Webb Social Credit and the Christian Ethic
- Helen Corke The Work Complex in Politics
- J. Crate Larkin Some Experience with Real Credit
- W. L. Bardsley Mr. Hawtrey's Giraffe
- Ronald Ogden The Choice Before Western Civilisation
- D. E. Faulkner-Jones The Great Doom's Image

Major Douglas on Security—Institutional and Personal

- A. W. Coleman, Charles Jones, R. L. Northridge, Gordon Baxter, Ruth Pitter, Herbert Bluen, K. McCarty, Geoffrey Dobbs.



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**SOCIAL CREDIT**

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The Official Organ of the Social Credit  
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Vol. 6. No. 17. Friday, June 4, 1937

## Callisthenes is Amused

WE take the following from a description of shopping in London thirty years ago: "If a shop-walker saw a stranger come in, he went up and asked her her business. Unless she could satisfy him that she had an introduction from an established customer she was requested to leave . . ."

There is something of the quaintness of a faded daguerreotype in this curious little reference to shopping in Victorian days, one that calls for no dotting of i's or crossing of t's. To those of the younger generation who may read it, its archaism may well be regarded as astonishing, unbelievable . . .

The mind refuses to imagine the tales our friends might have taken "back home" of our English insularity. "My dears, here was I, with good money in my wallet, and—would you believe it?—they refused to serve me! I hadn't been 'properly introduced.'" It reads like a little bit from a Gilbertian lyric. . . .

One feels sorry for that unfortunate shop-walker, the probably none-too-willing instrument of the policy of his house. One is no less sorry for that light-hearted Victorian shopper, terribly anxious to make her purchases of "pretties," discovering herself confronted by this barrier of ridiculous usage. . . .

ALL the foregoing extracts are from one of the daily homilies of Callisthenes, Selfridge's blurb writer in *The Times*. It would be possible to write a book about them.

At a time when it is just as much an act of charity to purchase a box of matches from the smoking requisite department of a great store as from a down-and-out ex-officer in the street, it is natural that judgments should be warped.

Everybody with something to sell is so anxious to sell it that it would indeed seem ridiculous for any seller to attempt the exclusiveness which is expected from a club, for example.

YET surely there is actually a basis of sanity in the idea that some shops should prefer to deal with friends only. Must the only grounds for demanding an introduction be those of distrust (i.e., the reference which is generally wanted before a cheque is accepted)?

Surely there is no insanity so ridiculous as the artificial barrier which is set up by an archaic money system, which prevents millions from buying the things they want from the people who want to sell them, introduction or no introduction.

Remove that wanton barrier; let people have the means of claiming from destruction or restriction the goods they want; let the supplying of goods and services be a dignified service instead of a clamorous scramble for money . . .

THEN there would seem to be an equal dignity in the widespread welcome to every customer favoured by Callisthenes, and in the more reserved formality which he finds ridiculous.

We are not advocating the establishment of exclusive shops, run like clubs, but if such shops minister to any human need we see no reason why they should not offer their services.

Indeed, a department for members only might prove a greater attraction at some of our great stores than Callisthenes imagines!

What is certain is that when the great British public, with National Dividends to spend, becomes a real shopping public, retailing will at last attain the status of a public service for the whole community; service to every kind of taste will be both natural and dignified.

# Seventy-Five Per Cent. Of Us Are Worried About Money

THE Bishop of Chelmsford, who is young, vigorous and free-spoken, has been saying that many people cannot be Christians because their incomes are too small, while others find it impossible because their incomes are too big.

"If a man has less than 50s. a week," he said, "life is so anxious that he has no time for much thought concerning higher things; the strain of looking after the body absorbs all his time and interests."

"And at the other end of the scale, if a man has more than £1,000 a year he is in danger of becoming the rich man who cannot enter into the Kingdom."

\* \* \*

NOW this is something which is obviously true, but which is apt to be contradicted by a good many orthodox Christians because in the early days of the Christian Church, poverty was associated with sanctity.

They forgot that sanctity was not coupled with acute financial worry.

I think if you could read the thoughts of the first 100 worried-looking people you met on any London pavement, you would find that 75 were thoughts of worry about money. It would be the same wherever you went in Europe today. Practically everybody is bothered about money.

At the bottom end of the scale are half-starved millions of them. There is no need to consider what chance these poor wretches have of being good Christians, unless you are a Yes-man doctor who protests that a moderate degree of starvation is good for the digestion.

Then come you and I and the general mass of people who manage to struggle along somehow. We may not starve, but how many days in the week are we able to forget the hated subject of making ends meet? Personal economies are the pivot of our daily lives.

Lastly, there are the rich, the people who

own or direct industrial concerns, or who own large investments. And they, curiously enough, are, as a rule, more worried about money than any of us. They have so much to lose, and so often it looks as if they will lose it. Fear rarely leaves them.

\* \* \*

ONE thing I particularly enjoy is to read a book like "Pickwick Papers," which transports me into a different age. I catch myself thinking "If only I had been born then!"

The last time I read "Pickwick," I tried to analyse its charm. The first thing that came into my mind was "Nobody had to bother about earning a living." The club members,

By G. W. L. Day

that is, Messrs. Pickwick, Tupman, Snodgrass, and Winkle, were all comfortably provided for and at perfect liberty to pursue any prospects of adventure they wished. Not one of them felt any twinges of social conscience, because he was not "working hard" or "making good." Not one of them had any taste for economy. And goodness, how they ate and drank!

This feeling of spaciousness and freedom from economic worry is so strong in "Pickwick" that it outweighs the grim descriptions of the Fleet prison. And this accounts for the terrific popularity of the book today. There is a bigger demand for books now than ever before, and especially for books which transport readers in imagination to quite different conditions.

Deep down there is growing a strong feeling of revulsion against the present order of life, against the life which maroons people on a sort of spiritual desert and claims their

allegiance to false gods. It has not always been like this.

The few scores of years in which money has become paramount and making both ends meet the primary aim of the bulk of humanity, is but a moment in history. And just as a man who in walking may step off the path into a quagmire, and in a few moments get back again on to the path, so humanity may land itself in a bog of false action and on realising its consequences return to the path of sanity.

Anyone whose foot sinks into boggy ground, must judge fairly quickly whether he is likely to sink in deeper still if he goes forward. Humanity, being much larger, takes longer to realise a situation and the probable consequence of going forward.

\* \* \*

THE most important thing that anyone can do at this moment in history is to realise the situation as clearly as possible.

The situation is that we are living in a world which revolves on a financial axis, and the financial conditions are such that it is more and more difficult for a man to be a Christian. That is to say, the rules which govern our lives are anti-Christian.

Suppose, then, the question could be clearly put to each one of us: "Do you want to live under rules which make it easier to be a Christian, or rules which make it almost impossible?" How should we answer?

I should think most people, not excepting atheists and agnostics, would vote for the first alternative. And considering the extraordinary popular excitement there was at the historic debate on the Revision of the Prayer Book, I should have thought that long ago the nation would have risen in wrath.

These false principles which govern our material lives are so carefully presented that they seem to be Christian in essence and even employ religious jargon for their own ends. We shall not let ourselves be deceived for a moment by them, but put them to the test by asking ourselves whether the life we get is the sort of life we want.

If it is not, then we should unite to demand the better one that we all want.

## THIS BOOK TELLS YOU HOW TO STAND UP, SPEAK UP, SHUT UP

By Maurice Colbourne

Author of "The Meaning of Social Credit"

HOW TO SPEAK EFFECTIVELY, by Charles Seymour (Sir Isaac Pitman). 4th Ed. 1937. Illus. and revised. 7/6.

HOW rare good public speakers are! Poor ones excuse themselves by inferring that oratory is an inborn gift. In many cases it is, but it can also be acquired. It is almost wholly a question of practice. Demosthenes, who stammered, became a great orator by practising against the roar of the sea with a pebble in his mouth. Bernard Shaw acquired extreme fluency by making impromptu speeches whenever he had the chance, and found that the less he knew of the subject being debated the better practice it was.

