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# SOCIAL CREDIT

For Political and Economic Democracy

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE SOCIAL CREDIT SECRETARIAT LIMITED

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Vol. 6. No. 22 Registered at G.P.O. as a Newspaper.  
Postage (home and abroad) 3d.

FRIDAY, JULY 9, 1937

Weekly Twopence

SPECIAL  
NEWS  
FROM  
ALBERTA

## Premier Aberhart Hails Douglas Democracy In Sunday Broadcast Talk

### SCANDAL OF AIR RAID PLANS DELAY

WHAT is the Department for National Defence doing about its much-discussed booklet on air-raids?

Reviews and criticisms of the book appeared in the press last autumn. Further references are made from time to time. Questions have been asked in Parliament. But the public is still waiting to see the book. Why?

Can it be that the Government is in a dilemma?

It is not a pleasant duty to remind ten million struggling families that a hideous death may fall upon them at any moment. It is still less pleasant to have to tell them that they must prepare to fight it in their own homes, and at their own expense.

What will be the people's verdict? This question must be seriously engaging departmental officials. It is probably the chief cause of the delay. Yet, should war come before the book is distributed, those same officials may be held responsible for criminal procrastination.

IF reports are true, the book contains advice to every householder on how to prepare a refuge room into which the family are expected to seal themselves if a raid should come.

Critics point out that sealing against poison gas is a practical impossibility. Most houses are jerry built and even the well constructed ones are of brick, which is porous.

More obvious still is the objection on the score of accommodation. Most people already have not enough rooms for living in reasonable decency and health. How can they be expected to find an extra room in such circumstances?

This applies in particular to crowded centres, in fact to the very areas where the danger of gas raids will be greatest.

THE *Sunday Express* of July 4 invites its readers to read this

extract from a report on Scottish housing:

"On average, 75 per cent. of the working-class houses visited were unfit for human habitation . . . One single room was occupied by eleven persons, husband and wife, five sons (ages 24, 22, 14, 11, and 8), and four daughters (ages 17, 13, 9 and 6)."

"Young man, young woman," asks the *Express*, "what are you going to do about it?"

It is a pertinent question in any circumstances. It becomes more than pertinent, it becomes devastating, when the necessity to prepare a gas-tight room arises.

BUT suppose there is a room to spare and that it can be made airtight, to do so will cost money.

Will the Government provide the necessary materials free of charge? Presumably not. Gas masks will be kindly presented to us. After that we shall be left to work out our own salvation. (Babies can't wear gas masks.)

So we shall all be paying *three times* towards the machinery of war—

Paying in increased cost of living.

Paying with additional taxation.

Paying for the equipment of self-preservation.

In all previous wars the military machine provided participants with such weapons of defence as were available. The soldier was not expected to buy his own gun or to pay a rental for dug-out accommodation.

Nor did army doctors present wounded men with bills for bandages. On the contrary, the military system proper pays its men a wage, if an inadequate one, for risking their lives.

WHEN the next war breaks out every life will be in danger, every home a dug-out and a hospital.

It is perhaps too late for the people to prevent the cataclysm of war.

But it is not too late for them to demand war pay in every home.

"IT is the privilege of the individual to choose what he wants, but democracy must never interfere with the technician in his methods for putting the wishes of the people into practice."

### NORMAN REVEALED AS RULER OF FRANCE

RUMOURS have been circulating in the City and on the Continent to the effect that an Anglo-American loan is likely to be granted to France. Estimates of the amount vary from £100,000,000 to £400,000,000.

The *Financial Times* observes that it is doubtful if this loan will be forthcoming unless the French behave themselves.

But "when France has really accomplished something to show that she is worthy of being given assistance," says the *Financial Times*, "then she will not find the British and American Governments unwilling to grant that accommodation . . ."

"It will be recalled that way back in 1926, when France was also in dire straits, the refusal by the Governor of the Bank of England to grant a loan led her to make successful efforts to put her house in order."

This is letting the cat out of the bag. The Governor of the Bank of England is shown to be the power behind (or above) the British Government, and it is clearly shown how an external body seeks, and achieves power, to govern France also.

We are reminded of the crisis in England, when the Labour Government was told, from outside the country, that our house must be put in order.

When elected Governments conform to the crack of the International Bankers' whip the people suffer the agony of increasing debt-extortion and increasing poverty amid plenty.

Any attempt to remedy the plight of the people by politicians is forestalled by the captains of finance—who withdraw their confidence.

A crisis ensues, from which there is no escape—except pressure from the people with a definite, clear-cut order given to the politicians for the result required.

So said Alberta's Premier, William Aberhart, broadcasting from the Calgary Prophetic Bible Institute on Sunday, June 20. It was the keynote of his address.

"The Social Credit Movement is in better shape today than it has been for many months," he went on.

"Sometimes a pretty bad mess turns out as an Act of Providence to speed us on our way. There is more unanimity of purpose than ever before among the Social Creditors, and only through unity of association will results be achieved."

#### "Powell's Great Work"

"The Government wants to see all Alberta enjoying the basic necessities of life, and the people will be informed from time to time, both through the press and by addresses, what progress the Government is making."

"G. F. Powell, Major C. H. Douglas's representative, who has been working with the Government since the opening of the last Session, has done a great work towards bringing about what the people of the Province desire."

"The great majority of the members are now united to obtain freedom for the people, and I hope this spirit will be reflected in the Groups."

#### Plenty for 700,000

"It is only through unity in association that the people will be able to get results and freedom. The people have the right to say what they want, whether it is good for them or not. It must be left to the experts, however, to decide how the people's wish is to be carried out."

"Financial interests are always trying to tell the people what is good for them, instead of letting the people decide for themselves."

"Surely 700,000 people living in a rich Province like this can have what they want."

#### SEE ALSO PAGE 5

### PLANNING FISH FAMINE

THE Hull trawler owners have recently put into service a large type of deep-sea vessel able to go to the prolific fishing grounds of Iceland, the White Sea, Bear Island, and the Faroes.

As a consequence, such heavy landings of fish have been made that the price has often proved unremunerative, and frequently hundreds of tons a day have been carted to the local fish-meal and manure works.

On June 1 an embargo was placed on trawler voyages to Bear Island and the White Sea, and this ban will remain until September 1.

The owners' association has announced that from July 6 the existing minimum price of fish sold at Hull will be increased from 6s. to 8s. a kit. (There are ten stone to a kit of fish).

The practice up to now has been that unless fish fetched 6s. a kit, it was sent to the fish and manure works. It is now proposed by the trawler owners to reduce the amount of fish permitted to be caught by each vessel by about 25 per cent.

## Official Announcement

### NOTICE TO BOND AND STOCK HOLDERS IN AND OF THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA

IN order that no preventable hardship may be imposed upon individual Stock and Bond holders in these securities, should at any future time the position in regard to them come under review, holders of the securities above mentioned are requested to communicate the amount of their holdings (accompanied by a certificate that they are not held in trust for any unnamed individual or organisation) to the Secretary, Social Credit Board, Legislative Assembly, Edmonton, Alberta.

## BEVIN TRIES TO HIDE REVOLT IN HIS UNION

A GREAT deal of whitewash is being splashed over the conference of the Transport and General Workers' Union being held at Torquay this week.

Great efforts are being made by Mr. Bevin and the executive council to hide the fact that the rank and file of the union are becoming conscious of the responsibilities of their so-called "leaders" for results.

The busmen in London have not forgotten that they have not got what they wanted, a 7½-hour day.

Many feel that Bevin wants to rule rather than serve.

Hence, there are resolutions before the conference of the union demanding Mr. Bevin's dismissal or the reduction of his salary, and these are too numerous to be ignored or attributed to a few "Communist agitators."

Because of this, it was decided by Mr.

Bevin and his executive that the opening conference should be secret.

The facts show that the idea now growing (and showing in action) is a challenge to dictatorship in the unions. It is the first birth-throes of the practice of democracy by union members determined to demonstrate the right of the membership to *decide and declare what they want*—as a preliminary to instructing their paid servants to represent that demand.

Bevin and others may confuse this issue during the conference—and maybe for a while longer—but they will not eliminate the idea which has taken root. It will grow and grow; and so will the challenge and the determination behind it.

G. HICKLING

# ★ COMMENTARY ★

## Routine Progress

IN the last week the Empire mails have taken to the air; trial trips for a regular Transatlantic air service have been successfully made; somewhat belatedly the British railways have introduced "limited" express trains nearly as fast as the "Flying Hamburger"; and new helicopter records have been established.

These are fine achievements, but nowadays nobody is unduly impressed. Technically there is no great difficulty involved in any of them, and with the expenditure of more time, energy and material the efficiency of all these feats can and will be greatly increased.

Indeed, it has been observed that the "Coronation Scot" was hand-stoked, when highly efficient mechanical stokers are available.

## The Stumbling-Block

TO-DAY the production of (or more correctly the conversion of raw material into) any conceivable requirement of the human being presents no difficulty whatever.

You pay your money and you take your choice—one condition only, and that is that you have the money to pay.

Unfortunately, in spite of all the commonplaces (the word "wonders" has ceased to apply) of modern industrial and agricultural output, it all has to be held in leash.

Most people have not the money to pay. Indeed, as Sir John Orr has told us, 13,500,000 in Britain cannot scrape together 6s. a week to spend on food.

Such people drink condensed milk, while fresh milk is being made into umbrella handles, and substitutes for wool.

## M.P. Threatens to Strike

MR. S. S. SUTTON, M.P., is organising a passive resistance campaign in the outlying parts of Durban, Natal, against a huge increase of rates due to incorporation in the Borough. He claims that before incorporation he paid only £8 12s. 6d., that now he is being called upon to pay £80 and next year £115.

Mr. Sutton states that he does not object to paying rates—surely he must be unique!—but that he will not pay for nothing, and that no reason is being given for these increases.

Before he goes ahead with his campaign, he had better make sure that he did not vote for the Bill which gave the Durban Council the power to mulct him in this way. Further, that he has never voted for any Bills granting such powers either to councils or to the central government.

Indeed, he would be wise to ascertain what return is given to the South African people for all the taxes, local, state and Union, they are called upon to pay. If he carries his investigations far enough, he will find that all

taxation is a swindle, for it is based on the misappropriation by the banks of the greatest of all national assets—the national credit.

## The Stamp of Crump

IN the review *World Trade* for June, Mr. Norman Crump, banking-editor of *The Economist*, assistant-editor of *The Bank* and editor of *Lloyds Bank Monthly Review*, gives what may well be an authoritative statement of the bankers' plans.

He suggests, in place of wholesale restriction of credit (the old way of ending "prosperity") that bankers should ration the demands of individuals for what they want.

This can be done in two ways: to refuse to lend money to a manufacturer so as to stop him from making his particular product; or you can stop people from buying an article, even if it is for sale, by taxation.

"The important point here," says Crump, "is that the new taxation be applied to individual expenditure and not to individual incomes." In other words, if Crump and Co. decide that meat is bad for you, prohibitive taxes will be placed on meat.

The articles affected will be "non-essential," we are told, and those which are "not

## The Fish Knew

A PLYMOUTH naturalist has been testing the intelligence of fish. He placed glass barriers in a tank, put food on one side of them and fishes on the other.

At first, the fishes bumped against the glass. As time passed they gradually learnt to make detours round the glass and get at the food.

This disposes of the idea that fish are below the average intelligence. For the under-fed population of this country has still not learnt how to circumvent the artificial barriers which have been placed between them and a superabundance of food.—*Reynolds's*, June 27.

desirable from the national standpoint." He illustrates the principle by the example of motor-cars! And whose or what standpoint is the "national" one?

Clearly Crump's definition of undesirable and non-essential commodities is not everybody's. What about tobacco, for instance? It depends on whether Crump is a non-smoker, perhaps? Suppose he is a vegetarian or one of those people who think we eat too much, drink too much and go to too many cinemas?

The individual—you and I—we are the only judges of what we want. At the moment we badly want to order Crump's meals and pleasures for him, but this is just a passing attack of contagious crumpiness. What we really want is that Crump and ourselves can have what we want whenever we want it. And it is there for the asking.

## 700 Pages of Rules

A RECENT investigation in one German province revealed that 80 per cent. of the drapery shops were breaking the regulations for the calculation of prices. The usual excuse for this lawlessness was lack of knowledge of the regulations. No wonder—they fill 700 pages!

Hitler secured support from the "small man" originally by promising to limit competition from the multiple and departmental stores. Some measure of protection has been given, but at what cost in bureaucratic control!

British shopkeepers should take warning. Their salvation lies not in crippling their competitors, but in a market able to buy all they have to sell. National Dividends will provide that market.

## A Queer Solution

PLANS for the manufacture of wool from casein (a skimmed milk product) in Holland are developing rapidly.

With her large dairy industry, Holland is exceptionally well-equipped for such production. One of the large dairy factories has, after prolonged experiment, been equipped for the manufacture of textile goods, and two other factories will be put into operation in July.

Contracts will be concluded with several Dutch factories for the regular supply of skimmed milk.

It is a funny world that finance has fashioned for us. There is more wool on the backs of sheep than the public can afford to buy, and millions, unable to pay the price

of fresh milk, have learned to make shift with condensed milk.

So milk producers hope to solve the problem by turning milk into wool.

The next forward step will be a process for manufacturing milk substitute from sheep's wool.

## Boots for Bullocks

THE need for providing bullocks in the Netherlands East Indies with boots has opened up a new avenue of trade for Australia, says the *"Brisbane Telegraph"* of April 16.

In a report to the Commerce Department the Australian Trade Commissioner in the Netherlands East Indies (Major C. E. Crutchley) stated that firms in Java are canvassing Australia for old tyres with which to make boots for the protection of the hooves of transport oxen.

Discarded lorry tyres are preferred because, although completely worn out, they are so thick that they make admirable boots.

What is wanted by thousands of Australians is adequate food, warmth and shelter—and boots. The materials to meet these wants exist in abundance, but until the people insist on being provided with tickets to draw on these vast resources, whether they have to work for them or not, boots for bullocks will be a blessing—for a few people who will draw wages for making them.

## Pot Calls Kettle White

IN answer to a criticism of Montagu Norman, Governor of the Bank of England, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir John Simon, replied:

"The Governor of the Bank of England is a most distinguished person, and if any reflections are to be made suggesting mismanagement of the fund, they should be addressed to the Government." (See Page 6.) Simon has to make himself responsible for

## BAILIFF

THE assassin's hand, for ever in the shadow of the dictator, strikes at Dr. Salazar, Portugal's ruler. There is probably more opposition to his rule than to that of any of the other dictators, yet it has been the quietest.

Hitler has given back Germany's honour, Mussolini has wiped out the beggars. Salazar's claim to fame is the claim that he balanced his Budget.

An upright, shy, scholarly person shrinking from the public gaze is Salazar, a slave not to any political idea but to a set of figures in a ledger. Portugal's dictator is highly respected in all stock exchanges, and neither known nor loved in the streets and fields of Portugal.—*"Daily Express,"* July 5.

the management of the expert, Norman. This enables Norman to remain Vicar of Bray, no matter how many new Simons or Nevilles we turn out or appoint.

This cannot be called democracy by any stretch of the word's meaning, for we have no power to remove the key man who is author of our worst miseries.

It will be democracy when Simon says, "As to the management of the business, I cannot say, as this is a matter for expert knowledge of finance; but I, as Chancellor, have been ordered by the people, whom I represent, to see that Norman brings about certain results within a certain space of time. If he does not, I must, of course, call him to account for his failure on behalf of the people."

When shall we force him to talk like this? The power lies with each one of us when we will.

# FROT—AND SCRUT

## New Frotti Feature

FROTTI, temporarily, has broken with Geoff. His new cross-talk partner is Scrutator (*Sunday Times* politics columnist).

SCRUT. IF there is dissatisfaction with the Government, the constituencies are remarkably successful in concealing it.

FROT. How do you mean?

SCRUT. There have been 31 by-elections since November, 1935. Only five have been lost to the Opposition and three to Independents.