Myself, in common with many, used to find that as I rose to my feet my head emptied automatically. My speech had to be before me in full; after months of practice the manuscript dwindled to a list of headings on the back of an envelope; after more months the envelope could be relegated to a pocket, but it had to be within reach; finally, it was possible to dispense with the envelope altogether. I repeat, it is all a matter of practice.

These memories of How To Speak At All arise from a perusal of Charles Seymour's

book, "How To Speak Effectively." An encyclopaedic volume, it deals with the art, or knack, from A to Z. Indeed, one might quail before its 280 odd pages at first sight. At second sight, however, the contents are found to be so excellently sub-headed and indexed, that any particular aspect or difficulty can be turned to with the least delay and discussed or solved in a style which, at once easy and sympathetic, is enlivened and augmented by copious exercises and illustrations.

Mr. Seymour is not afraid to write the obvious. I think he is right to do so, for until the level of public speaking rises, it is the obvious things about it that should be pointed out and stressed. For instance (p. 101): "A rigid speaker, with eyes fixed in the same direction throughout a discourse, so far from inviting the attention of a whole audience rather encourages distraction." How obvious, and yet how many speakers do we not know whom this glove fits!

Such a passage, and indeed the whole book, is a criticism of, and should prove a much-needed corrective to, that well-meaning but unsensitive army of human gramophones who seem to think that, so long as they have something interesting to say, it matters not how they say it.

There could be no greater error. The

habit of listening to others was never a popular one. And in the scurry of today, when our powers of aural concentration are trained by the B.B.C. to last on an average for ten minutes at most, listening to one voice for more than half an hour becomes a feat. By the quite conscious use of such devices as the upward inflexion, the pause, the rhetorical question, and so forth, the speaker must be able to cajole the audience into performing this feat willingly.

An audience should be treated as someone whom the speaker has to feed, but who is not particularly hungry. The food may contain exactly the right number of calories and vitamins, but that is not enough. It must be made appetising, too, if we want the recipient, like Oliver Twist, to ask for more.

Well, Mr. Seymour is an experienced chef. We must master his sauces until we can serve them up with the unconscious ease of second nature, instinctively.

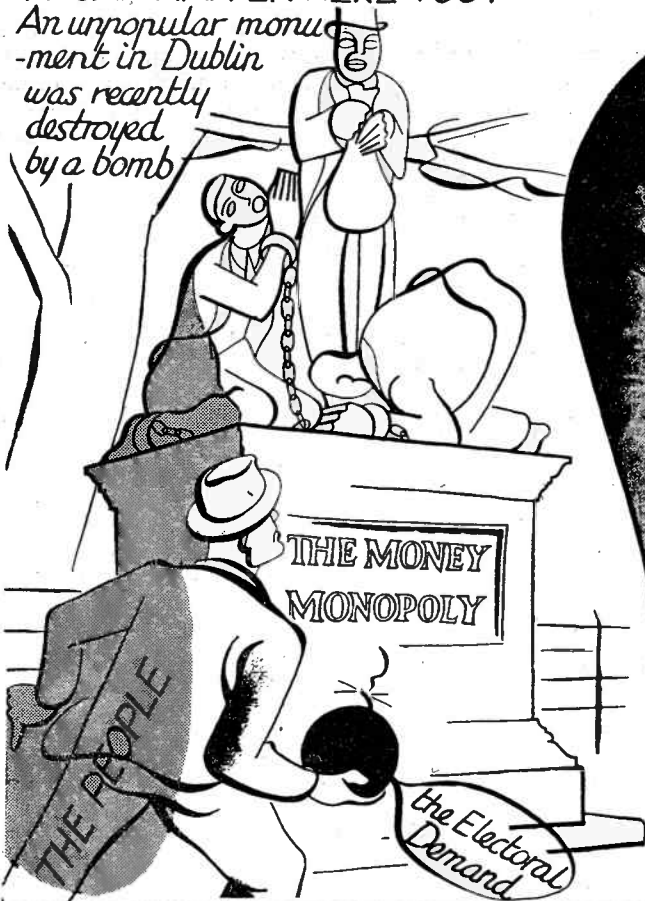
Then we shall have reached the happy stage of feeling that the whole art of public speaking is nothing more than the ability to Stand up, Speak up, and Shut up.

# THIS MONTH . . .

By **ROD**

IT CAN HAPPEN HERE TOO!

An unpopular monument in Dublin was recently destroyed by a bomb

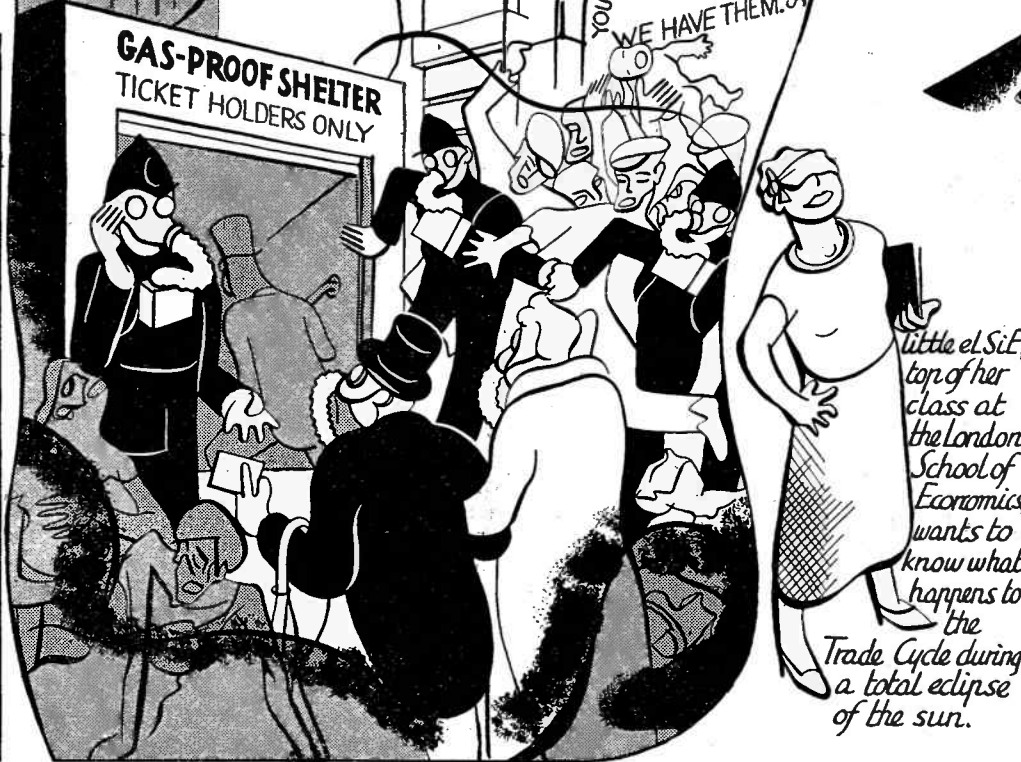


ELIMINATION OF THE UNFIT — it seems not unlikely that in war, as at the Coronation, the best places will go to those who can pay for them.

THE MONEY RACKET UNLIMITED

YOU WANT THE BEST SHELTERS WE HAVE THEM.

UNCLE STANLEY'S LAST GOOD DEED 380,000 more at work than a year ago.



**PEOPLE ACTING IN UNISON CAN ALWAYS IMPOSE THEIR WILL ON THOSE WHO SERVE THEM**

This is the first of a series of topical cartoons by a new artist, **ROD**. We hope to publish a similar cartoon the first week in each month.

## Another Quick Victory For Poole Democrats

THE first Poole victory for pressure politics was fully reported in SOCIAL CREDIT for April 16. How it was completed is concisely told below in the words of the bulletin boards which announced to local residents the progress of their demands.

Bulletin No. 8  
**VICTORY**

The Town Council yesterday agreed that the lane must be lighted at the public expense.

### SMALL STEPS FIRST

THE inhabitants of Great Torrington, North Devon, asserted their sovereignty over their own affairs in striking fashion in connection with Coronation festivities.

Part of the programme arranged by their Town Council was a public tea, but on consideration of the cost, circulars were issued cancelling it.

Strong protests were made, and mothers threatened to withdraw their children from the Maypole dance at the annual May Fair the previous week.

Feeling ran very high and was so forcefully expressed that the Council met to reconsider the matter and sent the Town Crier round the town announcing that the tea would take place!

Bravo, citizens of Great Torrington! A good start on a small scale is the first step to sovereignty. Go on.

(Bulletin No. 8 was quoted at the end of the first report.)

Bulletin No. 9

**WHAT HAVE WE LEARNT BY OUR VICTORY?**

The Council started by demanding payment for the lamps, but we have learnt that by UNITED DEMAND we can get the results we want.

The obvious moral is Resist Demands and Demand Results.

Bulletin No. 12

**ARE WE MASTERS OF OUR OWN LIVES?**

We want PEACE, we have to have WAR. We don't want SLUMS, but they are with us all the time.

We want better roads on this estate, and more lamps, but we cannot afford them.

Who is it? What is it frustrating us all the time?

We can be MASTERS if we DEMAND RESULTS.

Poole Democrats are a shining example to every British citizen. They have inspired and helped a local resident, Mr. Fry, to victory in a demand for the planting of shrubs in a waste piece of ground along a road in Hamworthy.

The Local Authority did not want to do it, but the Borough Surveyor gave in directly he received the demand, signatures to which were collected by Mr. Fry.

## A NEW CAR

**FOR £6!**

- AUSTIN - 7 h.p.
- MORRIS - 8 h.p.
- FIAT - - 7 h.p.
- FORD - - 8 h.p.
- FORD - - 10 h.p.
- SINGER - 9 h.p.
- STANDARD 9 h.p.
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# DOUGLAS SAYS

THE first essential of a stable, peaceful and successful society is to get at the truth and to present—not misrepresent—the truth to everyone concerned.

Ashridge, 1936

\* \* \*

WE are engaged in a war for truth.

Westminster, 1936

\* \* \*

I, myself, and those who think with me, have no very strong views as to what an ideal world ought to be like.

“WE are merely concerned with removing any difficulties in the way of the individual achieving his own particular desires, especially in the economic sphere.”

Debate with Dr. Wm. Brown, M.A., M.D., D.Sc., 1935

\* \* \*

THE richness of the physical economic system is not reflected in a corresponding abundance of purchasing power in those places where it would be effective.

Birmingham, 1934

\* \* \*

THE complete Socialist and Communist philosophy is founded on the fallacy, for it is a fallacy, that the poor are poor because the rich are rich.

Tokyo, Japan, 1929

DURING the ten years 1909-1918, American industry distributed 266,000 millions of dollars in purchasing power (in salaries, dividends, pensions, war-wound indemnities, etc.), and placed on the market 390,000 millions of dollars' worth of merchandise.

Cambridge, 1934

\* \* \*

WHEN money is permitted to reflect facts you will get into the realm of real politics, but we cannot know what real politics are while figures lie to us, and the real things, the good things, have to be twisted and ruined to suit them.

SOCIAL CREDIT, February 28, 1936

\* \* \*

SOCIAL CREDIT may be defined, then, as the balance of the difference between what we have and what we could have if there were no financial limits on consumption.

Toronto, Canada, 1935

\* \* \*

THE question of the ownership of property has at bottom been the question on which all politics turn.

Oxford, 1934

\* \* \*

OUR money, after all, is only a ticket to claim goods, or an accounting system; and no accounting system should be permitted to show a stringency, when the economic system with which it deals shows plenty.

SOCIAL CREDIT, February 28, 1936

## PRESS CLIPPINGS . . . for a Social Crediter's Notebook

Major C. R. Randolph, chairman of the Droxford (Hants) Police Court, yesterday:—  
“Unemployed people ought not to be allowed to keep dogs.”

Two unemployed men were fined 10s. each for keeping dogs without licences.

It was arranged that the fines should be paid by shilling weekly instalments.—  
“Daily Express,” May 15.

\* \* \*

Warning that rising expenditure on armaments threatens to create “an unhealthy boom,” which may precede a new economic crash, is contained in the annual report of

the Bank for International Settlements, issued in Basle yesterday.

The appointment of Sir Otto Niemeyer, adviser to the Bank of England, as president of the board of the Bank was confirmed at the annual meeting yesterday.—“Daily Herald,” May 4.

\* \* \*

Increased costs of nearly all building materials and the rise in interest rates—both directly due to the Government's rearmament programme—may soon hold up slum-clearance.

Raising of the rate of interest on advances from the Public Works Loan Board to local authorities for any housing purpose on March 17 has meant that the weekly rent of a house worth £400 has been raised by fourpence.—“Daily Herald,” May 7.

\* \* \*

The City and the Treasury have fallen out with each other.

The City want to make money dearer in order that their bankers may increase their profits. The City think that the bankers are entitled to more profits.

If they get their profits by putting up rates and interest then costs of production will rise, British industry will suffer and British unemployment will swell. Then we shall all lose, and the bankers along with the rest of us.—“Daily Express,” April 28.

\* \* \*

This country has rather fewer than 20,000 people in jail, and rather fewer than 2,000,000 on the dole.

Those in jail at least know when their punishment ends. They are better off, at that, sentenced to hard labour than sentenced to harder idleness.

If you want to know two forms of hell, see the idle poor and the idle rich.—“Daily Express,” May 5.

\* \* \*

Bold and intelligent advertising must be used by the Government to push its policy of promoting national fitness, said Mr. R. J. Sykes, chairman of the London Press Exchange.

Speaking of the good results achieved by advertising, Mr. Sykes gave as one illustration the increase in the sales of toothbrushes. In an early post-war year only 1,000,000 toothbrushes were being used by the public. Now over 10,000,000 a year were used.—“Liverpool Daily Post,” April 22.

## WAKE THEM UP

A MEMBER of Parliament has discovered that he and all other Members of Parliament in the House of Commons represent their electors only for one evening, which is the night of election and cheering.

After that, the reaction; the change in public opinion; the movement of the pendulum.

Yes, and also after that, the safely elected Member of Parliament saying and doing in Parliament the exact opposite of what the majority of his electors chose him to say and do.—“Daily Mirror,” February 22.

## Peace Union Must Fight Money System

—THE COLONEL

LT.-COL. J. CREAGH SCOTT writes to *Peace News* (official organ of the Peace Pledge Union):

I had hoped to arouse you and all true lovers of peace to transfer your activities to attacking—not war in itself—but the international financial policy which is the most murderous war on humanity of all wars.

Why do you and all who pretend to be genuine lovers of peace support the existing international financial policy, and refuse, with what appears to be complacent obstinacy, to attack the hideous and un-Christian financial policy which is the sole cause of all war between industrial nations in this new age of power?

Until your journal exerts itself to mobilise public opinion against that financial policy it has no interest to me.

(Lt.-Col.) J. CREAGH SCOTT

Wood Cottage,  
Okehampton, Devon

## 100% EFFICIENCY WOULD DOUBLE POVERTY ROLL!

IF the industries and agriculture of the United States were 100 per cent. efficient, the number of unemployed in the country would be more than doubled, according to Government officials in Washington, quoted by the British United Press.

\*

Relief experts estimate the present number of unemployed at between 7,000,000 and 10,000,000. A further 15,000,000 Americans, the officials say, keep their jobs only because the machinery and equipment they work with is out of date.

\*

Already it takes only 40 hours work to produce the yield of wheat which required 100 hours half a century ago. Even cotton, which lags behind because it must be picked by hand, now requires only 67 hours' work, where it used to need 100.

## BLACK AREAS BILL

# Swindle of Block Grant Scheme

ONE of the Government's ways of helping the distressed areas is to revise the distribution of the block grant to local authorities in England and Wales.

An investigation as to methods has been made and a report is available in the form of a White Paper. (Report on Result of Investigation under Section 110. Local Government Act, 1929.)

The report states that the Associations of Local Authorities nominated financial advisers to investigate on their behalf the operation of the block grant in its several parts, and to confer with the Ministry.