FROT (interestedly). Independents? What are they?

SCRUT. One is a Conservative supporter of the Government and the other two reject its name rather than its spirit.

FROT (subsiding). Oh... those!

SCRUT. Certainly the faith of the constituencies shows no sign of weakening. If a party in opposition cannot increase its poll over the year of its defeat, it is a very bad sign for it. In only 9 of the by-elections has the Labour opposition done that; in seventeen its poll has actually fallen.

FROT. Yes, but what about the Government poll?

★

SCRUT. No doubt the National poll dropped, too.

FROT (protestingly). No doubt indeed! At Uford it dropped from about 43,000 to about 25,000; and the others dropped about 10,000 also—that is, roughly, 30,000 votes gone up the spout altogether.

SCRUT (fingering his beard). There is all the difference between a decline from a zenith and a decline in what might have seemed the nadir.

FROT (aside). How strangely familiar that sounds! I wish I could see behind his beard. I'd almost swear it was Geoff—(Aloud) Would you please write that down for me?

SCRUT. After all, is it not surprising? Is there not more of the spirit of true democracy in the National form of Government?

FROT. Well—er—perhaps so. But how do you mean that, Geoff—I mean Scrut? Do you mean that, with the disappearance of parties,

the people will be more inclined to tell their representatives what they want?

SCRUT. To consider everything on its merits is its central principle.

FROT. Oh, yes, of course. Things like thermo-dynamics, and what not. "A vote for National Government is a vote for purer mathematics," eh? But would you call that democracy, Scrut?

SCRUT. It is part of the case for democracy that it can accomplish more by the consent of the governed than by any imposition of a policy from above or even below—for both directions are possible.

FROT (puzzled). Well, there must be a policy imposed from somewhere. If it is not imposed from above or below, and all the governed have to do is to consent to it, where does the policy come from?

SCRUT. This eclecticism suits the spirit of the age.

FROT (aside). Ec-cl—! It must be he! (Aloud) Do you think the governed are really pleased with the National Government?

SCRUT. There is probably less internal discontentment, and such as there is has nothing to do with policy.

FROT. Oh? You think the Government is carrying out the policy the people want? What is your evidence for that?

★

SCRUT. The remarkable contrast between the prosperity and harmony of our country as compared with its state in 1931.

FROT. Do you mean that Harworth people, the busmen, the engineers, miners, and all those chappies who are making a fuss are having their policy implemented by the Government? Because if so, it must be the methods they object to—and that's rather silly, isn't it? Halloa, he's gone! And I did want to see him without his beard!

# 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  
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**Announcements & Meetings**

**IMPORTANT NOTICE**

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

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

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

**Isle of Wight.** An open meeting to which all interested in democratic objectives are welcome, will be held at the Newport Literary Institute, Quay Street, Newport, I.W., on Thursday, July 22, at 8 p.m. *Speaker:* Mr. G. Hickling. Any enquiries to Mr. L. J. Staples, Thelma Cottage, Freshwater, I.W.

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

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

**Newcastle-on-Tyne.** An address will be given on the new phase of action—Local Objectives—and an account of the Conference, on July 15 by Messrs. Preston and Barratt; 7.30 p.m. at 14A, Pilgrim Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne. (Directly opposite Paramount Theatre.)

**Newcastle United Democrats,** 14A, Pilgrim Street (opposite Paramount Theatre). Fortnightly meetings, 7.30 p.m., from July 15 onwards. Enquiries welcomed.

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

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

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

**Whitby District of Yorkshire.** Social Credit would like to make contact with any interested persons in the above district. Will be in that district for fortnight commencing July 24. Write Barratt, 10, Warrington Road, Fawdon, Newcastle-on-Tyne, 3.

**Miscellaneous Notices**

Rate 1s. a line. Support our advertisers.

**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.

**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.

**HOLIDAYS—WHERE TO GO**

**A "Beauty Spot" Holiday** in Sandy Balls Wood on edge of New Forest. Furnished chalets, romantically situated. Secluded camp sites. Good access caravans. Sun and river bathing. Provision store. Garage. Ideal for children. Social Crediters especially welcome. Apply illustrated leaflet, Harrod, Godshell, Fordingbridge.

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**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.

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**MRS. PALMER'S PAGE**

**Three Women Tell Why They Won't Have More Babies**

*MR. D. W. M. BURN, Dunedin, New Zealand Social Crediter, sends Mrs. Palmer three stories from an article, "Yet the Politicians Wonder," published in the "Dunedin Evening Star."*

**T**IN this young country of New Zealand we have room for expansion; let us remember that a falling birth rate means a dying nation."

With these words the travelling secretary ended her address. She was tired, and glad that her young hostess hurried her into the car, saying she must get home to the baby.

The secretary beamed approval when she reached the comfortable town house, and was met by a nurse with a flourishing infant in her arms.

"At least," said the young mother, "I can claim to practise what you preach. This is my third child."

But a friend looked in during the evening, when the talk was still lingering on the ominously falling birthrate. Her tone was slightly truculent.

"All very well for you. You've your own home, your husband has an assured income, you can even afford a nurse. No wonder you can indulge your maternal instincts."

She turned to the secretary in explanation but not in apology.

"We're poor. We lived in a flat till our baby came. Then we had to find another resting spot, and very hard it was. The child was born in a nursing home, in a room I shared with a woman who talked incessantly about her own internal ailments. I was glad to get away, even to do all my own housework with a fortnight-old baby."

"It left no time for anything else, not even for reading or thinking."

"I may be an egotist but I can't face it again—the poverty, the years that maternity has eaten."

"Give me an assured income, even a tiny one, and a home of my own, and I'll give the State the babies it says it wants."

The lecturer sighed; it is hard to convince the young that they have no right to lead their lives in their own way. This modern spirit was distressing.

**N**EXT day she travelled to a rural district within twelve miles of a small town. The audience listened attentively, but the

speaker was conscious of a politely veiled irony.

"Do you realise what it means to have a large family in a dairying district?" asked one young woman.

The secretary made the stock reply. "I know that many of you work hard, but your conditions for rearing children are good. You can give them the best of food, very cheaply, a healthy life, and open spaces."

"As for the open spaces," the other replied, "there we certainly score; my own two children have to traverse three miles of open space to get to school. Yes, the life is healthy, but I'm interested about all this cheap food. Will you tell us what you mean?"

"Well, you have free milk, cream, butter; at least, you produce them; you have plenty of vegetables and fruit, and often kill your own meat; surely these are the main items of any diet?"

"Yes, but are they in any sense cheap? We may not pay out actual cash for them, but we are so much the poorer exactly by the value of what we use in the house."

"The labour, fertiliser, rent and bank interest all have to be reckoned in when you're counting your free commodities."

"As for the vegetable garden, it's safe to say that the city man with his forty-hour week and quarter-acre plot has as good a chance of keeping his family supplied as the farmer with his ten-hour day, seven-day week, and his uneasy feeling that he's robbing the farm in every minute he gives the garden."

"No, we don't get our living much more cheaply than you do; and we work much harder for it."

"Of course," one tired woman said, a trifle bitterly, "there's no doubt children are a big asset, particularly now that wages are so high."

"I know that we couldn't have kept going if I hadn't had the forethought to have six children, now old enough to help before and after school. But what city father expects his children to help earn the family income, and go to school as well?"

"Our children don't usually cover them-

selves with glory, and only have one ambition, to get any sort of job in town as soon as they are old enough.

"Woman's life on a dairy farm is slavery—she is in the milking shed a week before her baby is born, and three weeks afterwards."

★

**T**HE next day the secretary travelled into the real back-blocks, an isolated region of clay roads, small rough farms, and a rigorous climate which made dairying an impossibility.

The next night was to be spent in a regular bush home, and because she was tired she found herself hoping—inconsistently—that there would not be a tribe of noisy children in the tiny house.

But she need not have troubled. There was a solitary girl of ten, as quiet and grave-eyed as a woman.

The hostess knew the young matron with whom the secretary had stayed in town, mentioning casually that they were at Varsity together. They were contemporaries, though this woman looked ten years older.

"So she has three children. Ah, well, it's easy for her. I'm content with one. Yes, I know that shocks you, but you haven't lived in the back-blocks. You see, I lost my first, not an uncommon experience here. The reason?"

"Heavy work when a woman is not fit for it, distance from medical aid, rough roads, inexperience, poverty—that keeps an expectant mother too long in the back-blocks, unless she has people to stay with in town."

"The second time I was more fortunate, but my third and last attempt was a failure again—floods had blocked the roads. We were very poor. I waited too long, and the child was born and died here."

"I had no parents living in town to whom I could go, no doctor within thirty miles to send for in time of need."

"But your daughter is strong and healthy?"

"Entirely—and clever—but she is far too old for her age, because she has no companions; far too serious, because all her education is done by correspondence."

"I would not bring another child into the world to handicap it. In any case, my own health is too valuable, one of our only assets."

"If the State wants children, I'm afraid it must subsidise them as it does armaments."

"Unfortunately, armaments are becoming a necessity for our own defence," said the secretary.

"But not children?" asked the mother. A thin flame leapt out from the log fire like a ribald mark of exclamation.

**WOMEN'S MEETING AT SOCIAL CENTRE.**

Mrs. Palmer will hold an informal afternoon meeting from 4 to 6 p.m. on Thursday, July 15, to discuss ways in which women Social Crediters can help to make the Social Centre a success. Tea 6d. each.

**The NEW ERA**

AUSTRALIA'S SOCIAL CREDIT WEEKLY  
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296 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia

**PRESS CUTTINGS**

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

**PARENTS MUST CARRY ON FIGHT: COUNCIL PLAYS FOR TIME**

THE dispute between Bedford parents and the Education Committee regarding school accommodation occupied most of the time of the Bedford Town Council on June 18.

In spite of the large protest meetings and processions of parents which took place in April and May, the Education Committee came to the conclusion that it was not at present practicable to alter existing arrangements, turning down every proposal made by the parents.

The Bedford Council has refused to receive a deputation of parents who wished to lay their requirements before the Committee. One member stated that it would be a waste of the Council's time to do so; another said that such an action might have rather serious consequences, and he hoped that the Council would end the matter once and for all that afternoon.

Despite their domineering attitude, the account in the *Bedford Times* of the Council's meetings gives the impression that the Council are not altogether easy in their minds. Why were they afraid to meet the parents' deputation?

Four members of the Council were friendly to the parents, and supported a proposal that free transport should be provided for some of the children because of the danger of the roads.

This was turned down for financial reasons.

Parents, however, intend to compel a special meeting of the Council to consider this matter, by getting a certain proportion of the members to sign a requisition for it. The Labour members signified their willingness to do so, and by the time this is in print the meeting may actually have taken place.

The Council has, no doubt, been hoping that the fire would die out of its own accord, and has been playing for time.

It can only be emphasised that the parents can win if they refuse to submit to the wearing-down process.

But they must not make it a party question. They must keep their desires concerning education before the committee, and refuse to be diverted by a hair's-breadth from their course.

## SOCIAL CREDIT

A Journal of Economic Democracy

The Official Organ of the Social Credit Secretariat, Limited.

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

The Social Credit Secretariat Limited is a non-party, non-class organisation and it is neither connected with nor does it support any particular political party, Social Credit or otherwise.

Subscription Rates, home or abroad, post free. One year 10/-, six months 5/-, three months 2/6.

Vol. 6. No. 22

Friday, July 9, 1937

## The Challenge of Democracy

THE Bonar Law College for Conservatives at Ashridge twelve months ago made "Social Credit" the subject of a week-end conference.

It is not a coincidence, surely, that they should be meeting to study "The Challenge to Democracy" a year later.

As several of the speakers in the course this week-end are connected with that implacable enemy of freedom and democracy, P.E.P. (Political and Economic Planning), the course is well named.

There is no democracy at present to challenge, but real democracy, for which we stand, presents a challenge to the pseudo-democracy which will be unctuously lauded at Ashridge.

The subtle and wicked distortion of democracy, which pretends that the voter must make himself informed on all the ramifications of modern governmental and economic problems, will be paraded once more.

The voter will be made to feel he is unfit to vote, unfit to govern, that only by long apprenticeship and study and "education" can he become a "worthy" democrat.

This is the lie which may yet wreck all our forebears have shed their blood for.

THE people of Britain believe in and aspire to democracy. That is to say, they are opposed to government by tyranny, under whatever name, and they expect and demand government in accordance with the will of the people.

Democracy does not mean tyranny. It does not mean rule by the divine right of kings, nor by the might of dictators, nor by the subtle tyranny of institutional procedure.

What the people of Britain are getting at this time is institutional tyranny plausibly disguised by the forms of democracy.

The British elector enjoys the doubtful privilege of voting in his constituency for one of a small number of hand-picked candidates.

These candidates appear before them as sponsors of complicated party programmes of administration which the average elector does not pretend to understand.

But when he has recorded his vote he is expected to believe that he has done something towards making the will of the people prevail.

His Member of Parliament, who has, at present, perforce to be his party's man, not his constituents' man, finds in the House of Commons that he has to vote as his party requires.

Moreover, he finds that the government of the country is actually conducted by the Cabinet, and that, under occasionally vocal protest, he has no effective power. He merely endorses the acts of the Cabinet.

Enough has been said at least to cast grave suspicion on the genuineness of democratic rule, without exploring the influence on the Cabinet of the permanent civil service, or of vested interests, financial, commercial, and religious.

SOMEHOW the voter of this country must assert his will, and he has a weapon, in the vote, by which, in unison with his fellows, he can elect or reject a candidate.

He will never achieve unity with his fellows on technical questions—the better educated he is the greater the divergence.

But on questions of policy—what to do, not how to do it—results, not methods—on these he will yet achieve unity.

Then the experts will have to give the people what the people want, not what is considered good for them by any "authority," be it financial, commercial, or religious.

That is, the challenge of democracy.

# 'Civilisation Tends To The Importance Of The Individual'

TAKE two men, one of whom follows the life of making existence one long strain for money, and finally dying in ignorance of everything but the price of lard in Chicago, Buenos Aires, London, Paris, and Timbuctoo; on the other hand, take one who, when he comes to die will not even be mentioned by the newspapers, whose name no bank director ever saw on the back of a note, who knew nothing about the price of lard except at the corner grocery, but who enjoyed fifty years of sport, of gardening, of fishing, and of outdoor happiness.

Which of these two men got the most out of life? Does the knowledge of the price of lard, or an obituary notice in the newspapers, atone for the loss of all sport?

Does the man who makes a fortune accomplish so much for the world that his own happiness or ease should not be allowed to weigh in the balance?

*Civilisation tends to the importance of the individual.*

The middle ages saw thousands compelled to labour for one lord and master; to-day each man is considered as entitled to some share of the good things in the world, and even women and children are coming forward.

In the distant future each man will consider that the day is made for him, and that he who fails to enjoy himself—that is, to use the gifts of nature rationally—is a fool.

Civilisation should mean emancipation from drudgery, and unquestionably man will some day cease to labour in the present meaning of the word.

When machinery attains to such perfection that the ground is ploughed, the seed is sown, the crops are tended, watered, gathered without the work of man; when power, light, heat, are so cheap as to be as free as air to everyone, actual labour to provide food, raiment and shelter need be but slight.

*At present we put a fictitious value upon labour as a moral exercise apart from results.*

One hundred years ago our Puritan ancestors doomed here and hereafter the man who held to any but the most dreary and dreadful beliefs; sunlight, moral as well as physical, to them partook more or less of the nature of sin.

*To-day we are in danger of erring similarly with regard to work.*

One fetish is taking the place of another. I deny that the man who prefers his lobster boat to the banker's desk, who would rather know the habits of the clam than the price of lard in Chicago or New York, is in danger of deterioration, or that his example is vicious.

*Extracts from "Liberty and a Living," by Philip G. Hubert, Jr. (Putnam, 1904).*

A.T.