### Re-Allocation

The financial advisers, including nominees of the Institute of Municipal Treasurers, and the County Accountants' Society, worked as a joint conference for the examination of the main questions in close consultation with the officers of the Ministry.

Financial officers representing necessitous areas were also specially co-opted to the conference. Legislation is required; hence the introduction of the Local Government (Financial Provisions) Bill.

Those who love formulas will find the report interesting, for in it is outlined the technical rules for basing the proposed re-allocation in such a way that those areas where money is collectable get less in block grant than before, while the distressed areas get more.

### Looks Like Move to Help

On the face of it, this looks like a move to help the people who live in the distressed areas, and the Press will report it that way.

In reality, however, it is a move to help the private Monopoly of Credit, for it ensures that the rates and taxes which can't be met (collected) in the distressed areas will be levied somewhere else.

Thus the ratepayers in Coventry and Northampton (who will have to pay more under the new formula) can be bamboozled into thinking they are helping the ratepayers of Merthyr instead of the debt-mongering business of the Bank of England, and thus the tax-demand forms instead of evoking a rate and tax strike evoke a wry grin and a deluded sacrifice.

### NOW OUT

Major Douglas's Liverpool  
Speech

## “The Tragedy of Human Effort”

Together with answers to  
questions  
6d.

George Hickling's new pamphlet

## “SOCIAL DEBT OR SOCIAL CREDIT”

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4d.

From SOCIAL CREDIT  
163A Strand, London, W.C.2  
(Postage ½d. each)

## DEBT and TAXATION

A Fraudulent Tyranny  
By L. D. BYRNE

This pamphlet will be ready shortly.  
Watch for the announcement in SOCIAL CREDIT

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

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  - DEBT AND TAXATION. By L. D. Byrne ..... 2d.
  - WHY POVERTY IN MIDST OF PLENTY? By the Dean of Canterbury ..... 4d.
  - WOMEN AND POVERTY. By Jean Campbell Willett ..... 4d.
  - APPROACH TO REALITY. By Major C. H. Douglas ..... 3d.
  - ARMAGEDDON. By Jacques ..... 2½d.
  - SANITY OF SOCIAL CREDIT. By Maurice Colbourne ..... 6d.
  - WHAT'S WRONG WITH THE WORLD? By G. W. L. Day ..... 1s.
  - THE USE OF MONEY. By Major C. H. Douglas ..... 6d.
  - THE ECONOMIC CRISIS. Southampton Chamber of Commerce Report ..... 6d.
  - THY WILL BE DONE. By J. Creagh Scott. With a foreword by the Dean of Canterbury ..... 3d.
  - THE FEAR OF LEISURE. By A. R. Orage ..... 6d.
  - MONEY AND THE PRICE SYSTEM. By Major C. H. Douglas ..... 3d.
  - ECONOMICS FOR EVERYBODY. By Elles Dee ..... 3d.
  - THIS LEADS TO WAR. By G. W. L. Day ..... 1s.
  - HOW TO GET WHAT YOU WANT. By G. W. L. Day and G. F. Powell ..... 2d.
- Six Propaganda Folders:  
WASTE; THE CHOSEN FAST OF GOD; FEEDING RAVENS; A FAMILY NEEDS MONEY; FOREIGN TRADE; WASTED LIVES (4 of each 1s.) (each) ½d.

### Leaflets:

- “ASK AND IT SHALL BE GIVEN YOU” (2s. per 100) ..... ½d.
- WAR (2s. 3d. per 100) ..... ½d.
- WHY PAY TAXES? ..... ½d.
- (2s. 3d. per 100)
- TYRANNY. By C. H. Douglas. ... ½d.

Obtainable (postage extra) from

### SOCIAL CREDIT

163A Strand, London, W.C.2

# MORE FASCIST LAWS IN QUEBEC

## Government Decides Fair Wages

ALTHOUGH as reported in SOCIAL CREDIT three weeks ago, the Premier of the Province of Quebec is rightly opposing the invasion of provincial powers by the Federal Government, it would seem that his motive is not to reserve those powers for the people, but for himself and his Government.

Having passed the "Padlock Act" (See SOCIAL CREDIT, April 30), which gives the police powers to shut any building used for the dissemination of "Communist" propaganda, a radio report states that he has now introduced a Bill, giving the Government powers to force both employers and employees to accept what are described as "fair wages."

Evidently the Premier thinks he knows what is good for people, and they are going to be made to take it.

The electors of Quebec have only themselves to blame if they don't like what they get. They failed to demand what they wanted at the election, and so now they are getting what someone else wants them to have.

## Board Broke Them

"This is the second case within a few months where farmers would have been solvent but for this Milk Board obligation."

This remark was made by the Blackburn Registrar (Mr. R. Bremner) at Blackburn Bankruptcy Court yesterday.—*Daily Herald*, May 6.

# How Small Traders Can Fight Chain Store Menace

By E. J. ATTER

## MANITOBA SURVEY IS PLANNED

UNDER the influence of the five Social Credit members, the Liberal Government, which depends for its majority in the Legislature on their votes, has drawn up plans for an economic survey of Manitoba.

Social Crediters believe that such a survey will produce valuable information for use later.

It will probably be of use to Finance now, as showing what resources remain to be "developed"—under mortgage to the banks and insurance houses, of course!

Care will be necessary if Finance is to be prevented from using the survey as a means of increasing the debt burden of the Manitoban people.

## Arms Programme Delays Road Safety Measure

THREE little children have been killed crossing the road to Mount Pleasant School, Hastings.

When the third child—six-years-old Maureen Spinks—was killed parents began a strike in protest against the danger.

As a result men worked at high speed making a Belisha crossing at the spot.

Why wasn't this done before?

The reason given at the inquest on Maureen was that the arms programme had held up the delivery of beacons.

IN certain countries there are movements afoot urging independent business owners, their neighbours and customers to support proposals to levy special taxes on the chain stores, the idea being that such would help the small business man and his neighbours.

Give this matter a few moments' unbiased thought and you will agree, I think, without questioning the honesty and sincerity of the vast majority of their sponsors and supporters, that these movements are based on superficial reasoning that blames the chains for the trouble while failing to get down to the underlying reason which causes people to patronise the soul-less chains to the detriment of the neighbourhood business man.

This reason is that your would-be customers are more or less short of purchasing power. Underlying and causing (almost entirely) this shortage is your real enemy, the private credit monopoly. Any proposal to increase taxation plays into the

hands of your, and your neighbours', real enemies, the international financiers who control, through the Bank of England, the issuance, cancellation and volume of your country's money.

Remember, taxation is the tool by which they are enslaving the peoples of the world. Any taxation delights your country's worst enemy.

## Face Poverty Facts

You recognise the chain stores and the large mail order houses as a menace to your business. You are right in this. You rightly realise that these organisations will, unless you act effectively, increasingly menace your business, driving it at an ever-increasing rate to wreckage on the rocks of bankruptcy. You want to avoid this disaster. You want to see your business of increasing use to your neighbours. You want your neighbours to be able to avail themselves of your service.

You have faith in your neighbours and in their need of and desire for your services, otherwise you would not have established your business among them. Therefore you believe that your neighbours would prefer to patronise your business rather than the large corporations, if they were not suffering from insufficient money income.

You want to save your business, your living, so face the facts. It is a fact that your neighbours are short of money income; they have not enough for their needs; they are suffering poverty in different degrees. This fact forces them to go "bargain hunting."

## Access to Credit

It is popularly supposed that these big concerns are able to undersell you because of higher efficiency of their management and methods. The true reason that they can undersell is that they have superior access to financial credit.

You can save your business, and your country, from disaster if you WILL to save them, and WORK to save them.

You know that there are goods in plenty, so that poverty is quite unnecessary. Your problem, and your neighbours', and your country's problem requires, before anything else, that poverty be abolished. What is physically possible is financially and politically possible.

Therefore poverty could be abolished and National Dividends issued to every Briton, so that all can buy all they want of the goods that are now being destroyed and the production that is now being restricted.

All can have these National Dividends if they make a united demand for them. You can join in this demand by supporting those candidates who will undertake to demand of the experts that poverty be abolished and penalising those who refuse to do so.\*

\* See Electors' Demand on page 8.

## India's Dumb Millions

IN a recent speech the Indian Jesuit Bishop of Tuticorin is reported to have said: "The country is starving and the dumb millions look to the Legislators for their food. It is the immediate work of political leaders to find food for the masses. What the people want is food for their hungry stomachs."

What the people want is food, what they were offered at the recent provincial elections was party programmes which millions could not even read, and each of which, they were told, would give them what they wanted. This is called democracy.

It is to be feared that the Indian ryots and others will not find starvation any more bearable under party government than under the British raj. They have been grossly misled, by being asked to vote for programmes they could not understand.

Who will secure a place in history by showing them how to get what they want by uniting in a demand for it?

## Never At Full Capacity

Mr. Millman tells me that the capacity of the Central Markets at Smithfield has never been fully tested. Of the weekly average of 9,024 tons of meat handled during 1936, nearly three-quarters was dealt with on three days of the week.—*Kenneth Pipe* in *Daily Express*, May 4.

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# SOCIAL CREDIT IN THE NURSERY

By G. A. Hall

SING a song of sixpence, one of a big pile,  
Four and twenty Bankers waiting in their guile;  
When the Bank was opened the reserves had taken wing,  
Now isn't gold a deceptive thing to which the Bankers cling?

Monty's in the banking house whence comes all the money,  
Brokers are on the Stock Exchange, selling all and sundry.  
Whilst poor folk in the open street were brooding o'er their woes  
There came along the Banker's bum who tried to pinch their clothes.

Sing a song of sixpence, surely help is nigh,  
Citizens, you must come along and make the Bankers ply,  
Their proper work of counting right, the nation's credit store,  
And if the money is not enough, then start and issue more.

Sing a song of sixpence, you know as well as I,  
Our wages, salaries, dividends, won't buy the nation's pie  
And yet the pie is big enough to feed both great and small,  
So call for National Dividends, and Just Price for us all.

# Their Premier Has Good Intentions, They Must Make Him Act Up To Them

DR. H. COLIJN, Dutch Premier, said not long ago, just before his re-election on May 26:

"... it cannot be gainsaid that there has arisen an ever-growing conviction that the economic difficulties confronting a great number of the States are the cause of the present political tension prevailing all over the world. If this is so—and I am of the opinion that it is so—then the demand for economic peace—which is in itself a desideratum—should bring with it a means for ensuring the lessening of the prevailing political tension."

Commented *Volkswelvaart*, Dutch Social Credit newspaper:

We have repeatedly written articles along these lines and expressed these sentiments at countless meetings of the New Economics Group, but the above extract is taken from a speech delivered by our Prime Minister, Dr. H. Colijn, at the opening of the preliminary Conference of the Representatives of the Oslo States on March 3, 1937. His words voice the sentiments of our own heart, and especially the following further extract:

"There is an abundance of goods in the world, but in spite of this fact, great poverty unnecessarily prevails everywhere. Perhaps a considerable section of the world's population suffers from under-nourishment, while at the same time food-stuffs are being destroyed in different parts of the world."

The Dutch general elections resulted in an increase in the number of seats held by the parties supporting Dr. Colijn.

He is back in office as Prime Minister; what is he going to do to overcome what he rightly describes as the "great poverty" which "unnecessarily prevails"?

In the past Dr. Colijn's policy has been deflationary—because Holland produced more goods than its people could buy, money was withdrawn from circulation and wages and prices were forced down to increase exports.

Things are better in Holland today, not because of this policy, but because the world prepares for war, and Holland is able

to export more goods at higher prices, hence more employment at higher wages.

Dr. Colijn's statements at the Oslo Conference seem to indicate a recognition of the fact that his past policy, by intensifying economic difficulties, increased political tension.

Similarly his acknowledgment of the fact of poverty in plenty implies a realisation that his past policy created poverty instead of overcoming it. What is his future policy?

Have the people of Holland told Dr. Colijn what results they want? If they have failed to do so, they have only themselves to blame should his new policy also produce poverty instead of plenty, economic war instead of friendly exchange.

Their Prime Minister has expressed his good intentions; theirs is the responsibility to ensure good results by telling him what they want.

## THE AGE OF CONFUSION

IT was the year 2000 and the professor was lecturing the students on the Age of Confusion. He had selected 1937 at random.

"You must try to imagine you were alive in those terrible times," he said. "The people were still savages, though they believed they were highly civilised. They thought because they had discovered radio and could build 300-miles-an-hour airplanes, and talk freely about sex at smart parties, that they had reached the apex of human development."

"People were still put into prison for stealing when they were hungry, but those who stole the country's wealth and caused poverty were allowed to go free."

★

"Thought was so confused that while they would profess to be Christians and argue about creeds they remained unmoved when it was reported that half a million children were under-nourished."

Nathaniel Gubbins in the "Sunday Express," May 30.

## Mr. W. Morrison Explains Meagre Policy for Agriculture

ON May 27 Mr. W. G. Morrison outlined in the House of Commons the meagre policy for agriculture which he has devised.

At the end of his speech he was asked by Mr. Tom Johnston, Socialist Member of Parliament for Stirling:

Having regard to the Government's motive for increasing the productivity of our soil, they had taken into consideration the desirability of increasing the market by arranging for increased consumption in the home market?

Mr. Morrison replied that the whole policy of the Government in recent years had been directed to providing the consumers with more wealth and there had been a great increase.

Mr. Johnston can scarcely have been satisfied with this lofty rebuke, seeing that Mr. Morrison began his speech with a somewhat different statement of the Government's agricultural policy.

Its objectives, he said, were, in this order,

- (1) the welfare of agriculture itself;
- (2) national defence;
- (3) the importance of maintaining continuity in our agricultural policy that is designed to ensure maximum supplies for the consumer consistent with reasonable remuneration for the producer.

### REMUNERATIVE PRICES

It will be seen that the Government idea of a consumer is someone who will be allowed to consume if he can pay remunerative prices.

It should not be forgotten that Mr. Morrison has previously been explicit about the terms and conditions on which a consumer can obtain the means to pay the price, when he said:

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

If Mr. Morrison had repeated that he would have been giving his real answer to Mr. Johnston, which is that the Government is content to have the consumer compete for wages with the ever-increasing efficiency of machinery and management.

## N.D.C. (continued from Page 1)

# BIG BUSINESS ON PRESSURE POLITICS

Why don't these manufacturers wake up to the fact that they are the real producers and make the wretched little figure wizards toe the line and work the money system so that the British public can have enough money to buy all the goods they make so well?

For how long will they be content to curtail the output of their magnificent plant while a pack of money-takers, not content with taking money out of the pockets of their potential customers by direct and indirect taxation, tax them for what success they have in producing and selling the goods the public wants?

Let them ponder the words of Mr. W. M. Wiggins, President of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations, quoted in full in SOCIAL CREDIT for May 14.

He said:

That monetary policy exerts a dominant influence over the life of the people is now generally appreciated. . . .

The supreme conflict of interests in monetary control is not among the several nations of the world, but is, universally and irrespective of all national boundaries, between the lenders and the borrowers of money.

Monetary controllers, as is now conclusively proved, have been ready to sacrifice everything conducive to world prosperity and peace to their not-disinterested devotion to gold standards.

Though confessing now even to "disastrous" mistakes, the same monetary authorities are still in power. . . .

It is fortunate in these circumstances that this is still a democratic country. The final decision rests with our own people

and our own Parliament. While we have often been over-reached by our monetary controllers in the past, we look to our Members of Parliament that they do not permit this to occur again.

Mr. Wiggins's final remarks are in strange contrast with the appeal to the Labour and Liberal Opposition Members made by the 18 industrial magnates, who said in their letter that "the only effective opposition to the premature passage of this highly complicated, dangerous, and far-reaching measure now lies in the hands of Members of Parliament who are not Members of His Majesty's Government, and that they would be doing a vast service to the whole of British industry and commerce—present and future—if they could persuade the Government, even at this eleventh hour. . . ."

Well, they got their way. Neville Chamberlain "climbed down," and now Norman, Stamp and Niemeyer must be laughing.