# Spotlight On Bankers' Restriction Plans

"GENTLEMEN," said the Big Banker to his high financial friends, "we are facing a crisis—the markets are glutted with goods in spite of unprecedented unemployment, and there is no doubt whatever that if we permit this situation to persist and grow, those Social Credit advocates will use it, and the people will find out what we must succeed in concealing—whatever it may cost."

Here the Big Banker paused to let the significance of his opening words sink in. He noted each of his colleagues was listening intently.

"If I remind you, gentlemen, of the activities of the Social Credit Movement on the one hand, and on the other of the immense potentialities of modern science and the use of machine power in production, you will realise the extent of the danger now confronting us.

"Happily for us, neither the producers or consumers, as a whole, realise the meaning of the machine in production, or the meaning of bank-credit related to price-building and marketing.

## "IF THE PEOPLE WAKE UP . . ."

"The danger is close at this moment owing to the simultaneous presence (in an obvious way) of unemployment, poverty, plenty, and the Social Credit Movement; and to us the picture of the people realising that the machine (in production) and consumer-credit (in the market) can free them for ever from economic fear and want and from the power we hold by the wage-system in forcing them to work to our will or starve—I say, to us, this picture is terrifying in the extreme, for there exists no doubt whatever that if ever the people see this clearly—they will ACT—and our day of power—power to rule—power to reward—to withhold—power to promote our good servants into high places—power to punish—will be GONE! The people—mark you, gentlemen, *the common people*—will be FREE!

"They will have access, not only to the abundance machine production has made possible, but to considerable leisure also, and thereby acquire power to develop a culture of their own choosing!

"Gentlemen, this prospect is so appalling, carrying, as it does, a threat to the very foundations of our civilisation, that I know you will forgive me if I stress again the nature of the danger.

"I say, if ever the people, as a whole, glimpse the potentialities of machine-power in production and debt-free consumer-credit in the market, which the Social Credit Movement have so aptly expressed in their powerful phrases, THE WAGES OF THE MACHINE and NATIONAL DIVIDENDS, then the people will demand the reality they visualise with such a power of unity and

## By George Hickling

insistence that all the forces we can muster will be powerless to resist their will.

"The situation is desperate, and we must act so as to confuse the issue, we must Plan Economically and Politically; we must restrict production; and to hide our motive of restriction, we must pretend we are planning for higher prices, then we shall get the willing support of the producers, for by dazzling their eyes with promises of bigger returns, bigger financial profits, and so on, they will support restrictive legislation under the illusion that we are planning high prices for their benefit, for neither the farmers, the industrialists, or even the politicians, realise the obvious truth that more money cannot be collected from the purses of the consumer than is put in."

"But what about the consumers?" asked one of the listening circle. "Won't they resist the paying of higher prices for the food, clothes, rents and so on?" "Oh, no, they will accept our orthodox teaching that if there isn't so much food coming in the market, they must pay more money to get a bit of what's going.

## "WE MUST BLAME LACK OF PLANNING"

"The law of 'supply and demand' will appear quite reasonable to them, for by the time they notice the increase in prices our restriction policy will have been quietly legislated under another name, such as—er—say, first, we must blame the present trouble on the absence of planning in industry, without, of course, mentioning the objectives of planning; we will finance a few bright progressive societies and disinterested groups, and so on—next, we arrange centres of authority against whom there will be no appeal, but these, like the statutes that will give them power, must have names quite different to the purpose for which they are formed—'Production Control Boards'—'Marketing Boards,' 'Rationalisation,' 'Town Planning,' and so on, anything but the word Restriction.

We must prevent the people becoming aware of super-abundance. Rather than have gluts of fish, or milk, in the markets before the eyes of the consumers, our legislation must make it impossible or illegal for trawlers to catch more than a limited amount of fish—and so on, also, to keep up the illusion, we must plan WORK, but work of a kind that won't glut our home markets with consumable goods—er—say, machinery and so on for export, or armaments, or public works.

"We must sabotage the productive power somehow, but the main king-pin of our plan is 'Restrict production of the goods by which

people live,' the motive slogan is 'to raise and maintain prices' lest 'the bottom falls out of the market.'

## "WE MUST SPREAD A SMOKE-SCREEN"

"The whole technique, gentlemen, being designed to confuse, to mislead, and to spread generally a smoke-screen over the four elements which (while they are simultaneously present) threaten the power we wield."

IN 1933 the British Medical Association prescribed a minimum diet on which an adult could live healthily. The weekly cost of that diet is here shown for that year compared with today:

1933	1937
5/11	7/3

\*

AND here is a comparative price list of some foods for the years shown:

1934		1937
20s. od.	BREAD	24s. 7d.
20s. od.	TEA	22s. 7d.
20s. od.	SUGAR	22s. 2d.
20s. od.	MILK	21s. 7d.
20s. od.	BUTTER (fresh)	22s. 2d.
20s. od.	BUTTER (salt)	23s. od.
20s. od.	CHEESE	21s. 2d.
20s. od.	MARGARINE	21s. 10d.
20s. od.	EGGS	24s. od.
20s. od.	POTATOES	27s. 3d.

## PRICES WILL RISE FURTHER SOON

In another year's time the difference between the two columns of figures will be considerably larger. Here are some of the 73 articles of food on which we are unnecessarily taxed:

Oats, pearl barley, grapes, broccoli and cauliflowers, lettuce, mushrooms, potatoes, turnips, fruit juices, olives, preserved fruit, confectionery, shelled brazil nuts, split peas, yeast, peppercorns, dead domestic poultry, meat pastes, condensed milk, fresh shell fish, canned pilchards, rice, butter, cheese, milk powder, honey, apples, chilled salmon, meat, game, cream, cocoa, candied peel, chutney, licorice, jam, eggs.

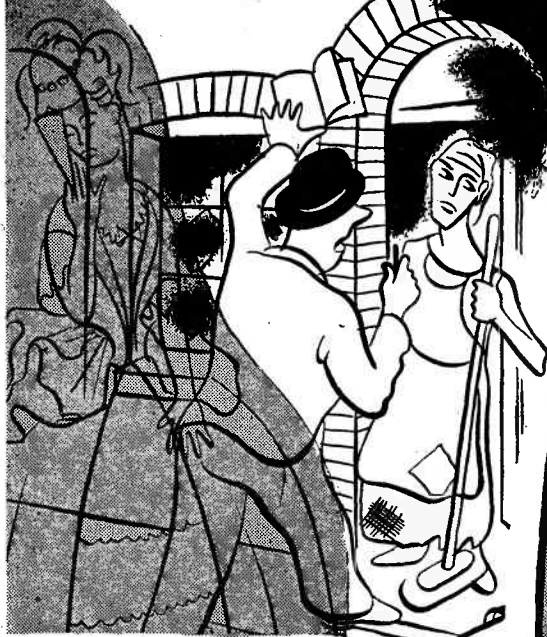
By taxes, by production quotas, by high prices, by control boards, by marketing boards, by disguised restrictive legislation, and by the plans of high finance, the liberty of the common consumer to live as he could is being steadily curtailed.

The power of the individual to live as he chooses increases daily if he will but claim it, but failure to assert that claim with a determined will, even on little things, means that what little liberty now allowed him will be whittled completely away, for the power-lusters, the planners, are active and determined on it.

# THIS MONTH . . .

# by ROD

## TRAGIC QUEEN'S LEAD



what with questionnaires about size of family, consumption of food, milk, etc, our economic snoopers can give points to Marie Antoinette and her famous gag about eating cake if you have no bread.

## BUSMEN FOLLOW LEADER!

"as Cadarene Swine, who were unquestionably united but who went down a steep place into the sea and all drowned." — Brown.

EXCELSIOR!  
Onward and downward



## HEAT-WAVE ON WAY!

following the Youth Rally for Peace in Trafalgar Square a Youth Rally for Warm Summers was recently held.



## GEOFFREY CROWTHER'S FAN-MAIL

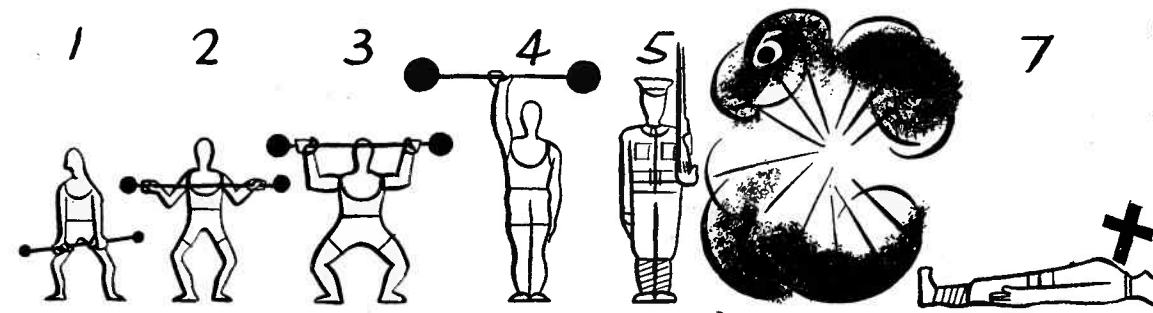
Little d. S.E. does her bit.



## INVENTORS' CORNER



Tipper for throwing herrings back into sea without fuss of taking them to market first.



NATIONAL FITNESS! (for what?) — Bigger and Better Cannon Fodder—in 7 movements.

# New Spirit In Alberta

## UNITY RESPONSE

### CHEERS POWELL

(BY JOHN OLIVER IN "THE ALBERTAN")

WITH the arrival in Edmonton of George F. Powell, special emissary named by Major C. H. Douglas to investigate and report on the Social Credit situation in Alberta, as a prelude to the coming here of Major Douglas himself if he receives a favourable report from his ambassador, there has been a rejuvenation of the Social Credit movement and hopes have been rekindled and the confidence that has been imbued into adherents of the movement, is akin to that of August of 1935.

Mr. Powell, and with him the Social Credit Board, have created a most favourable impression on all sides, and the general impression is that ere long, steps will have been taken to advance the new economic era well on its way to fruition.

The response of Social Credit members of the House to the appeal of Mr. Powell for unity and the subsequent signing of the pledge to assist and not obstruct the experts, was most satisfactory. The members, at the caucus on Monday morning, prior to reconvening of the session, signed the pledge in large numbers before they adjourned.

By Tuesday there had been 48 of the 56 elected Social Credit members all signed up and ready to fall in line to assist in every way the implementing of the new era.

This was most satisfactory and brought no little joy and gladness to the hearts of Powell and MacLachlan.

But, in the general satisfaction and pleasure among the Social Crediters throughout the province at this fine showing, there was a

tinge of regret that the signatures had not been obtained 100 per cent.

The average Social Crediter cannot see any earthly reason why all should not sign the pledge. Furthermore, the average Social Credit adherent sees no reason why the opposition Members of the House should not sign as an acknowledgment of the will of the people, which is the basis of democracy.

Social Crediters cannot see why those elected on a democratic ticket, declaring that the individual and not the State, is supreme, have failed and refuse to sign.

## SIX WHO DID NOT SIGN

FORTY-NINE of the fifty-six Social Credit members in the Albertan Legislature have signed the undertaking (reproduced on page 1 of SOCIAL CREDIT for June 25, pledging themselves to avoid dissension and to support the Social Credit Board, until its technicians have prepared the ground for the

first step towards the results demanded by the electorate.

The Chairman of the Board, Mr. Glen MacLachlan, M.L.A., asked for the honour of being the first to sign the undertaking which was the first result of his visit to Great Britain. This was granted, and his signature was witnessed by Premier Aberhart, who then signed himself:

Six of those who refused to sign—Charles Cockroft, W. N. Chant, Charles C. Ross (all former Cabinet Members), A. E. Maclean, S. A. G. Barnes and A. L. Blue — wrote this letter to G. F. Powell:

"We, the undersigned, feel that you are entitled to know that it is our considered opinion and that we desire that Major Douglas and his associates come to inquire into, and formulate plans for the introduction of Social Credit in this province.

"Please be assured that there has never been any doubt as to the support which we will give to Major Douglas, until such times as his plans have been completed. The continuance of this attitude is hereby assured.

"Taking this stand we feel that we are doing all that is possible to assure a scheme of Social Credit in Alberta without surrendering in any way our freedom of action as members of the legislative assembly."

James Nansen, who was elected a Social Credit member in 1935 but was "read out of the party" last winter, has signed nothing.

All the opposition members were invited to give the same undertaking, which, in effect, is a promise to work for the results the majority of the Albertan people demanded by their votes in 1935. None signed.

\* Second of the New Series of Topical Cartoons by our artist ROD. Next will appear first week in August \*

## WOMEN'S INSTITUTES DEMAND RESULTS

EIGHT thousand women representing the National Federation of Women's Institutes, at their recent meeting in the Albert Hall, passed a resolution demanding that the Minister of Agriculture empower the distribution of cheap milk to children of pre-school age, without lowering the price to the farmer.

When the resolution was before the meeting, a multitude of technical methods were suggested for putting the scheme into operation, and also other objectives were proposed to be included in the resolution.

The high spot of the conference was revealed in the way the chairman dealt with the proposed mixture of methods and objectives.

She pointed out that it was not the business of the conference to tell the Minister of Health how to do his job, and also indicated the danger of demanding several things at once.

She said that if the Minister received clear and unanimous direction from the united Women's Institutes for the definite result that cheap milk be supplied to children aged from one to five years, without lowering prices to the farmer, then it was clearly the duty of the Minister to find the necessary way of carrying out their demand.

The resolution was passed and forwarded to the Minister.

# PRESS DIGEST



## CLIPPINGS FOR A SOCIAL CREDITER'S NOTEBOOK

### Chancellor Defends Norman

THE Exchange Equalisation Account Bill, which proposes to increase by £200,000,000 the amount at the disposal of the fund for preventing excessive exchange fluctuations, was given a second reading in the House of Commons last night without a division.

A reference to Mr. Montagu Norman, Governor of the Bank of England, by Dr. Dalton, (Lab., Bishop Auckland), who said that Mr. Norman had given advice

more than once which had cost this country very dear, was resented by Sir John Simon (Chancellor of the Exchequer).

"Those who are responsible," he protested, "for the use and management of this fund are myself and the Government. The Governor of the Bank of England is a most distinguished person, and if any reflections are to be made suggesting mismanagement of the fund they should be addressed to the Government."

Replying to suggestions that the fund might fail, he said he recognised that deep-seated, fundamental economic trends could not be held up by the most ingenious artificial arrangements any more than Mrs. Partington was able to keep the Atlantic out by flourishing her mop. All they could do was to aim at restraining undue oscillation.—*"News Chronicle," July 1.*

(See Commentary, page 2.)

### WILL CONSUMER GET A SUBSIDY?

WILL the Government subsidise necessitous consumers?

In other words, will poor men and women have their purchasing standards so raised as to enable them to buy more home-produced food that the Government's "long-term" agricultural policy is aiming at supplying?

The question was put in the House of Commons last night by Mr. Tom Williams, Labour's agricultural expert.

Already, he said, English beef and manufactured milk were being subsidised because the poorer English consumers could not afford to buy the beef or the liquid milk.

So that, unless the Government "subsidised consumption," what was to happen to the products of the increased fertility of the land? — *From H. R. S. Phillpott, Parliamentary Correspondent, "Daily Herald," June 30.*

### SAFETY-OR NO SCHOOL

SCORES of children were kept away from Senrab L.C.C. School, Stepney, yesterday, after two children had been knocked down by a bus in Commercial Road on their way home from school earlier in the day.

This action was taken by parents as a protest against the dangers to which the school-children are said to be exposed when crossing Commercial Road.

\*

In yesterday's accident eight-year-old Marjorie Creeger, of Bower Street, Stepney, was killed and nine-year-old Raymond Isaacs, of Albert Square, was injured.

Mr. W. Nathan, an electrician, living opposite the school, told the *Daily Sketch*: "Many times we have asked for a policeman to help children cross the road. Seldom is one sent."