### ELECTORS' LEAFLETS

Demand National Dividends

No. 4 (revised)

#### FOR RECRUITING—

Can be distributed at meetings, by post, or from door to door. Space for address of supervisor or group.

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#### 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.

No. 6

#### FOR PERSONAL AND BUSINESS FRIENDS—

Not suitable for the house-to-house canvass, but for use in offices, factories, etc. Space for 24 signatures.

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#### THE DEAN OF CANTERBURY'S FORMS

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

## 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 and therefore that poverty is quite unnecessary.
2. I want, before anything else, poverty abolished.
3. I demand, too, that monetary or other effective claims to such products as we now destroy or restrict shall be distributed to me and every Briton so that we can enjoy all we want of them.
4. These distributions must not deprive owners of their property nor decrease its relative value, nor increase taxes or prices.
5. In a democracy like Great Britain Parliament exists to make the will of the people prevail.
6. So I pledge myself to vote if I can for a candidate who will undertake to support this my policy, and to vote consistently against any party trying to put any other law making before this.
7. If the present Member of Parliament here won't undertake this, I will vote to defeat him and his successors until this, my policy, prevails.

Signed .....

Address .....

(Signatures will be treated confidentially.)

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### CURRENT ISSUE

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By HEWLETT EDWARDS

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A Big Propagandist Drive  
Outlined by L. D. BYRNE

Finance of the Month  
By A. HAMILTON MCINRYE

The London Conference

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# SOCIAL CREDIT

## Confidential Supplement

ISSUED BY THE SOCIAL CREDIT SECRETARIAT LIMITED

163A Strand, London, W.C. 2

No. 11

JUNE 4, 1937

## The Power Cable

"ONCE we get any single thread of the universe fairly into our hands to observe it, we are certain to find that it pulls upon some other thread, and the great guiding principle which we ought to adopt because others have demonstrated its soundness is that we must never let go, even when we have felt, as it were, that pull."\*

This throws a light on one of our chief problems. The master thread which we endeavour to follow is the stimulation of the correct action which will enable people to get what they want; in a word—to "demand results." But in the minds of an unscientific public—and in our own—that thread is tangled and confused with others, in particular with all those of the technique of "how to do it."

If we can adhere to the correct thread (the power line) our efforts will lead to appropriate action, and we shall get the results demanded. Otherwise, we shall be diverted either towards action, which will produce results which we do not want, or towards discussion and away from action.

To reduce this to practice, our trouble is that we live in an atmosphere thick with schemes and plans; people cry out for them and feel lost without them. Explanation, discussion, argument, schemes, plans—these are the threads which seem to them essential.

Our problem is to show (if possible by practice rather than argument) that, considered as power units, that is, as democrats, people are concerned with nothing but the use of their power in dictating policy.

It seems that in our task of isolating this function—of disentangling this power cable—however we might wish it, we cannot in all circumstances avoid contact with those other threads in which our cable is enmeshed. But the application of the principle seems clear; it is that the other threads—the tangle of schemes and plans—should only be handled in order to disclose the power thread which lies concealed.

Therefore, in any given effort, it follows that any explanation or discussion of technique should be recognised as a side issue. It is, in relation to our purpose, a concession to weakness and should only be used as a means to bring back attention to the "power line."

It is a fact of vital interest to us that, in smaller matters, people are willing to demand—without discussion—some result they want. This enables us to short-circuit the craving after methods, for, in the pursuit of a "local objective," they will, without argument, use the power line. And this is the very best way of learning its value.

The reason for this seems to be that everyone can see that the smaller aim is possible; and it is the experience of getting it which will (against our background) lead them to realise that the larger aim—freedom in security—is also possible.

So will local objective threads lead to the Electoral Campaign cable.

**Hewlett Edwards**

\* Lectures and Studies (Lecture No. 1).

## Social Credit and Public Meetings

### BIG PROPAGANDIST DRIVE TO BE MADE

#### Co-operation Invited

IT is of the utmost importance that, in conjunction with the new phase of action which is becoming known as Local Objectives, a clear lead should be given to THE PEOPLE in rousing them to a realisation of their power—to a sense of sovereignty.

There is a wrong impression in many quarters that public meetings are to be discouraged and that Social Credit propaganda should be suppressed: This is not so.

It is true that, during the two years in which we have concentrated on building up the Electoral Campaign organisation and clarifying the true nature of democracy, attention has been focussed on these aspects of our work.

It is true also that propaganda of the old type, involving a reasoned explanation of the Social Credit financial proposals, has not been encouraged. But the economics of Social Credit is not in itself Social Credit—and it was and remains imperative that this wrong conception should be removed from within our ranks as a preliminary to its removal over the wide field in which it persists.

Social Credit is the belief inherent in society that, in association, its individual members can get what they want. Social Credit is the vital, dynamic power of the collective will of THE PEOPLE directed towards getting what they individually want within the social organisation.

Democracy—economic and political—is the form of social organisation which alone will serve Social Credit.

The Social Credit financial proposals collectively constitute the mechanism for transforming the existing financial system into one which will give us economic democracy.

There may conceivably be other mechanisms which would gain the desired objective, but all the evidence available, backed by some 18 years of searching scrutiny, points to the fact that if a smooth transition from the present system of economic tyranny to economic democracy is desired, there will be no alternative to the financial proposals of Major Douglas.

However, the Social Credit financial proposals are a mechanism—a means to an end. In themselves they do not constitute Social Credit. They will be used only as a result of Social Credit in its wide meaning defined above. The reality of an all-powerful democratic sovereignty must exist.

Democratic sovereignty will be established only in the sphere of government. Political democracy must be a reality. The Electoral Campaign is designed to achieve this. But the Electoral Campaign is a mechanism, too. It is a mechanism for giving effect to Social Credit in the sphere of politics or government. There may be other mechanisms which will serve the purpose, but from our knowledge and experience it seems to us the best mechanism.

Neither the mechanism of the Electoral Campaign nor the mechanism of the Social Credit financial technique in themselves

will achieve anything. They are merely the vehicles for giving effect to Social Credit.

The mechanism of the Electoral Campaign will be used by THE PEOPLE only when they are convinced that in association they can get what they want by exercising their sovereign power through uniting to impose their collective will on their legislature. In other words, THE PEOPLE will not take the initiative in using the mechanism of the Electoral Campaign which we have created for them until they have the inherent belief, amounting to a certainty, which is Social Credit.

It is certain that when THE PEOPLE do take the initiative in using the mechanism of the Electoral Campaign to impose their policy on the national administrators through Parliament, the mechanism of the Social Credit financial proposals will be called into action to give effect to economic democracy.

Therefore there is an important order of priority in the task of establishing a Social Credit society:

**FIRST**—the sense of sovereignty which is Social Credit must become a vital and functioning reality in our national life.

**SECONDLY**—this must be directed towards the Electoral Campaign mechanism which has been prepared for it.

**THIRDLY**—this will lead naturally to the Social Credit financial technique being used to give people what they want.

During the years in which the influence of the Social Credit con-

#### A SPEAKERS' PANEL

As announced in this article, a new Speakers' Panel is being organised.

All prepared to serve are asked to send in their names to the Director of Information, stating the extent to which their services will be available.

cept has been gaining support, we have been engaged on the two important tasks of creating the mechanisms by means of which a Social Credit order can be established.

This part of our work has been done. Now we must wean and raise to full maturity the dynamic of Social Credit—the sense of sovereignty born of the conviction that in association the individual members of society can get what they want.

We must remember, in devoting our energies to this task, the importance of maintaining the mechanisms; in particular the mechanism of the Electoral Campaign. It is vital that everywhere this should be functioning and ready for the use of a SOVEREIGN PEOPLE.

With a clear understanding of the foregoing, we can set to work to arouse in people the vital sense of sovereignty out of which will be born a Social Credit society.

In the process of weaning this sense of sovereignty we shall be engaged in encouraging people to unite in imposing their will on their servants to get what they want in

restricted spheres first. The Local Objectives' strategy is designed to accomplish this.

But this must be accompanied by intensive propaganda to provide a background for this work.

Public meetings of every description will play their part in this task. Small meetings, large meetings, outdoor meetings and the ready-made audiences of other organisations should be exploited.

We must get over to THE PEOPLE what Social Credit really means—and we must arouse their sense of sovereignty out of which the Social Credit State will be born.

We shall require all the qualified speakers we can mobilise.

Groups that have not already done so should forthwith undertake the work of training speakers.

It is vital that speakers should be able to put over the right propaganda. Above all, we must realise our responsibility in giving a clear lead in this matter.

To assist in this propaganda drive a Speakers' Panel is being organised by the Information Department of the Secretariat.

Speakers will receive information and guidance to assist them in their work. This will be given in the form of "Notes for Speakers," which will be issued to them from time to time, as required.

All desiring further information should send enquiries to the Information Department of the Secretariat.

**L. D. Byrne**  
Director of Information

## LONDON CONFERENCE, June 26—27

THE aims of the forthcoming Conference, notices of which have already been published are:

### 1. Informative

While the basic principles of Social Credit have remained unchanged since Major Douglas formulated them in "Economic Democracy," new developments and lines of thought and action are continuously taking place within the movement, just as they are going on in the outside world. Any movement that does not keep pace with the times becomes petrified.

Many Social Crediters paused at various stages in the growth of the movement years ago, and have only recently and slowly begun to realise that the movement has travelled far beyond them, and they are now finding progress painful and difficult to understand. All of us in the past have sometimes found that it takes time to grasp all the ideas and suggestions of Major Douglas, who always sees further ahead than anyone else; and all new ideas take an appreciable time to sink in, even among people who are prepared to be receptive.

The idea of Local Objectives was almost as exacting an advance as was the Electoral Campaign, and it has been in process of assimilation and experimental action during the past few months.

Accordingly, the "Informative" side of the Conference has, as its first objective, to get a general understanding of the dynamic and progressive nature of Social Credit ideas, and at the same time to enable the propagation and exchange of fresh ideas and knowledge gained from actual experience by Social Crediters in action.

The second objective is to concentrate the attention of the movement at the present time on Local Objectives, and to examine and try out on an increasing scale their possibilities.

### 2. Action

Major Douglas has indicated that the Conference should aim at getting certain definite and concrete

results, and probably the most effective way will be to apply the principle of "Local Objectives" to:

- Certain departmental spheres of our activities, e.g., Publications, Revenue, Increase of Membership, etc., aiming at definite results.
- Devising further means of forcing "Institutions" (e.g., Local Government Authorities, Associations of Employers and Professional Men, Trades Unions, Religious Bodies, etc.) to carry out the will of the people they are supposed to serve.

Provisional arrangements for the Conference sessions (subject to confirmation later) have been made as under:

#### Saturday

Afternoon. General Session. Introduction and outline of proposed work of Conference.

#### Evening. Speech by Major Douglas

This speech will not be available in print for several months after it has been delivered.

#### Sunday

Morning (1) General Session; (2) Departmental Session; (3) Closing General Session.

Afternoon (1) A talk on Social Credit Overseas; (2) Departmental Session; (3) Closing General Session.

The General Conference will end at tea-time Sunday, but it is suggested that a special session on Sunday evening be held for London District Social Crediters, to consider further developments of the campaign in the Metropolitan area.

The detailed agenda for the whole Conference will shortly be supplied direct to those attending.

As no doubt many Social Crediters will want to hear Major Douglas, and accommodation is limited, those wishing to attend the Conference are advised to apply early, as seating will be allotted in order of application.

All wishing to come are asked to send in applications or confirm verbal applications in writing.

**D. THOMSON**  
Director of Organisation

# ALBERTA

## Salute to Adventurers

THE report in SOCIAL CREDIT last week that, after a conference between Major Douglas and Mr. G. MacLachlan, M.L.A., two experts were to visit Alberta, shows that, far from all being lost, as some pessimists believe and our enemies hope, there is still a possibility of bringing the great experiment to a triumphal conclusion. It can now be stated in these columns, but should not be passed on until reported in the press, that one of the two experts nominated by Major Douglas—Mr. G. F. Powell, Director of the Electoral Campaign—sailed for Canada on the s.s. *Aurania* last week with Mr. MacLachlan. The second, whose name cannot at the moment be disclosed, will sail shortly.

They will have the good wishes of Social Crediters the world over, and if there is anything in the power of thought—and who can deny it when this great movement has arisen from the thought of one man?—they will succeed. They will be faced, undoubtedly, with an extremely difficult task. It is not too much to suggest that coming events in Alberta may change the history, not only of that Province or of the Dominion, but of the world. We are, whatever the outcome of their visit, their debtors, in that they have been prepared to lay aside all personal interests to undertake this task.

### The Social Credit Board

As has already been reported, the Albertan legislature, after a refusal to pass the thoroughly orthodox budget introduced by the new Provincial Treasurer, Solon Low, M.L.A., finally passed a vote of supply to carry on the Government for two months. It is thus due to reassemble on June 7.

Subsequently, in the last hours of the session, the Alberta Social Credit Act was rushed through. This Act provided for the setting up of a Social Credit Board of five which was to be responsible for the selection of a commission of experts to devise steps necessary to the introduction of Social Credit. The Act was strenuously opposed by some of the "rebels," who regarded it as an attempt by Mr. Aberhart to transfer responsibility; all of them were not of this opinion, however, as is shown by its passage. The Act, incidentally, is largely based on the Goldborough Bill introduced in the U.S. Congress in 1935.

On its appointment, the Board lost no time in cabling Major Douglas, and in subsequently sending over Mr. MacLachlan to discuss matters with him personally.

### Division in the Rebel Ranks

By introducing the Social Credit Measures Act, Mr. Aberhart caused a division amongst the rebels. The "extremists," who voted against it, have since continued their attacks on his leadership, and are determined apparently to make him resign, at whatever cost. He has threatened to force an election if forced to resign, the outcome of which would be a matter of grave doubt in the present circumstances. Obviously, an election in which pro and anti Aberhart candidates opposed each other would be a heaven-sent opportunity for the opposition.

### The Present Situation

Mr. Aberhart's complete failure to implement his promises to date has undoubtedly lost him personal support, particularly in the towns, but it has also lost support for the ideals for which he stood. In other words, the demand for Social Credit is not as strong as it was, though the people's need is even greater today than in 1935; furthermore, those who are still convinced of its possibility, are divided over questions both of method and personnel.

It will be seen that the situation which has to be met is a political one. It is how best to re-unite the people of Alberta, not behind a specific plan or person, but in a demand for certain specific results, and then, how best to impose this demand on those who control the system which stands between them and these results at present.

### Mr. Aberhart's Position

Mr. Aberhart's great ability as an orator, and the following he still has in the country districts, would enable him, despite past mistakes, to play a most important part. By the appointment of the Social Credit Board, he has, in effect, returned to the original position he took up in 1935, when the soundness of his technical proposals was impugned, and he declared himself prepared to take the advice of experts in obtaining the results he was so dramatically elected to produce. If this time he stands by his declaration, he may yet go down in history as the man who led the people of Alberta, and through them the people of the world, into the age of peace and plenty.

Two opportunities such as this are not given to many men. Should Mr. Aberhart fail a second time, Social Credit will still come to Alberta, provided the people show sufficient determination, but his claim to fame will then be that he prolonged their present agony unnecessarily. M.W.

# FINANCE OF THE MONTH

By A. Hamilton McIntyre, C.A.

OUR old friend and Professor Lionel Robins has been spreading himself in the Monthly Review of Lloyds Bank for May. His text is the next slump and his article might be condensed into the phrase—if one might parody the classics—"Fear the booms when they bring slumps."

After six or seven pages he says.

"All this is the veriest platitude of traditional financial orthodoxy,"

and possibly one might just say—"hear, hear"—and leave it at that; but he has, in an endeavour to say something a little different lest he be accused of copying, suggested a method of dealing with the situation which I do not think has ever been suggested before.