\*

"We intend writing to the Home Secretary and to Mr. Attlee, who is our local Member of Parliament. Our children will stay at home until arrangements have been made for them to go to school in safety."—*"Daily Sketch," June 29.*

### BILL TO GIVE WORKERS PAY FOR LOST JOBS

A BILL for payment of compensation to non-manual workers for loss of employment has been introduced in the House of Commons by Mr. George Lathan. Its text was published yesterday. Those affected will be entitled to receive from their employers, on termination of employment, one-twelfth of the total remuneration received during the period of employment.

It would apply to adult workers whose employment is terminated for any reason, except for:—

- (a) *Serious and wilful misconduct;*
- (b) *Illness of the employee rendering him incapable, for a consecutive period of one year, of doing his usual work.*

It would not apply to persons retiring under pension schemes, or who are already legally entitled to compensation on abolition of office or situation.

Civil servants are excluded. So are persons in the naval, military, air or police forces, established employees of public authorities, and men in the merchant navy.

The Bill provides that employers shall insure against liability to pay compensation.

Messrs. George Hicks, Creech Jones, J. R. Leslie and F. B. Simpson are backing the Bill.—*"Daily Herald," July 1.*

### Why France Is Bankrupt

FRANCE is bankrupt because it has only about £400,000,000 in gold, which it can't spend because it has to keep £400,000,000 in gold in case it should go bankrupt.

This is not meant to be funny. It is just the situation in France boiled down to the barest facts.—*The Caretaker, deputising for Nat Gubbins, in the "Sunday Express," July 4.*

### Private Life Only When Asleep

"PRIVATE life no longer exists in Germany," declared Dr. Ley, leader of the German Labour Front and the Strength Through Joy organisation, in a broadcast address from Cologne yesterday to an audience of a million and a quarter members of the foodstuff industry.

"Since Adolf Hitler came to power," he said, "the only private life which remains is at night when you are asleep. Beyond this there is none."

"You are soldiers of Adolf Hitler as soon as you awake, when you go to work and during your contacts with other people."—*"Daily Herald," June 26.*

### 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"

Specially written for new readers 4d.

From SOCIAL CREDIT  
163A Strand, London, W.C.2  
(Postage 3d. each)

### Wants to Seize Liners to Pay U.S. War Debts

SEIZURE of the liner Queen Mary as an instalment of war debt repayment to America is recommended by Mr. Phelps Phelps, member of New York State Assembly.

He also suggests that his Government should seize the French liner Normandie as well.

"These ships would provide a fine nucleus for the American Merchant Marine," he says, according to B.U.P.—*"Daily Sketch," June 29.*

### STRANGE NEW WORLD

BRAZIL'S coffee controller states that to "attain perfect statistical equilibrium" they intend to raise the daily destruction of coffee to 100,000 bags.—*Daily Express, June 30.*

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# LETTERS



## IS YOUR PROBLEM HERE?

(If you have a problem which has not already been dealt with on this page, write to SOCIAL CREDIT about it. Answers will be printed with all questions published. Please keep your letters short and deal with only one point at a time.)

### Invitation to a Bishop

THE Bishop of Ely, in his speech, with vague remembrance of former learning in his overpressed brain, was perhaps alluding to the Major Liberty of the theologians—the liberty of fulfilment (End of Man, and so on). But, afraid of mentioning the Beatific Vision, he spoke of freedom to do what one ought.

But all saints and doctors, for example Augustine, Aquinas, Dante, Francis, Demant and Kirk agree that one must first attain the Minor Freedom—freedom of choice—“freedom to choose or refuse one thing at a time.” (Douglas).

Therefore the good bishop ought obviously to come to school again to Social Credit to re-learn his theology.

WILL HE?

M. ILES

THE Bishop of Ely is reported to have said, “Liberty does not mean freedom for a man to do what he likes, but rather freedom to do what he ought.”

### Victim of Error

MR. SWABEY'S article in the July *Criterion* is so valuable that an error in his reference to me is more than a little inconvenient. Every Social Creditor should see the article whereof I am the sole victim of accident.

The use of the word “lends” for the word “issues” is appalling, wherever the slip occurred, pen, typewriter or printing house.

“The state or anyone who does it (i.e., who issues money) performs a service in providing a measure of value.”

I most pressing ask any editor who bears me any good will, or anyone caring for clear thinking in monetary questions, to correct this misprint without waiting the three months that must elapse before the next issue of the *Criterion*.

EZRA POUND

But you cannot measure value any more than you can measure beauty. You can measure cost.

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### £224 Millions Debt to Us

NO stone should be left unturned or effort relaxed to expose the system of credit and usury that holds the nations in bondage. When the electors but dimly realise how they are being deprived of their labours and goods by a system that lives on the work and wealth of the community, they will put an end to it.

Probably not five per cent. of the electors know that the Bank of England has a credit from the community of about £800,000,000 for which it pays nothing, while last year it charged the nation £212,000,000 as “interest and management of the National Debt.” This figure was charged on the National Balance Sheet as £224,000,000.

These plain facts should be kept before the public, as an ounce of fact is worth a ton of theory.

The debt of the Bank of England to us is the sum of its gold stock and currency note issue combined.

J. C. ROLLIN

### The People's Power

ITS name makes many people imagine that the Bank of England is properly a part of English government. Actually the Bank is a private concern and not even all its directors are English. This international company, by acting as moneylenders with the people's own credit, imposes its will on the Government, and, through it, on the community.

It has taken the Bank of England generations to perfect the technique which now makes it seem all-powerful. Part of that technique is to keep the people in total ignorance of the real issues behind financial policy.

The result today is that the Government

is being made to feel financial pressure the whole time, while the public have hardly begun to press at all. No wonder then that those who should be our servants are placing the demands of the usurper first.

But the people are at last learning the truth. Once they get together and demand what they want, their united will can override any other human power, however great.

### Shall I Strike?

IN my district the meanest little cabbage costs threepence. I have heard nothing about a cabbage shortage and feel that this, as a minimum price, is extortionate. I am contemplating getting neighbours to join with me in a “consumption strike” against this sort of profiteering. What is your view on this action?

B.W.W.

### It Wouldn't Pay

THE first disadvantage of this kind of strike action is that it hits the striker hardest. The second disadvantage is that the person against whom the strike is directed is rarely in a position to mend the grievance, even if he wanted to.

The third and most serious disadvantage is that you are antagonising the very person who is most likely to sympathise with you—the dealer. You need cabbages. Your greengrocer wants to sell them to you. And, as you say, there is no shortage. He knows that prices are too high, but his power to reduce them is strictly limited by the prices ruling at market. So, you see, you are both victims of the same circumstances.

Your best plan is to get him to realise that this is so. Then he will be in a favourable

### A NOTE TO CORRESPONDENTS

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

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

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

frame of mind to join with you later on when more decisive action becomes possible.

### Mothers Force Il Duce

HAVING in mind that SOCIAL CREDIT is published for intelligent people, I am surprised that you should print a paragraph of hugaboo culled from the *Daily Herald* and pass it on as news.

Why waste such valuable space on such bilge? The *Daily Herald* has been telling us for months that Hitler and Il Duce were dying to back out. Most of your readers know the opposite to be the case.

Manchester

W. LOCKHART

INTELLIGENT people are capable of forming their own judgments on items of news, and where it is plainly stated what paper the item comes from they can also form their own conclusions as to whether it is biased or not.

The conclusion drawn by the “*Daily Herald*” from the report about mothers protesting against their sons being sent to fight in Spain may or may not be “all bilge.”

The report itself, however, seems to ring with at least a touch of truth and would point to the fact that, even in a dictator country, the people can make their presence felt.

## BOOKS

# Economic Inequality

THE CONDITION OF BRITAIN, by G.D.H. and M. I. Cole. Victor Gollancz Ltd., London, 7s. 6d.

THOSE who require tables of statistics, diagrams, and columns of figures to prove that the conditions under which the majority of people live in Britain today are unsatisfactory, will find plenty in this book.

The authors write at great length on such subjects as The Rich and the Poor; Health and Nutrition; Housing; the Unemployed; Education; with the spotlight directed sharply on the difference that exists between the social classes.

The whole book stresses economic inequality, and is liable therefore to set up among its readers a “soak the rich” kind of revenge complex.

The fact that the Bank of England can, by virtue of its monopoly of credit, restrict and release the flow of real wealth and dispense it more or less to its own chosen friends and supporters, is not even mentioned in the book. A rather startling omission.

The programme suggested as a form of action to remedy the conditions exposed, consists of an electoral compact between political parties “to collaborate on the basis of a common policy in a People's Front,” and a programme (mostly based on inspired illusions) is suggested.

What can be said about such confused theorising as is apparent in phrases such as: “Today home policy depends on foreign policy”;

“But the people cannot have these good things without higher incomes; nor can the incomes of most of them be raised more than a very little unless total production is increased.”

This is what the Governor of the Bank of England thoroughly approves of.

As consumers, we cannot have the fish now thrown back into the sea, until we have produced a lot more.

And we cannot sensibly produce a lot more until we have arranged buyers in China, until we have solved the foreign trade problem.

We cannot solve the problem of the poor in England until the World Problem is solved first. Well, frankly, I think such theorising is nonsense, and worse than that, dangerous nonsense, threatening the foundations of both democracy and peace. It is like saying we cannot possibly find the shortest distance between two points until we have first found the longest distance between two points.

This, of course, is the technique of the Medicine Man.

G.H.

### No Technicalities

SOCIAL DEBT OR SOCIAL CREDIT, by G. Hickling. Social Credit Press, 4d.

THIS well-written pamphlet, wisely stripped of all technicality, is all that the layman must know about the aims of the

Economic System, and the function of a true Money System reflecting the facts of economic life.

No mention is made of technical devices like the Just Price or the Price Factor. All that the layman must know is that “Prices will not be allowed to rise and swallow up the claims” (to goods and services); and that “there are devices to ensure that.

“It is a distribution of real things which is required, not a monkeying with figures.”

All that the layman must know is that “there must be many methods of distributing plenty once we decide that it must be distributed; and no one should accept the suggestion that existing plenty cannot be distributed.”

The important thing is Results, and the clear duty of the layman towards himself, his family and his fellow-men is to insist on his representatives in Parliament, who are his servants, to demand the results wanted.

The duty of a true democratic Parliament is to demand and get the results, leaving to the technicians the job of elaborating the methods, the machinery whereby the results will be obtained.

Every man and woman over 15, should read this pamphlet. At its moderate cost, every Social Credit propagandist should be able to procure a few copies to distribute among his friends.

From a review in the “*Social Credit Review of East Africa*.”

# PARSON FLAYS MONEY JUGGLERS

**B. Columbia  
Elections**

## MISLED VOTERS, MISLEADING FIGURES

AS an offset to developments in Alberta, much is being made in the press of the very small poll recorded by the 18 candidates who stood on the Social Credit ticket in the recent election in the adjacent province of British Columbia.

A table has been published showing the percentage of the total votes cast for each of the chief parties.

This shows Social Credit with only 1.06 per cent. against the 98.04 per cent. votes cast for other parties.

Information has not been received as to the percentage of voters who used their franchise: such a figure would throw an interesting light on this percentage table.

Reports of general apathy to all parties before the election make it probable that this figure is very low.

Actually, probably somewhere between 60 and 90 per cent. of the British Columbian electors want the Social Credit objective—freedom and plenty in security for all.

Unfortunately, they were not given an opportunity to demand such a result, but instead were asked to vote for party programmes, which few, if any, understood.

In these circumstances they voted for the devil they knew, and returned the Liberals to power.

When they do not get the results they were led to hope for, ~~when induced to vote,~~ it will be of no use to blame individual members or even the party itself.

The voters have made themselves responsible because they failed to demand what they wanted, and instead voted for what those "higher up" thought good for them.

## System That Makes Men Chess Pawns

THE Rev. A. J. Greenwood, speaking at St. Alban's church, Auckland, New Zealand, attacked the priests of high finance—"usury is a Machiavellian scheme which strikes at the very root of human liberty."

He said:

"It is not the business of the priest to be so absorbed in the future welfare of the spirit as to cause him to overlook the hardships of bodily distress; and I am quite satisfied that it is hopeless to expect men to listen to a message of fulness—which bases the promise of fulness in a life which is yet to come—when their bodies are ill clothed and their stomachs empty.

"If man was of sufficient importance in the eyes of God as to draw out from His very bosom the supreme sacrifice of Calvary, then it must be the first care of every real man of God to endeavour to preserve the fulness of the whole man, body, soul and spirit, to whom he is sent to minister. 'Give ye them to eat' was one of Christ's first directions to his followers. This is what you and I are endeavouring to do. Take this as your battle cry.

"Where is the money to come from?' Just think a little: When King Edward VIII went down to South Wales he was appalled at the misery and destitution which met his eyes. His decent manhood was shocked at the ineptitude of his constitutional advisers to meet the situation. What happened? The people in South Wales are still in a condition of semi-starvation, and another King is seated on Edward's throne.

### "Barefaced Robbery"

"Now look at the latest cabled news from England. The Government which could not find any money to keep cold and hunger from the unemployed miners, their wives and their little ones, are coolly calling upon the country to meet an expenditure on instruments of death—running into the stupefying figures of £1,500,000,000!

"If money were what most people still think it is, it would not be possible to do either, but what the orthodox economists tell us about money is not, as the Archbishop of York said—true.

"Go back to 1914-1918. Twenty nations were at war. The war lasted four years, 9,998,771 were killed in action, 20,297,551 were wounded, 5,983,600 prisoners or missing. The total direct cost of the war was £38,340,254,547. The total cost in money alone was over twice this amount, and today the world is paying £5,000 per minute in interest charges.

"It came from nowhere—it exists nowhere outside the covers of a banker's ledger. I might go on to ask: Who really won the war? Has one country really gained anything worth having as a result of that bloody holocaust? Who won? Who but the merchants of death, the armament makers and the bankers to whom our children's children will go on paying tribute

in the form of interest for countless generations.

"Until time shall be no more, unless the men of God in this generation rise up in the might of Christ and put a stop to this robbery. For robbery it is of the most barefaced kind.

"I do not want to labour the points concerning the evil work of those who control the world's finance, but I must point out that money, as we know it, is a costless creation; neither can I forget that the only people to whom our Lord took a whip were the bankers, i.e., the money jugglers of His day.

"It should be clear to all men of goodwill, and certainly to those who read both Testaments of the Bible, that lending money upon usury or interest is SIN. It is a Machiavellian scheme which strikes at the very root of human liberty. It is a dirty trick; first taught to the Jews by their Babylonian masters.

"It is a system which treats men—made in the image and likeness of God—like so many pawns on a chessboard, to be used or discarded as best suits the policy of the player."

## JOHANNESBURG THE GOLDEN

THE City Council of Johannesburg has approved the expenditure of £1,000,000 on development schemes. The prosperity of Johannesburg is due to the perfectly useless activity of digging gold out of the ground in order that it may be sent elsewhere to be buried again in bank vaults.

It is only when the people of Johannesburg occupy themselves in this wasteful way that they are prosperous. If they were to turn to the intensive cultivation of the land, they would produce such plenty that extreme poverty would overwhelm them. That is how things work to-day — and will continue till the people wake up.

## Is He Seeing The Light?

"WHETHER we like it or not, we are going to be the leaders in this movement out of 19th century materialism into the long-promised land of the full life for every man; a life in which leisure for the recreation and expression of the mind and body will take precedence over work for body-keeping purposes."

★

"THE workers must realise that in the years to come the happy, contented and prosperous nation will be that one whose representative at the International Labour Conferences will be able to say: 'Gentlemen! I am able to boast that once again my country tops the list in statistics showing the number of those who are not registered as employed in gainful occupations. We lead the world in that most beneficial of all pursuits, the enjoyment of leisure.'—Extracts from article by Stephen King-Hall in "The Star," June 30.

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### ELECTOR'S DEMAND AND UNDERTAKING

- I know that there are goods in plenty and therefore that poverty is quite unnecessary.
- I want, before anything else, poverty abolished.
- 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.
- These distributions must not deprive owners of their property nor decrease its relative value, nor increase taxes or prices.
- In a democracy like Great Britain Parliament exists to make the will of the people prevail.
- 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.
- 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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## Confidential Supplement

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163A Strand, London, W.C. 2

No. 12

JULY 9, 1937

# PERMEATION

## Ideas First . . . Now Action

Address delivered at the National Social Credit Conference in London, June 26

I PROPOSE first to describe what this new development—Local Objectives—is, and then to relate it to our movement. It is a very simple, direct endeavour to encourage and strengthen the belief, inherent in society that, in association, its individual members can get what they want.

In order to get what they want, the people must control their institutions—must tell those institutions what they want and must insist upon getting it.

**Nothing will bring people to realise their mastery over institutions so well as to succeed in some act of mastery. Therefore let us encourage people to demand some small result they want—and which they can probably get easily.**

That is a very brief statement of the argument from first principles.

The actual conduct and attainment of local objectives is at the root of the matter, and so that we may all start from a common basis, you have been supplied with notes which indicate the general lines adopted. (See page 3.)



The way to set about it is not difficult to imagine. Watch the local papers for subjects of complaint. Listen to people's talk on the bus, or in the public house, or café. As you are going to agree with any suitable complaint you can easily join in and say so. Let them talk and work up a little heat, watch your opportunity and then break in with your suggestion—that they should tell the Council (or other authority) what they want; in fact, should demand results.

Also, watch the local papers for examples. Get into touch with those concerned and tell them to stick to plain demands for results.

They will all agree. The suggestion is so much to the point, so fitting to what they want done, and what they feel to be "right" that, with only a little persistence and guidance from you, they will take it up and carry it through.

And you, remaining as much as possible in the background, will keep them straight, help them to make a simple, direct demand. Perhaps you will offer to do the "publicity" yourself, as that is the opportunity of explaining a little of what they are doing—and they will accept and absorb it, in this connection.

You will find that there will not be much argument about methods. Few will say "How are you going to do it?"

No Council would dare to reply that the steel and glass and timber required could not be obtained. The Public would not "stand for" that. It is within their range, they know it can be done; and—on demand—they will get it done; without discussion of methods; and that is a good habit, as we know.

If we look inward, towards our own movement and the increase of our organisation of Cadets—the Local Objective move seems to me the solution of the most pressing of our internal problems.

For any Local Objective will naturally reveal those who are stout-hearted and will see simple sense—and assuredly it is they who will join with us to go further. And this increase of personnel is precisely what is needed for the extension of revenue and for the circulation of SOCIAL CREDIT.

**Local Objectives are essentially a matter for practice—not theory. Get people in action, with as little theorising as possible.**

But we, who understand, can see in each "objective" a practical example, or demon-

stration of democracy in action, with the three ideas—policy, administration and sanctions, which are necessary in "action on or through an organisation."

It will be found that the definition of policy is easy; people know what they want and will agree to a plain statement of their aims.

Administration also follows, quite as a matter of course. The most suitable person will come forward and make himself responsible—not saying that, but just doing it. And the others will leave it to him. He will, of course, be guided and inspired by our ideas.

Sanctions require a little thought. Look ahead and have some move ready in case the Councils should be obstructive. It is bad tactics to suggest sanctions which the people, as yet, are not willing to enforce; such as withholding of rent. But they will use their votes; and it is interesting to devise, according to local circumstances, smaller ways in which people can take or withhold action.



That is a brief account of this new development. To appreciate its importance, it must be brought into relation with our general movement forward into the social credit state. To get this progress into correct perspective we must remember that this is to be measured far more by the permeation of Douglas ideas than by the increase of those who call themselves Social Crediters.

The first stage was to show people—the public—*what is possible*. Twenty years ago there was the blindest ignorance as to this; since 1919 the Douglas ideas have penetrated opinion and thought to an astonishing degree.

**Now, you can hardly read a political speech, a newspaper or a modern novel, or even a detective story without finding something, for example, about poverty in plenty, the machine age, the leisure state, or the defects of the money system.**

Here is a quotation:—

"The natural evolution should be towards a decent level of consumption for everyone, and, when that is high enough, towards the occupation of our energies in the non-economic interests of our lives."

And another, speaking of foreign trade: "No agreement which merely affects the distribution of existing trade can touch what is the world's real need—namely, a great increase in the volume of consumption. The last point over-rides all the others in importance, for it is essential to remember that, even if the world were free from all international differences or impediments to trade, it would still be faced by the underlying problem of how to secure the distribution of purchasing power sufficient to balance the immense potential production which technical advances have made possible."



Not many of us could put it better than that—and if I said that these were extracts from the work of one of our propagandists, I expect that you would accept it.

But the fact is that they were taken from recent articles in *The Times*, the first by Mr. John Maynard Keynes, M.A., C.B., F.B.A., Secretary of Royal Economic Society, Member of Economic Advisory Council, and Chairman of National Mutual Life Assurance Society, and the second by Sir George Schuster, Director of Westminster Bank, Westminster Foreign Bank, Commercial Union Assurance Co., English, Scottish and Australian Bank, Bank of New Zealand. It is hardly necessary to add that both are our professed antagonists.



There must be some compelling urge to bring such men to make such statements. There is. It consists in the fact that no one,

even though he be banker or economist, can gain the attention of the public unless he uses something of our ideas. Then, of course, at present, he endeavours to pervert them.

That is clear enough proof of the progress we have made in showing the public what is possible. We have pushed penetration to this point—that the enemy is forced to help in spreading our ideas.

**Consider the character of those ideas. Simple, direct, unshakeable. So apt to the fact as to be irresistible. They came from Douglas.**



Then came the second stage. It is clear that a time must come when the impact of this propaganda on present discontents will end in action. What action? That's just the point. *Three years ago no machine existed which could accept the power so generated and use it to fulfil the people's will.* Failing such a machine, that power must be captured by one of the existing factions and used to establish yet another age of slavery.

Therefore the next step was to create the machine; and we ourselves—Douglas Cadets—set up the mechanism of the Electoral Campaign, by which *the people* can gain, as it were, *their own salvation*—can enforce the results which they demand. That mechanism now exists, and at all costs it must be maintained and encouraged to expand, for it is the centre of directive action around which individuals as they come to see our point, will gather to enforce their will.



The Electoral Campaign is based on certain fundamental political conceptions.

It is for the people, as electors, to ask for what they want—and insist on getting it.

It is for their representatives, whether Members of Parliament or councillors, etc., to see that they get it.

And it is for farmers, industrialists, bankers, all those who are technicians, to provide it.

Already, in setting up the Campaign, we have done something to make these ideas known. Only the other day, the busmen referred to the action of their officials as "an infringement of democratic rights." In such a connection, applied to their own affairs, this language is decidedly novel.

Another instance which struck me was an advertisement of Murphy's radio sets, which appeared in *The Times* and the *Morning Post*, which read—"Who wants to be a technician, anyway?" for that is only another way of saying "demand results, and leave the provision of results to technicians." You will have noticed similar instances.\*

This is, as it were, incidental permeation, for our efforts have been mainly focussed on proving the Campaign to be a workable proposition for the job.



Now these political ideas coming from the same source, have the same qualities—and an even more direct appeal to common sense and fact. Used as they can be used they will penetrate as far.

\* The people protesting against high rates, etc., formed an association of Ratepayers and Taxpayers, total about 2,000, and I have been appointed Vice-Chairman.

I have made a number of speeches for them, confining myself every time to an exposition of Social Dynamics.

Right at the beginning I was told by the Chairman and Committee that I was "talking so much tripe—nobody knows what you are talking about." Since then, of course, I have brought the subject matter down to the language of the man-in-the-street, and now the Chairman and Committee, having listened to a number of such speeches from me, actually got up at a public meeting the other day and preached "Social Dynamics"—and they didn't know it! (From Belfast.)

By

**Hewlett Edwards**

**"The Enemy Himself is proving by his words the formidable certainty of the methods of penetration."**

Then how long will Schuster be able to maintain that the way to "distribute purchasing power to balance the immense potential production" is by raising prices—and a return to that horrible half-buried corpse, the gold standard?

How long will Keynes be able to describe the leisure state—and then explain that the way to reach it is by a crippling increase of taxation?

That's what we now set out to alter. We will permeate the public consciousness with Douglas democracy. We will make these ideas so much the common currency that—in order to attract the attention of the public, Schuster, Keynes and Neville Chamberlain himself will have to shout—"Demand Results!"

The enemy himself is proving by his words the formidable certainty of the method of penetration. First, the penetration of *ideas*. Everyone now begins to talk the Douglas economic background. And everyone will soon begin to talk the ideas behind the Douglas politics. And on ideas is founded action.

**What a master stroke—if in this inflammable atmosphere we could so arrange matters that everyone began to act as Social Crediters; to act, as it were, the Douglas action!**



The encouragement and attainment of Local Objectives is the tactic which will secure this permeation of action.

**Here we have the closest and simplest possible point of contact with the "man in the street." For we don't have to go to him and say "Read this"—"Think this" or even "Do that."**

Perhaps the unique advantage is that *he speaks first*. Then we join in, but thereafter it is HIS idea, HIS grievance, HIS axe which we are grinding—and in the grinding he is learning the first principles of how to get his social credit.

And the effect is deeper than that. The success of such "demands" will overcome apathy. A man will feel that he is somebody after all, he will begin to realise that HE is master of his institutions.

And when, having ground his little axe he finds he wants more, and, being master, can have it on demand—he will assuredly seek out and use the axe which we have forged for him—the Electoral Campaign.



The new move—Local Objectives—is propaganda in a new medium; propaganda in action.

First to induce the individual to act in small ways which he can NOW understand; and for aims which he NOW wants and can grasp NOW. So to gain the sense of his own power; and to gather, insensibly, knowledge of the way of working with others to gain what he wants.

This line of action has those characteristics which, to us, are now familiar. It has the same simplicity; and the same unswerving correspondence with reality which makes its penetration . . . irresistible.

**I saw the machinery of democracy which we have been laboriously building come quietly to life**

# SOMETHING NEW IN CONFERENCES

## Democracy in Action

SOME weeks ago I went to a Conference of the League of Nations Union, held in London during Coronation time. Eminent men, including Mr. Oliver Stanley and Professor Gilbert Murray, spoke from the platform. After the manner of public men, they spoke well, and almost every sentence which fell from their lips was either a platitude or a "once-truth," and was greeted immediately with loud applause.

The large audience, in fact, seemed to be waiting to clap all the well-known and clapworthy clichés which have been current coin for the last twenty years. At the end a mass raising of hands signified a meaningless approval of a vague resolution which the majority had not heard clearly, but which could be safely taken for granted as it implied no action on anybody's part.

What a contrast with the meeting of Social Crediters held recently in London!

The people who came to that came to hear something new—new thought leading to new action—and to contribute if they had anything to give. They listened with a knife-keen attention because what was being said affected the thoughts and actions of every one of them.

On the first day, the new step—Local Objectives—was explained fully by the appointed experts who are responsible to them for such methods. Incidentally, the three speakers on Saturday afternoon could scarcely have presented it, developed it, and driven it home with greater effectiveness. The occa-

sional applause which they received expressed the thrill of those who glimpse a new horizon, not the self-satisfaction of those who receive an expected lump of sugar. Although we must be more careful than anyone else of turning to-day's new truths into to-morrow's meaningless platitudes, that danger has barely shown itself yet.

On Sunday the rank-and-filer had his say. We had the privilege of hearing people who had actually done a job of work give us the benefit of their experiences and suggestions. There was no argument, and very little airing of views and opinions. Those who had something to say said it, and there was less waste of words than at any other conference I have attended.

Finally, there was no sheep-like raising of hands to signify that we approved of the latest girder which our chief engineer is fitting into our bridge. The principles of organisation at last are understood.

There was no doubt whatever that the Conference was a success, because it had a definite job to do, and it has done it. "Local Objectives" have been launched with the maximum efficiency and the minimum of friction; but the deepest and most exciting impression which I have carried away from it is this: that for the first time I saw the machinery of democracy which we have been laboriously building come quietly to life and begin slowly and softly to "tick over."

**Geoffrey Dobbs**

## FIRST SESSION

### CALL TO ACTION

I FEEL that the three speeches given on Saturday afternoon contain in themselves all that is necessary to sum up the conference.

In the audience of over 200, perhaps 50 were women, the remainder being men whose average age I estimated at 40. This is younger than the usual average of men at conferences.

Mr. Willox spoke first of the logical method by which our movement has so far proceeded.

As a young engineer Major Douglas had seen things to be done which lack of money alone prevented from being undertaken, and was led to investigate the nature of money. He found that, instead of its being used as a method of measuring the earth's abundance, money was being used as a restriction on it, and therefore on the movements of mankind. He discovered the flaw in the system.

He published his findings and had now to wait until he had a sufficient number of followers to make action possible.

In 1934 at Buxton he announced that the time had come, and as a result the Secretariat was set up, with Major Douglas as its democratically elected director, and a National Dividend as its policy.

The Secretariat evolved, in the Electoral Campaign, the machinery by which individuals in association may demand what they want and insist upon getting it.

By acting for us the part of an average suburban householder reading through the clauses of the "Elector's Demand and Undertaking," Mr. Willox demonstrated to us step by step the utter reasonableness of these clauses, and their appeal to the commonsense of every individual. It was a more than convincing demonstration of the efficiency of a piece of machinery whose beauty be called upon us to admire. There was great applause for the designer, G. F. Powell, and his "consulting engineer," Major Douglas.

The mechanism being now perfected and tested, it needs only to be connected up with the Power Station: we need the driving power to make it work. It is for us to provide that driving power, remembering that *faith without works is dead*.

By means of Local Objectives we can show electors that they have power to get what they want if they will only exercise it.

Mr. Hewlett Edwards' speech, which followed, is on page one. It is significant that he echoed Mr. Willox's closing cry when he said that *action must grow from our ideas*.

Although it will be seen from the report that he based his hopes on small activities and explained very clearly how we could set about our Local Objectives, yet as an audience we began to feel the weight of our responsibilities rather heavily.

Quite suddenly we were connected up to a Power Station. Mr. Hickling made us all sit up and charged us to capacity!

With complete confidence he told us that we were the engineers of the psychology of the people, and were going to change this "What can we do?" into "I can" and "I will," and "Because I want it." "Never mind about the giant institutions," he said, "you know they're only balloons!"

He did not care two hoots what Local Objectives the people wanted so long as they demonstrated their sovereignty. Fear is the great enemy. The main idea is to build up in the individual man's mind confidence in himself. Therefore we must read carefully the directions of the Director, so that we start with something easily attained first—we do not want to attempt a rate-strike as a beginning!

Goodwill is not enough; we must have good direction. We must also, to be successful, get together a little fighting team, a team of those who know what they are really fighting—the greatest power in the world!

**Josephine Hyatt**

## SECOND SESSION

### Major Douglas

With Dr. Tudor Jones in the chair, Major Douglas addressed the Conference at 8 o'clock on Saturday night.

On his entrance the entire audience rose to its feet—a spontaneous and most impressive demonstration.

In defining the words "policy" and "religion," Major Douglas said that the one, from the Greek word *polis*, a city, really meant "civil government applied to a recognised objective." Religion came from the Latin *religio*, a binding back, and the fundamental idea, in the practical sense, was the binding back of an action or a policy to reality as we conceived it. Our conceptions might be wrong, but none the less the attempt to bind our actions and policy to our conceptions of reality was religious, whereas the attempt to separate them was irreligious.

It arose from this, the speaker continued, that no policy or action ever had arisen without a philosophy behind it, any more than a building or machine could be constructed without a plan. It was the relation of that philosophy to reality which counted. Whiggism had elevated the philosophy of Abstractionism, and the result was that this country, ostensibly Christian, was the leading exponent of Abstractionist pagan policy in the world to-day.