"If we do not accumulate a reserve (during the boom), but instead allow the budget to become unbalanced during the depression, we run the risk of disturbing confidence. If we do accumulate reserves under the boom and then realise our investments in the slump, we run the risk of disturbing rates of interest. Is there no way of escape from this dilemma? I think a way can be suggested.

The root of the difficulty, as we have seen, lies not in the accumulation of the reserve, but in the method of investing and realising it. If, instead of investing the surplus as it is accrued, it was hoarded in some appropriate form, the effect would be quite different; as the reserve was accumulated there would be a tendency to a contraction of spending, as it was spent a tendency to expansion."

### A Joke's a Joke

Leaving aside for a moment joke No. two regarding the appropriate form in which the reserve is to be hoarded, let us first examine joke No. one about accumulating a reserve. Physically, of course, there has always existed a physical reserve, but financially there has never been any such thing. As every civilised country in the world has been hopelessly in debt for the last 100 years, it is sheer nonsense to talk about accumulating a reserve.

Now let us look at joke No. two and see what the learned Professor says about the appropriate form of hoarding. Later on he refers to it in various ways:

- "Public relief funds could be hoarded in some form or another"
- "As the depression deepened the hoarded money would be paid out"
- "I have purposely refrained from discussing the question

in what form the reserves should be hoarded—in gold, in deposits at the Central Bank, or deposits with other Institutions"

- "There would be some loss of interest, it is true, but if the stabilisation were extensive this loss would be more than off-set"
- "It may be, too that it could be shown that in circumstances which are probable the saving by way of stabilising influence would be less than the loss of interest."

### All Nonsense

My faithful readers, having got so far, will be saying to themselves: "But this is all nonsense"—and I can only reply: "Yes, so it is, from the beginning of the article to the end it is out and out nonsense. In fact, it is, in the Professor's own words, "the veriest platitude of traditional financial orthodoxy."

Strangely enough, the Professor probably gets quite a handsome income. Possibly not from writing this particular piece, but from writing others exactly like it.

### German Recovery?

In the current financial reports, German recovery is illustrated by the following comparison of the values of building plans passed:

Year	All Figures in Reichmark Millions		
	Private Houses	Business Buildings	Public Buildings
1929	2900	2700	2700
1936	2000	1400	5600

From the above we can gather that poor old "jerry" may be living in an attic and work in a factory with the roof leaking, but he is bound to get a tremendous kick out of walking down the streets and admiring the beautiful new offices for the Tax Collectors, Jew hunters, Bankers, Broadcasters, and Storm Troopers.

### B.I.S.

Dr. Trip, the outgoing President of B.I.S., in the Annual Report advocates two major remedies that are necessary to permit a return to healthy conditions. One is:

"The establishment of a monetary system that would combine an international stability of exchanges with a policy both national and international directed as far as possible towards the maintenance of a sound credit and currency position."

Presumably, of course, Dr. Trip did not speak in English and, con-

sequently, the above report is a translation.

Reading it over again, it seems a certainty that it must be a translation, and one might even hazard a guess that the translator was our friend Professor Robins, whose extreme lucidity and gift for clear expression is so well demonstrated in the first paragraph of this article.

What the ordinary man, of course, should want, is a monetary system which will help him to get the things he wants and live the way he wants to, but what the Bankers and Professor Robins want is evidently a monetary system which will maintain a monetary system.

### N.D.C.

The National Defence Contribution Tax, which, of course, is merely the ghost of our old friend E.P.D., has been causing a lot of heartburn on the Stock Exchange. Not so much in the City proper, I think, as financial institutions probably did as well during the selected standard years as they will do now, in which case their liability to N.D.C. will be comparatively small.

Apart altogether from the colossal injustice of the whole proposal, which is, of course, obvious to any sane person, there will be considerable comparative injustice involved in the carrying out of the proposals, and this, by some strange chance, always seems to provoke more opposition than the broad principle of any Tax itself.

It is difficult at this time to forecast the effect of the Tax, but it seems to me that it will handicap the medium-size business in comparison with either the very small business or the very big business. What surprises me is that, although there has been on the surface a tremendous opposition to some of the details and instances of the Tax, there has been no real demand that the whole principle of the thing be scrapped. It seems that, having been introduced in a Budget Speech, whether rightly or wrongly, it must now be carried through as if the welfare of the whole Kingdom depended on it.

The Chancellor estimates a very small gain to the Revenue from the Tax during the first year. The reason of this is, I think, not because there will not be a considerable liability to Tax, but that argument as to how it is computed will hold up the collection of it considerably. It is said by some people that, during the first year, the Accountancy and Legal profession will collect more in fees than the Chancellor will collect in tax. If that is so, I sincerely hope that I get my share of it.

# THE WANT MACHINE

MR. G. F. Powell's article in the last issue of the Supplement drew a mixed bag of correspondence. Congratulations were fairly balanced by criticisms, but the majority of the latter seemed to be under the impression that the scheme outlined was a proposition to generate power and will rather than a suggested design of a mechanism to ascertain and transmit the desires of the electorate free of all pressure or suggestion.

Cadets who made this mistake are advised to read Mr. Powell's article again.

We give below extracts from a letter received from Dr. Tudor Jones raising several good points, with Mr. Powell's reply printed below each in italics. Reference should be made to the last Supplement when reading these comments.

\*

I have read your proposals for securing the representation of the

people, twice, closely and congratulate you very warmly.

### Re Paragraph 6 (d)

"Those ten" is not clear. It seems implied that you have an idea of a basic, effective ten hundreds. The constitution of this ten-hundreds is not clear to me from the text.

Reply: *Clause (c) is a misprint; "the hundreds" should read "ten hundreds. The scheme provides submission by one member to one hundred — then if it secures a majority vote to ten hundreds (if necessary) and so on, until the pressure of numbers secures what is wanted.*

### Paragraph 6 (h)

"Right of submission?" — to a national pool?

Reply: *Yes; to a national pool, see (f) above (I take it your "pool" is a typographical error).*

### Paragraph 9

"Machine is registering falsely"; I take it this means being "Manipulated falsely."

Reply: *Falsely or through inac-*

curacy: the idea is to secure constant reconciliation of records with facts by actual contact and comparison by individuals of records.

### Paragraph 12 (c)

Is the payment to be made from the national credit?

Reply: *From any source, so long as an elector's "money votes" are added to his political votes until their united force gets for him what he wants. The scheme is specially devised for the English temperament, which will not vote publicly against a man. Under this scheme they are able to change their hundred for any old reason — their "cousin is head of a hundred"—it is "near their work"—"so and so has begged him to join his hundred," etc., etc. Anything, so long as he hasn't to say to his chairman "You are not efficient," or "I don't like you."*

*You see the ballot has to be public to be safe and, as it's for things, the English will vote for and against them. So if you give them a chance to change their servants, i.e., chair-*

men, for impersonal reasons, you get much nearer to efficiency in these matters or, at least, so I think.

If you'll regard the tying up of the money and political vote in this scheme as a sort of counterpoint to secure harmony in the right ordering of results achieved from Social Credit you'll see it doesn't matter from what source the money which helps it is drawn; or, alternatively, I am wrong and the scheme is faulty at that point and must be amended. Be good enough, if you are able to spare the time, to carefully check me here.

### Paragraph 12 (i)

"So long as there are 50 per cent of the Chairmen of the potential hundreds elected." Do you picture some number of potential hundreds smaller than this number and that some of them may, for some reason, not elect a Chairman. What do you mean?

Reply: *This is a sort of "dead man's handle," like they fit to elec-*

tric vehicles. When the man responsible takes his hand, and presumably his attention, off the machine, it stops. Now in 1,000 electors the potential hundreds are ten — when fewer than five are working the whole machine stops until the electors' attention is secured for the shouldering of their individual responsibilities attendant upon their political positions as electors in a democracy.

### Paragraph 19

Who is to decide whether an individual is likely to benefit or not? This point is not important. The intention of some such device is quite right.

Reply: *It would sometimes be very easy for the judicial courts to do so. Presume, for instance, a proposal for national dividends: and some electors too lazy to vote about it — then, if adopted, lazy voters cannot participate for so many years after introduction and the courts could decide for, and against, an appeal.*