The organisation to achieve a given policy might be summed up in his own former definition of a Social Credit association—an aristocracy of producers serving and accredited by a democracy of consumers. There was no organisation in the world with any pretensions to efficiency which did not fulfil the first half of this. All commercial or political enterprises were hierarchical, since quick decisions were essential and these could be obtained only in that way. But the democracy of consumers was at present insufficiently financed and hereby largely disfranchised.

Major Douglas warned us that if we did not arouse a sense of personal sovereignty in people, our rulers might change the rules of the game to prevent the Electoral Campaign from succeeding. Therefore it was necessary to bring people to a point where they would refuse to allow the rules to be changed, and for this Local Objectives were designed.

Their purpose was at least threefold, first the training on a small scale for democratic action on a large scale, then the achievement of things useful in themselves, and finally the creation of a public temper which would not tolerate any alteration in the rules of the game.

We alone, in a confused purposeless world, had a clear-cut conception of where we were going. We alone saw through money and the government of abstractions. We alone, if we studied organisation and applied the correct principles, must infallibly achieve our end, since the good, when it learnt to use its tools, was always superior to evil.

### Questions

In answer to a question on Parliament, Major Douglas described the recognised technique for filching power from us. Imperial and other technical questions are obviously immensely difficult and remote, and Members of Parliament are asked to give opinions on matters which they do not understand at all. Even if Parliament were freely chosen, this method would be absurd. As it is, with every candidate vetted by a political party, the thing became sheer lunacy.

Another question dealt with personality. Major Douglas pointed out that the right kind of character would set up a correct organisation, which would in turn attract the right kind of character. The character of people in the movement was therefore of very great importance.

## To Purify Democracy

### THIRD SESSION E.C. and L.O.

The Sunday morning session of the Conference was opened by an address from the Secretary, W. L. Bardsley, who was deputising for the Directors of the Electoral Campaign and Information, absent in Alberta. He prefaced his remarks with a message of congratulation to the Conference from Major Douglas.

Continuing, Mr. Bardsley said that in Major Douglas we had an organising genius. At Liverpool Douglas had stated a belief that the community's intelligence in matters of association and its principles had not improved with keeping, and Mr. Bardsley read an extract from Auguste Comte written in 1819, which clearly showed more exact knowledge of the correct principles than those generally current to-day.

The Electoral Campaign was the machinery through which we were to purify democracy, and it must be kept bright at all costs, in so far as it was destined to enforce the sanctions which would keep in order not only people but also those who served them. The Local Objective Campaign was also directed towards purifying democracy and being on a small scale excellent testing-out process. To the final democratic aim of the Electoral Campaign even a National Dividend was only incidental, although by reason of its tardy arrival it was a primary demand.

And now, asked Mr. Bardsley, why Local Objectives? The Electoral Campaign had, as happened with aeroplanes, reached its maximum momentum along certain lines. No further improvements could increase it from the point of view of engine-power. So we had to try in the direction of decreasing the resistance—streamlining, in fact. And that was the job of Local Objectives.

If we waited, no doubt the banks would do our work for us and drive people to demanding the forms. But had we time? Our own responsibility in the matter, and our own ability to estimate the position, were both too great to allow us to wait on the event. We had to hasten it by every means in our power, though it meant laying upon ourselves the most arduous and exacting of tasks.

In conclusion, Mr. Bardsley said he would recommend us to listen for phrases such as "I do think it would be a good thing if—." We should know what to reply.

He would touch only briefly on the work of the Information Department, to call attention to the Propaganda Drive and Speakers' Panel announced by Mr. Byrne in the last Supplement. A circular letter was being sent to all on the speakers' panel, giving them an idea of what was expected of them, which might be summed up thus.

Don't be afraid of making mistakes.  
Don't represent the Secretariat.  
Give the public what it wants.

### The Valid Word

Dr. Tudor Jones (Lectures and Studies Section) said that during Mr. Bardsley's speech it had dawned on him that his was really the department of sanctions. For sanctions might be defined as that which is determined by the whole history of the past welded together with this present moment.

The speaker mentioned the certificate which Social Crediters could obtain as the result of an examination—not, he warned them, of value, any more than most certificates. Words themselves had no validity except the word "do"—and even that was only valid if it was obeyed.

But the course of study and reading had value, in that it was the duty of Social Crediters not to commit Pontius Pilate's crime of running away from

truth. We approached a sense in which metaphysics in relation to action had definite meaning. We were trying to teach people what we hardly knew ourselves indeed, and so we began not with the metaphysical but with the actual—the universe, which primarily was a collection of actions.

Dr. Tudor Jones said that the price of the course of study was not high, but such as it was it had to be paid. All knowledge had to be bought, and the price for all was high; the perverted knowledge doled out by the enemy was apparently cheap only because it was heavily subsidised. Ours was not. In the circumstances the price of 9d. an hour (no more than that of an ice-cream soda) was very little. The first examination would take place in September; and a correspondence course had been organised as well, for which there were already over 100 applicants from all over the world. The first correspondence student had just received his lectures by air mail.

Captain Cooper then outlined the principles of organisation, which are reproduced in full on page 4.

### Discussion

Mr. MILNES (*Nottingham*) recommended contact with the local press in connection with Local Objectives. They would nearly always be found sympathetic, if approached in the right way, on this subject.

MR. SHIPPEY (*Colchester*) expressed fear that demands for Local Objectives might be met by the threat of increased rates.

MR. SCOTT KYLE (*Belfast*) described the indignation of the people of Ulster at the restriction of transport facilities brought about by the operation of the Transport Board—a rationing scheme adopted on the recommendation of Sir Felix Pole in the interests of financial economy. Mr. Kyle attributed much of this sense of sovereignty amongst the people to the years of Social Credit activity in Northern Ireland.

Mr. BAXTER (*Bradford*) stressed the importance of pursuing small demands for Local Objectives, such as improvements in local bus services, cleaner railway carriages, and similar things about which people habitually complained. The smaller the objective at first, the more rapid would progress be.

MR. DAVIS (*London*) described a successful instance of an individual's resistance to paying a fine for non-payment of rates before the date on which they were due. This confirmed a similar instance described by Mr. Hickling.

MR. LANGMAID (*Cardiff*) strongly advocated the holding of public meetings on Local Objectives.

MRS. CLARKSON (*Richmond, Yorks.*) mentioned local activities in the form of a demand that the District Nursing Association should be put on the rates. This was a type of Local Objective which showed signs of early success, and which should be supported by every possible means, particularly by letters to the papers.

Mr. TREEN (*N.W. London*) stressed the importance of making demands for results that the people want, regardless of threats that rates might go up.

Captain STORY (*N.D. Club*) pointed out that ratepayers were, in any case, not asked what they wanted their rates spent on, and might as well clearly specify their objectives, and see that they got them out of the existing rates.

Mr. MILWARD (*Southsea*) considered it important that we

*Continued on page 3, column 1*

## Out of this Conference will grow more legendry of Social Credit

# A FRESH IMPETUS

*Notes on the Conference from the  
Organisation Department of the  
Social Credit Secretariat Limited*

"LOCAL Objectives" being the latest and natural development of policy of our movement, one can consider certain aspects of the conference as follows:—

### From the Local Objective Side

There can be little doubt that the method of "permeation" of this Local Objective idea, originally suggested by Major Douglas, has been successful; and that the conference members have thoroughly grasped the idea, and are wholeheartedly in support.

Discussions centred on "ways and means" and actual experience of Local Objectives during the past few months.

### From the Organisation Side

(1) General experience has shown

that "propaganda" (in its widest sense) should rush on far in advance of organisation, so as to provide the human material on which organisation is to work; and unless this is continuously the case, the organisation tends to become rigid and produce a purely mechanical result.

For a time due to various causes (such as Aberhart, the so-called boom, etc.) the rate of advance of "Social Credit" was slowed up, although its ideas and phrases kept on steadily penetrating the mass of people and accordingly organisation paused.

Now, however, there is every indication of a fresh great impetus to our doctrine being given by the Local Objective campaign as well as by the recent trend of events, and accordingly the next developments in organisation ideas were

also put forth at the conference, for preliminary discussion, and with the object of further trial and experiment, so as to let these ideas permeate and be tested, in the same way as was the case with the Local Objective.

A memorandum called "Democratic Organisation" by Captain Cooper of the Cardiff Group, on organisation methods which have been tried out successfully there during the last year, is published in this issue of the Supplement and it is suggested that groups shall experiment on these lines and report what results are obtained.

It is very important that we should be prepared with the next developments in organisation, to be able to deal usefully with the next influx of promising recruits, of which there are already indications.

(2) It was evident that the Conference members are now clear in their minds on the following matters:—

(a) That a *satisfactory conference* is a means of *getting things done*, and not a meeting place for providing fresh subjects for conflict.

Past experience of some other Social Credit conferences (as distinct from the two Cora Hotel conferences) have brought this fact home to us.

(b) That all talk of "Unity" between different creeds of "Social Credit" or monetary reformers, is at present futile and merely a form of "escape."

It is a general characteristic of people who cannot run their own affairs satisfactorily to wish to enlarge the problem; and our "labour united front" and the

League of Nations are two of the best examples of this particular futility.

While there is no objection to occasionally co-operating with other bodies when special opportunities occur, any movement that has real vitality should *stand on its own feet and know its own mind and not rely on the support of other bodies.*

Accordingly, we can afford, while remaining quite friendly, to do without and disregard Social Crediters in this country with different policies from our own, leaving them to do what they like, while we get on with our own job with the ample opportunities provided by the Local Objective campaign.

D. THOMSON,  
Director of Organisation.

### SOCIAL CENTRE

A weekly open meeting will be held at 8 p.m. every Thursday, beginning on August 19, at the Social Centre of the Secretariat, 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2. Short addresses will be given and questions answered. All will be welcome, especially visitors to London and enquirers.

It is hoped that all our supporters will recommend their friends to attend these meetings. It is newcomers we want most. Everybody, even if not residing in London, has friends either living there or paying a visit. Tell them about the Thursday meetings.

Will any speakers willing to figure on a roster of speakers for the Thursday meetings please inform the Social Credit Secretariat? We shall be glad to have the names of visiting speakers from the country, too.

### THIRD SESSION

(Continued from page 2)

should be certain of a majority for any local demand before pressing it.

MR. McCUTCHEON (Coleraine), confirming what Mr. Scott Kyle had said about the people's growing sense of sovereignty in Northern Ireland, mentioned a recent meeting of citizens at Ballymena whose attitude was of such indignation that the withdrawal of the Northern Ireland Transport Board Act would shortly become inevitable.

MR. WORDEN (Lytham St. Anne's) asked whether the Electoral Campaign was in abeyance in order that Local Objectives might be pressed forward.

MISS HELEN CORKE (Colchester), referring to the Electoral Campaign, stressed its educational value.

MR. BOND (Southampton) said that where possible it should always be specified in a local demand that rates should not be increased. A demand at Southampton for a car park had been thus qualified.

MR. GEORGE HICKLING stressed the importance of aiming at small objectives in the first place, and of giving publicity to the progress of campaigns. Details of tactics must be decided locally. Headquarters should not give more than general guidance, but headquarters was very willing to do that. He cited the case of the Parkstone objective, which was conducted in a model manner.

MR. FRENCH (Colchester) asked whether it would be wise to enlarge Local Objectives to National Objectives.

MR. WILLOX, replying to Mr. Worden's question, said that the aim of Local Objectives was to create a popular demand for the Electoral Campaign. It was very important to keep the Electoral Campaign going simultaneously so that eventually the people would recognise in it the means of achieving their National Objective. Only then would Local Objectives enlarge into a National Objective.

### FOURTH SESSION

## A Typical Departmental Meeting and Discussion

MR. WILLOX outlined the history of the paper SOCIAL CREDIT, first issued on August 16, 1934, as a result of the demand voiced at the Buxton Conference for a cheap popular weekly.

To begin with, the paper had to fulfil the triple purpose of a house organ, a technical journal and a popular propagandist. After two years, it was decided to confine the house organ and technical matter to a Confidential Supplement, and devote the paper to the "man in the street," who was not interested in domestic matters, and positively disliked finding part of his 2d., as he considered, wasted on highly technical matters which he did not understand.

The Supplement had proved highly successful. Only the keenest supporters would qualify for it, because they could not afford to do without it. The keenest supporters were, he said, those who did most, gave most and acted most, and therefore deserved most encouragement.

The Supplement was confidential, not "secret." It was rather like the house organ of a business concern, confidential to the staff because it was of no interest to the general public and also it was generally not desirable to broadcast about internal organisation.

Mr. Willox went on to point out that services cannot be rendered without being paid for. At headquarters they had to pay our bills, and must, therefore, have revenue. It was only to those who paid at least a minimum regular subscription that headquarters could afford to give full services, including the Supplement. Exceptions could be made only for those proved keen active supporters whose circumstances made it impossible for them to comply with the conditions laid down. Further relaxation of the conditions would be unfair to others who made sacrifices in order to comply.

The main task of the Publications Department was to keep a line of communication open to the outside public. SOCIAL CREDIT was the main line, and must, therefore, be supported in every possible way.

Another line was that provided by THE FIG TREE, which, he was glad to say, was more than self-supporting financially. THE FIG TREE reached what might be described as the expert class, who, when the people as a whole decided what they wanted, would be called upon to provide the means.

The Secretariat also published leaflets and pamphlets designed mainly for the general public, and these, he recommended, should be given as

wide a circulation as possible, not only in the interests of propaganda, but because they brought in revenue.

In order to encourage Groups affiliated to the Secretariat, it had been decided to throw open, free of charge, for the announcement of meetings and activities, the column of small advertisements. He hoped that Groups would take advantage of this, and thus not only save the cost of circularising their members, but also encourage their members to read SOCIAL CREDIT.

MR. BARDSLEY asked for help and constructive criticism to make SOCIAL CREDIT a strong and regular line of communication to the public.

The criticism was made that new readers gained the impression that we were "agin the Government and agin everything else too." This was difficult to overcome since in a sense that was what we were.

The public saw events through the distorting mirror of a defective financial system, and it was our privilege, thanks to Douglas, to look into that mirror through spectacles which corrected the distortion. Thus what we had to say about most things was almost bound to give an initial shock.

In one specific instance our scathing criticism of the Nutrition Committee Report had been cited as likely to put new readers off the paper. The objector, asked his opinion of the Report, said it was deplorable, and all we said about it entirely justified. This did not put the objector in the wrong, it merely illustrated our difficulty.

Reminding his hearers that Major Douglas had stressed the importance of subtle distinctions, Mr. Bardsley suggested that perhaps a slight change of emphasis might enable us to present our case correctly with less offence.

After all we were the only movement with a genuine, fundamental and realistic respect for human nature and what we had to say should appeal to the public.

Moreover, it is no use being mealy-mouthed; we must invariably pillory individuals and ideas when they would otherwise mislead the public.

Mr. Bardsley appealed for a steady supply of press cuttings, of letters to the Editor, of articles, and especially of accounts of Local Objectives and their progress.

### Discussion

MR. THOMSON (Stockton) expressed the view that when people got a correct picture of the source from which

### ANNOUNCEMENT

1. Special attention is called to the "Object Lessons in Civic Democracy" which will be found on page 5. These will shortly be available in leaflet form for distribution to the public. Watch for the announcement in SOCIAL CREDIT.

2. Groups affiliated to the Social Credit Secretariat may have announcements of their meetings and activities inserted in the appropriate column of SOCIAL CREDIT free of charge. (See page 3 of SOCIAL CREDIT.)

3. Supplies of recent back numbers of SOCIAL CREDIT will be sent, carriage forward (but without any other cost to the applicant), to any affiliated group or registered supporter, for propaganda purposes.

money comes, they began to awaken to the true state of affairs and to appreciate the importance of the Elector's Demand. The Electoral Campaign was the spearhead of the Movement and, even though the moment might be one for soft pedalling, its mechanism must be kept bright. In Stockton he decentralised the Campaign, putting each ward in charge of a ward supervisor. This kept things steadily moving and instilled into the man in charge a sense of his responsibility.

MR. BAXTER (Bradford), suggesting ways of popularising the paper SOCIAL CREDIT, said that it was a case of discovering "how to be charming." The person who took a sympathetic interest in the doings of another was regarded by the latter as perfectly charming. There was a saying that more flies are caught with honey than with vinegar. He advocated the use of simple words, and, if such words as "policy" were used, they should be explained for the man in the street. More frequent statements of what we stood for were needed.

MR. LANGMAID (Cardiff) recommended that news of small personal achievements should be sent in and a selection published weekly. By illustrating how individuals can get what they want, the sense of sovereignty would be stimulated among the people as a whole.

MR. PRESSWOOD (Northampton) told how he became a keen Social Creditor solely by reading SOCIAL CREDIT. He found that people always want to know *how* to achieve a thing, and that being so it was necessary to tell them. We must look at our job as one of selling.

MR. TOWNSEND (N. London) thought there should be less specific ridicule of persons in the paper.

MR. CROTHERS (Belfast) described the Electoral Campaign chain canvassing scheme evolved by Mr. Lyons and applied in Belfast. Elector's Demand forms were made up in books with three extra forms of application for more books. He offered to supply specimens to anyone who cared to apply. The books cost 3d. plus 1/4d. for postage. By this method, although, as Mr. Thomson had said, the soft pedal might be on, the organ was kept playing. He thought it important to try to keep in touch with those who

had signed the Demand, perhaps by means of broadsheets issued periodically.

MR. NEIL (Wallasey) advocated the avoidance of slang in the paper. Many people were very touchy about it. More regular news of Alberta would be welcomed. It was, he thought, more important to stress the prevailing personal insecurity than poverty. "Everybody's Policy" might be varied to apply to different professions.

MR. BOND (Southampton) described the stimulation of the Electoral Campaign by propaganda drives, and spoke of the monthly bulletin issued by Southampton Campaigners.

MR. BARRATT (Newcastle) told of the intensive activity of his group in distributing 15-20,000 back numbers of SOCIAL CREDIT, 60,000 handbills, large numbers of posters and banners carrying slogans, in connection with Major Douglas's recent meeting in Newcastle. He had found the blank posters provided by H.Q. very useful.

MR. TREEN (N.W. London) asked if local supporters could be notified in advance when Local Objectives were described in SOCIAL CREDIT, so that they might order extra quantities for sale in the district concerned.

MRS. LONGLEY (Sheffield) mentioned the difficulty of getting posters displayed, and the advantage a 1d. paper would be in street selling.

MR. MITCHELL (London) thought that the achievement of Local Objectives would provide that spirit that would stimulate the circulation of SOCIAL CREDIT.

MR. OLDHAM (Blackburn) appealed for more news from Alberta and a more sympathetic tone in the paper generally.

MR. WORDEN (Lytham St. Anne's) described his success in getting readers by regular personal contact.

MR. BLACKMAN (Swindon) said that since SOCIAL CREDIT is introduced to many through copies in public libraries and fixed so that the middle pages were displayed, it was important to make these pages particularly telling, especially as regards Local Objectives.

MR. BARDSLEY thanked the speakers for their very helpful remarks which would be carefully considered for the improvement of the paper.

(Continued on page 4, col 3.)

# Democratic Organisation

By Captain A. O. Cooper

**THE** following memorandum on "Democratic Organisation," written by CAPTAIN A. O. COOPER, of the Cardiff Social Credit Group, was circulated to all members attending the National Social Credit Conference for their information.

This form of organisation has already met with a large measure of success in Cardiff; and it is recommended to Social Crediters for further thorough trial.

Major Douglas has agreed to it in principle.

Reports on results obtained will be welcomed by the Organisation Department of the Secretariat.

**Association.** The organisation of the perfect Social Credit order would be a complex of voluntary agreement associations, working in complete harmony to give effect to agreed policy, and in such a society the words "organisation" and "in association" would have precisely the same meaning.

Organisation then is not tyranny or dictatorship, and an appreciation of this obvious fact is fundamental to any association working for the Social Credit objectives.

**Object.** The object of organisation—people working together in agreement—is to reap the maximum increment resulting from the association, together with conservatism of human effort.

**Principle.** Major Douglas has repeatedly stated that the root of all power is the individual, and the underlying principle of democratic organisation should be the decentralisation of control to the individual in order to collect this power. The individual as such is powerless, whereas in association he is omnipotent.

**Mechanism.** Again Major Douglas has stated that "Organisation is a necessary evil," and, therefore (once admitting the necessity), the structure of any organisation should be of the most efficient (i.e., most powerful to produce an intended result) of which we have knowledge. It is therefore probable that the military pattern—functioning on the voluntary, in contrast to the compulsory principle—could not be improved upon.

**Sanction.** Any organisation to be effective must have control of the necessary sanction, and the only possible sanction available to a voluntary association is moral suasion. This can be operated to achieve two important results:

- The encouragement in the individual members of the organisation of a desire to work in association; briefly the creation of a team spirit and a sense of realism.
- The exclusion of the automatic demobilisation from the organisation of all such persons who are not agreeable to work in association.

**Responsibility.** This should follow the lines of the military plan down to the latest joined recruit, with this vital difference, that each individual member is personally responsible as to "how" he shall function and carry out the work for which he has volunteered.

**Training.** The individual members have first to undergo—as it were—a course of training in taking the initiative, and at the same time accepting full responsibility for their actions or inactions. They thus acquire the habit of taking individual and organised action which, together with weekly instruction, arouses a very keen sense, both of personal responsibility, and of importance to the organisation. It also inspires confidence in others, where confidence is due, and this prepares the way for the most drastic pyramidal direction conceivable should the necessity arise. Why?—because all would know it was their own policy which was being directed.

**Meetings.** Weekly meetings should be held for instruction, and it is suggested that these should be called "Speakers' Classes." The object of this instruction would be to create a "Background" of knowledge, and it is all-important that it should be given in such a way that it is suitable and appropriate for either phase of the action. That is to say, instruction given primarily for the purpose of the Electoral Campaign (compression) would be equally applicable for the first phase (expansion) (although more potent and advanced) and vice versa. The emphasis should be on "The Nature of Political Democracy," as distinct from The Abolition of Poverty and the National Dividend. The subject should be divided into about ten sections on points and each point dealt with exhaustively until its full implication is thoroughly understood. The following are given as examples:

*E.C. Compression.*

Truth  
Nature of Democracy  
Social Philosophy  
Purpose and power of vote  
Poverty amidst plenty  
Solar energy  
Unemployment.  
War.  
National Dividend.  
Responsibility.

*L.O. Expansion.*

- New phase of our movement.
- Definition of Policy. Its application to the masses.
- Definition of Society and Social Credit.
- Theory of agreement association as applied to our movement.
- Extreme importance of the individual in agreement associations
- Democratic Organisation and Pyramidal Organisation.
- Function of democratic organisation in relation to pyramidal direction. It is not dictatorship.
- L.O. theory (steam).
- E.C. mechanism.
- Our relationship with the masses when showing them the way to individual initiative.

Instruction should be followed by business routine and light refreshments (tea and biscuits) supplied free, a member solely responsible. To perform this function is action.

**Personnel.** President, Organising Secretary, Recruiting Officer, Team Captains, Department Officers, and individual members (classified). Note: Many people, due to their psychological "make-up" will not take action in public, but nevertheless are anxious to help in other ways, and therefore should be catered for.

**Departments.** The organisation should be divided into as many "Departments" as it is possible to create, with one member (Department Officer) responsible for each Department, e.g., Lectures, Propaganda, Agitators, Transport, Communications, Publicity, Revenue, Workshop, Records, Poster Parades, Refreshment, Entertaining, Clerical and so forth.

**Duties.** Each individual member on joining should volunteer for some work, that is, volunteer to take action—this must be carried out first. In addition to this obligatory duty he should be encouraged and urged to do as much extra as he can conveniently manage. Each member is drafted to a "Team" and by his own voluntary section of work classifies himself under one or other of the various departments. The Departmental Officers are responsible for the work of their departments, and in this respect they should accept responsibility for those within their departments for the attainment or

non-attainment of the result intended. The Team Captains should act as "Whips," their principal function being to keep weekly contact with the members of their teams. The Recruiting Officer should act as "Chief Whip" both to Team Captains and individual members. The Organising Secretary should act as Adjutant to the President and be responsible for internal relations. The President should be responsible for and to the entire organisation.

**Experiment.** One group has experimented with this type of organisation since July, 1936, and the suggested sub-heads for instruction detailed under "Meetings" were those actually employed. The group grew in numbers and improved in "compactness" week by week. Failures where the human element was concerned doubtless occurred, but this was intentional to eliminate "hardened sinners," and the result was a further strengthening of the organisation, thereby confirming the soundness of the principles (Social Credit) on which it was founded.

**Conclusion.** It is suggested that groups organised on this basis will achieve the following results:

- Increase in membership.
- Be in a position to cater for all new members whatever their capability or psychology may be.
- Establish within the group a "Background" of desire for Personal Sovereignty built on:
  - Accurate knowledge resulting from accurate instruction.
  - Practice in action and taking the initiative.
  - A keen sense of responsibility.

## PERSONALITIES

By  
Elizabeth  
Edwards

**T**HERE is always a slight shock on meeting for the first time a person known indirectly, by hearsay or by their writings—a pleasant, stimulating shock that devolves in a minute to a glow of pleased recognition as the scraps fit together like a self-respecting jigsaw puzzle. A person, instead of being a string of facts tied round the neck with a signature, is a face and a manner, in which one's previous knowledge is implicit. At the Social Credit Conference, however, shock followed shock and glow followed glow so fast that they merged into a friendly hazy substratum that was an excellent basis for the more strenuous exercise of conferring.

One of the most memorable groups of people present was the Jones's. This included Miss D. E. Faulkner Jones, who, we hope, will forcibly detonate the Briton into an English- (Scotch-, Irish-, or Welsh-) man by means of consistent practice in local objectives. Charles Jones was up from the Isle of Wight with some pungent remarks on the reaction of the islanders to Social Credit propaganda and the hint of a new poem; and, after Dr. Tudor Jones's allusions to the rapidity with which speeches became out of date, C. Howard Jones was observed sitting in a corner, frowning grimly and adding the last half-hour into his address to farmers, given during the departmental session of External Relations.

Out of this conference will grow more legendry of Social Credit. To come all the way from Northern Ireland as did J. A. Crothers, J. Scott Kyle, J. D. McCutcheon, and W. McLernon is in itself a legend. E. E. Rix's midnight palpitations over the lighting of the Parkstone footpath, the story of A. E. Thomson, of Stockton-on-Tees, whose son was born on Coronation Day and named Edward and that of the lady who was stopped in the corridor with the (breathless) remark: "You know, we're rebels, but do you think we

might go in here?"; these all deserve remembrance.

Mrs. Palmer gained a helper at the Social Centre in Miss Melling, who came with Mr. and Mrs. Melling from Blackburn. Dr. Moor, of Norwich, seemed interested in the new strategy in relation to problems of under-nourishment and ill-health. Helen Corke, who has just published a book on economics and history was there to see the initiation of the last step towards the new economics. Commander and Mrs. Richardson came from Ledbury; Commander Richardson sets out to make a new convert every day. Stanley Burton, of Exeter, is not often seen in London, but this time he went back with a project for the farmers of Exeter market. A. Wel-ford, the expert on the anti-taxation drive, was there; supporters from Cardiff included Pasco Langmaid, and, of course, Captain Cooper; Mr. Adie and Mr. Aston came from Coventry and F. R. Worden was the delegate from Lytham St. Anne's.

Mr. Barratt, of Newcastle, thrilled the conference with his simple description of the herculean task of distributing, according to plan, 20,000 back numbers of SOCIAL CREDIT. Small local objectives were the task of Mrs. Clarkson; and Mr. Milnes, of Nottingham, had expert knowledge to reinforce a drive being made elsewhere. Mr. Milne, of Birmingham, made an ideal chairman at the opening session.

London Social Crediters met the world, and I think they are still a bit dizzy; but not too dizzy to agree with Mrs. Palmer that "the conference was enormously exciting and inspiring," and with G. S. Oldham, of Accrington, that "Douglas's speech was like basking in the sunshine."

## The Conference Ends

### FIFTH SESSION

#### Overseas

In the afternoon Mr. Watt gave us a striking survey of Social Credit progress throughout the civilised world outside Great Britain. He took us on a tour round the world which lack of space prevents us from following here. See SOCIAL CREDIT for May 14.

He warned us that the situation in Alberta was not a simple picture in black and white, and gave us an idea of the cross currents and warring politics and personalities which Powell and Byrne are endeavouring to marshal at this very moment. He paid a warm tribute to the magnificent work done by his predecessor, Jim Bennett, whose loss was a tragedy for the movement. His own work he did not mention, but he has gentled a team of spirited horses to such effect that the Electoral Campaign has been started in Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and Holland.

### FINAL SESSION

#### Summary

Previous speakers then summed up and dealt with certain of the important questions raised during the discussion.

Miss De Castro made a plea for a "woman's movement," and accused Social Crediters of laying too much stress on the masculine note. Any woman could think of half a dozen local objectives in her own field, and ones which needed urgent attention. Social Credit women ought to be much more active in the various women's organisations—the Spinsters, for instance, and the Women's Institutes.

Mr. Willox, voicing the unanimous feeling of the whole conference, remarked on the wonderful work done by Mrs. Palmer in this connection. Not only did she run her popular Women's Page in SOCIAL CREDIT, she also, with Miss De Castro, did practically all the work at the new

Social Centre, and Mr. Tuke appealed for reinforcements to come forward and help to take some of the work off their hands.

Mr. Willox said that "prosperity" had to some extent prevented the sales of Social Credit from increasing as fast as they might. Various suggestions were put forward for giving the paper more general appeal, and it was decided that reports of Local Objectives should receive much more space.

THE FIG TREE's news was good. The quarterly had more than paid for itself.

#### Revenue

To Brian Reed and the Dean, to whom he is responsible during Mr. Byrne's absence, revenue is at the moment a very urgent question. We were reminded that the Secretariat belonged to us and it was up to us to see that it continued running. Social Crediters who were subscribers to the movement knew that, unlike members of a political party, they were able to inspect our accounts and sources whenever they wished, and that not a penny of our revenue came from other than individuals. Financial houses were curiously unwilling to subscribe!

Mr. Tuke stated that Wednesday, June 30, was the last day of the financial year. It was also his birthday (laughter) and he hoped that members would do their best. (Dr. Tudor Jones, "Many happy returns!") (Laughter.)

#### External Relations

These, Mr. Hewlett Edwards pointed out, are not subject to central dictation, but must come from individual action on the circumference; and the organisations affected might then be expected to approach the centre on their own momentum. Local Objectives similarly must spring from the circumference, which would be an ever-widening one as the democratic idea spread. It was through the group, but not by it, that this action would arise.

We had, he concluded, the duty not of saving civilisation but of putting sense into it.

#### The Electoral Campaign

Mr. Crothers told the Conference of a valuable idea from Belfast, the cheque- or chain-canvass. Books of Electors Demand forms were carried by canvassers, who used them as opportunity arose. Each book contained two slips requesting the dispatch of another book, the cost of which was 3½d., including postage.

Mr. Thomson of Stockton reported the steady prosecution of the Campaign there. He had found the delegation of responsibility for the canvass to ward supervisors a useful stimulus.

#### Organisation

Major Thomson, after praising the fine example of organisation they had seen at the Social Centre in the work of Mrs. Palmer, Miss de Castro and Mr. Luxton, demonstrated the sureness of Major Douglas's principles of organisation.

Though all organisation was an evil, it was a necessary evil. We should make it as flexible as possible for our own sakes, provided it remained efficient. As Douglas had said, citing the League of Nations, mere mechanical unity is futile and dangerous, and we should gain nothing by co-operation with groups having different aims.

He was sure the tide was now turning in our favour.

#### Conclusion

Amid great enthusiasm it was agreed that the conference should send a cable of greetings and good wishes to Powell and Byrne in Alberta.

The conference then came to an end, having been unlike any conference that ever was before, in that the members were one and all of the same mind, the same faith and the same strong intention to follow the superb strategy of Major Douglas.

# Object Lessons in Civic Democracy

## MIDDLESBROUGH BUS SHELTER

Notes on procedure of a typical local objection (L.O.3)

THE ruling factor is whether or not the majority of those concerned want the bus shelter. If they do, then the authorities are withholding a reasonable requirement from the public.

But these authorities are elected to carry out the public will (not their own); that is, they are in reality the servants of the public. Providing, therefore, that the public are united, it is certain that a clear, emphatic expression of their wishes will lead to the provision of the shelter.

The most convenient way to present this united wish is in the form of a requirement or demand from members of the public on the authorities concerned. This should be signed by as many as possible of those affected by the proposals, and presented to the authorities as an instruction (as from a principal to his employee) and not as a petition.

There is, of course, no need to be offensive about this. The position is very much as when you state your requirements across a shop counter, except that the authority (unlike the shopkeeper) is inclined to get "above himself" and thinks he knows what we ("the public") want better than we do ourselves. Therefore the keynote should be one of authority and determination, as of one who knows what he wants, and means to get it.

Plenty of people will undoubtedly be found to help in collecting signatures, and the more people who take part in it—and so ventilate the matter and rouse the individual to his public responsibility—the better.

It is most desirable to encourage the growth of interest and action, and, while the "demand" is being collected and presented, all possible publicity should be given. It is a good plan to post bulletins at frequent intervals giving a brief account of progress. These can be either in shop windows or on boards in prominent positions. Paragraphs and letters in the local press will support this sound and simple exercise in our English democracy.

Public meetings are all to the good—always providing that they are brought to the same focus in action; that is, the demand should be put as a resolution, and forwarded to the authorities.

In taking this course, you are invoking the action of those (the public) who have the power to enforce it. It may not be necessary to stress this, but if there is any show of opposition to the public will, then it should be made increasingly clear that unless the demand is met, no member of the authority need expect the future votes of those demanding.

Perhaps this may appear a drastic course of action, but it is only such as is needed in dealing firmly with a servant who has exceeded his authority. It is our invariable experience that the public will rise to this really democratic action, if they really want the results demanded, and that the authorities will meet the demand, always providing that it is the united public which demands it.

The demand should be as simple and precise as possible. Perhaps something like this:

### CORPORATION BUS SERVICE

Shelter at ..... Terminus

The lack of a Shelter at the terminus is the cause of ceaseless annoyance and inconvenience to the public. This affects residents and also the large number of Middlesbrough townspeople who visit the . . . Hospital.

We, the undersigned, being ratepayers, residents and members of the public, therefore demand that an adequate Shelter be provided without delay. Should further proof that this is the wish of the public be required, it will be provided.

Date	Signature	Address

Having made some such simple demand, it is very necessary to keep to it. Refuse to discuss methods or alternatives, and stick to the point. You will be surprised at the rapid results produced by such firm action.

Regarding details, you might first send in a demand with, say, 100 signatures, then collect others, and send these in a fortnight later, or, better still, to arrive just before "the matter comes before the appropriate committee." You will be able to find out the date of that.

Make it clear that the second batch of signatures is a second instalment, not a duplicate. Send all demands by registered post, for they are original documents.

In this demand, the signature of any member of the public is to the point, as anyone may have occasion to use the buses. It would be an advantage to get the signatures of the hospital staff, etc.

The demand may be forwarded to the Ward Councillor or the Town Clerk, etc., according to circumstances, by any member of the Middlesbrough public, but would come better from someone directly affected.

If the buses are run by a private company, the procedure should be exactly the same. If the company refuses, there is a further strong line of action, namely, to put pressure on the Corporation, by another demand, to bring its servants to heel. The Corporation—or local authority—is the agent of the public in such a case.

## STREET LIGHTING AT PARKSTONE

Publicity given during progress of demand (L.O.4)

THE following bulletins were written as posters and exhibited in a prominent position near the lane. On the back of the notice-board, which could be seen by passers-by, was a label: "This board is erected by kind permission of the owner of this land, on behalf of the residents of Park Estate, in a determined effort to obtain a reasonable demand."

Bulletin No. 1. March 15.

Our Requirement for this lane to be lighted at night. The three Town Councillors, representing this Ward No. 3, have been advised of our indignation at payment being demanded for so necessary a service. They have been asked to press for this Requirement to be carried out without further charge.

Bulletin No. 2. March 18.

Our Requirement for this lane to be lighted at night. We are still waiting for a reply from our Councillor to our question, "Why should we pay twice?" The lane is a useful short cut and we want it lighted. From this point it saves 455 yards. By Sandbanks Road and Orchard Avenue we walk 761 yards. By this footpath, only 306 yards.

Bulletin No. 3. March 21.

We want this lane lighted at night. Our Councillor has been in touch with the Town Clerk, and the matter was to be dealt with in Committee on Friday, March 19. Our Requirement is being sent by registered post to the Town Clerk with a letter promising further evidence, if necessary, that this is an urgent demand.

Bulletin No. 4. March 25.

Our Requirement for this lane to be lighted at night is in the hands of the Town Clerk. We pay our rates, and we have the right to demand the results we want if they are reasonable and possible. Our womenfolk are afraid to use the lane at night. We want it lighted.

Bulletin No. 5. March 29.

Our Requirement for this lane to be lighted at night. We believe that the Council are quite ready to carry out the United Will of the People, when that will is expressed clearly and definitely. That is why we have given them evidence of the United Demand for the above service.

Bulletin No. 6. April 3.

Letters have been sent to the 40 Aldermen and Councillors advising them of our Requirement and the reasons for it. They have been asked to consider the matter and support our Councillors at next Tuesday's Council Meeting.

Bulletin No. 7. April 5.

Our Requirement will, presumably, be brought before the Town Council to-morrow, April 6. It will be of the utmost benefit to our cause if all residents, who can make it possible, will be present in the public gallery to hear the discussion. The meeting commences at 2.30 p.m.

Bulletin No. 8. April 7.

### VICTORY.

The Town Council yesterday agreed that the lane be lighted at the public expense. We thank our three Councillors for their presentation of our case, and the others for their support.

Bulletin No. 9. April 11.

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. Resist demands and Demand Results, for we pay the piper.

Bulletin No. 10.

Let us think this over while the lamps are being erected. If a few people can get a small result by a UNITED DEMAND, more people can get a bigger result in the same way.

Bulletin No. 11. April 19.

In this demand, we have seen True Democracy at work, and this principle can be applied to the largest issues in every-day politics. At present, we are not Masters of our own Lives, but we can be if we demand results.

Bulletin No. 12. May 4.

Extract from letter sent to our three Councillors on May 2. "If we have been correctly informed, the Gas Company have not yet had instructions to carry out the work. We rely on you to do whatever is necessary to get us the Results we want."

On May 5 the Gas Company started the job. On May 10 the lamps were lighted, and the bulletin boards were taken down.

## A PERSONAL NOTE

WE are all agreed upon our aim; to arouse the people to demand the results they want—away with poverty and UP the national Dividend.

We are all determined to act up to this, and have chosen Major Douglas to direct our efforts. And it is he who now centres our attention on this new development; the whole point of which is to raise steam for the Electoral Campaign.

As your servant—and your director—it is my sole concern to get this ferment of democratic action, which we call "local objectives," working throughout the country.

Once started it will spread, but its initiation and guidance must lie with us, the active supporters of Major Douglas. As the essential source of the required action is personal initiative, it would be quite inappropriate to issue instructions, for initiative cannot be aroused to order. For that reason the work is not organised with supervisors and set channels of communications, but is as a leaven which will affect the attitude and action of all.

So that you may see how this works out—here is my own experience.

When Major Douglas first made mention of this line of action (the "hole in the road" Westminster speech), it seemed to me just a suggestion of what isolated social crediters could do; I failed to see its implications. Later last year, when, at the Secretariat, we found our attention being focussed in that direction, I began to see a little of what was involved—but it remained something apart—it was not my job.

Then one day, on the narrow staircase up to the Secretariat offices, I happened to meet W.A.W.—all of you know him well. He was in the mood of King Henry II when he exclaimed in anger, "Who will rid me of this turbulent priest?" He wanted someone to try out a definite local objective, and so give substance to the thought.

It was fortunate that he did not call out for murder, for whatever it was he said got "under my skin." I had to act—and acted. The result, substantially completed in three days, was the "Ruislip footpath" objective.

Note this: I quite forgot that this was not my job. It was just something extra that was needed, and must be done.

And this: that nobody blamed me for doing it; that, in fact, I was rewarded—by the "mention in despatches" of that little job of work; and eventually in another way, by being given double duty!

Now this local objective business IS my job. And all this most barefaced boasting and brag is by way of an example. For that is more or less what we all should do.

ACT FIRST, inspiring on these "Douglas" lines some small effort which will show the "authorities" where they get off; and the "people" where they get on—in demanding and securing what they want.

Then telling people about it; not as propaganda or instruction but as news, good news, or if you like, as a really snappy joke against the authorities. Leave it at that, it will soak in.

And you, of course, will be getting on with another one.

There have been times when I have felt rather like that prophet, who, having done all that he could to bring down rain, gazed into the brassy heavens, seeking some sign. And now, during this last week-end, I think we all sensed the authentic presage of that cloud "the size of a man's hand" which will grow until it fills the sky.

I believe that even now there is being engendered the first battalion of these sparks of Douglas action. Sparks of supreme potency which containing their own directive impulse will exalt the people to demand, and secure, their own freedom. HEWLETT EDWARDS

## Notes on Local Objectives

To be read in conjunction with L.O.3 and L.O.4—"Object Lessons in Civic Democracy"

- (1)—The aim of any objective is the individual sense of mastery over institutions which will be gained in a successful demand. Therefore in considering any proposed objective the following are test questions:—
  - (a). Do the majority of those concerned want it?
  - (b). Are they likely to get it if they unite in a demand?

Small objectives are desirable at first.
- (2) So far as reasonably possible, get people to act for themselves. The organisers of previous pro-

- tests (if any) are likely to be active in this.
- (3) Remember that our aim is not so much to get the "shelter" (or other objective) as to help people to realise, in getting it, that they are really masters of their institutions; whether it be the corporation or the bus company, etc., which is concerned.
- (4) In gaining your objective you are certain to meet with individual people who are interested. When success is gained and while they are feeling all pleased about it—that is the time to show such individuals a little of what they

- are doing, of the idea of "demanding results," and so to bring them forward, perhaps through other objectives, or perhaps direct into the Movement. The sense of mastery which they will gain, added to the realisation of the freedom in security which may be secured by a national demand, will lead them to seek out the Electoral Campaign.
- (5). In most cases it will be better to work objectives as a "ratepayer" or an "indignant member of the public" etc. Let talk of Social Credit creep in only at the latter stage, when people have used it!

- (6) It will be seen that L.O.3 and L.O.4 are not "Social Credit propaganda" documents, and can, if thought desirable, be handed to any member of the public as illustrating what has been done.
  - (7). I shall be glad to receive any letters asking for advice, publicity in SOCIAL CREDIT, etc.
  - (8) In any case, please keep in touch, especially with details of any success. These will be published for the encouragement of others, unless you wish otherwise.
- HEWLETT EDWARDS  
Director of the  
Local Objective Campaign

# FINANCE OF THE MONTH

## GOLD AGAIN!

By A. Hamilton McIntyre

LAST month we were treated to numerous articles in all the different newspapers telling the story of what has come to be known as "the gold scare." All these articles more or less suggested that the gold scare was something which threatened the world and all its people. It was almost as if the earth was in danger of colliding with some of the other planets.

As I read the situation, the gold scare frightened nobody except a few stockbrokers and, possibly, one or two office boys who had been rather foolishly buying twenty or thirty pounds "worth" of some South African mining company's shares.

Only in the above-mentioned attitude of reverence and suggestion of possible world calamity did the various newspaper articles agree. In all else they were mutually contradictory. Some writers envisaged it as a struggle between this country and the United States; others as an Empire squabble between South Africa and Britain. Some inevitably saw the red hand of Moscow, and, equally inevitably, some others ponderously discussed the effect on labourers' wages.

My reading of the situation is that the international bankers raised the whole matter as a kind of smoke-screen, though for what particular purpose it is not yet apparent. It stands to reason that the gold standard, or the gold exchange standard, call it whatever you will, is such an anachronism that it takes a scare every now and then to keep up the pretence that it is still an important part of our economic system.

The Times during the month published a series of three articles by the Honourable R. H. Brand which are too priceless to be missed. Here the gold problem was dealt with in the classical style. There are so many extracts which I might quote that it is most difficult for me to make any distinction. Dealing with present stocks of gold, Mr. Brand points out that in five years — 1932/37 — the world's stock of gold has doubled. The main factor contributing to this circumstance was, of course, that, on the average, the various stocks of gold were re-valued at somewhere about 180 per cent of their previous value. Mr. Brand acknowledges this, but apparently does not see the humour of it.

Further reference is made to "Hoards of Gold." One notices that in every article dealing with gold the word "hoarding" is always used in a derogatory sense, as if it was something to be avoided. As it is obvious that all but an infinitesimal fraction of the world's gold is not made any physical use of, it must, in fact, be hoarded, and that is just what has always been done with the great bulk of it by the different central banks of the various countries; so that right away we find the main and principal practice of the central banks being referred to in a derogatory manner. Of course, there are a great many words applied to gold, of which "hoarding" is merely one. There are, of course, our other friends — revaluation, devaluation, stabilisation, and (ye gods) sterilisation. I rather gather Mr. Brand is against sterilisation of the unfit.

### The Mystic Quality

The following extract, I think, takes first prize; it is in Mr. Brand's concluding article:

"Gold has, and it is important that it should keep, a certain mystic quality. I doubt whether any conceivable solution of the present problem could do more to destroy that mystic quality than for the world to treat gold as though it were rubber or tin, or whales in the Antarctic."

Comment on the above would be superfluous. It is too, too wonderful.

Here is another extract which strikes a familiar note:

"One might indeed be apprehensive if there was too little gold in the world, but it would be a paradox to suppose that, with the price level as it is, an attempt to cure a superabundance of gold must produce the same consequences as a shortage of gold."

I could go on quoting Mr. Brand, but space is limited. He emphasises that the aim of all Governments should be to maintain confidence in gold, and, as far as one can see, this seems to be the only use that gold has—namely, that it is something in which we should maintain confidence.

Mr. Brand is still living in the days before the steam engine.

### The French Crisis

Reports on the financial crisis in France make amusing reading. Some authorities said the trouble arose through stocks of gold being liquidated. Apparently former hoardings had been "dehoarded" (if there is such a word), and ex-Prime Minister Blum proposed rigid measures to put a stop to this awful practice. When the measures were announced, they seemed to consist of further penalties being imposed on hoarding, which, to the ordinary man, sounded a little queer.

M. Blum's proposals were rejected by the Senate and a new Premier appeared in his place. Apparently the proposals of the new Premier are just the same as those of the old, so that it is hard to see what all the fuss has been about. It may, however, be that the explanation of the crisis is bound up with the struggle in France between the left and right wings of international finance.

### Is France Bankrupt?

When M. Bonnet laid what he called "a Balance Sheet of France" before the Chamber, all the World's Press eagerly quoted his words in enlarged type. The headlines ran somewhat as follows: "FRANCE IS BANKRUPT"; "THE TREASURY IS EMPTY"; "THE TOTAL ASSETS OF THE STATE AMOUNT TO £180,000."

These statements appear to have been duly swallowed by the majority

of readers, and people who never owned a hundred pounds in their lives felt very sorry for France with only one hundred and eighty thousand to play with.

Comparisons were made in the Press between France and Britain, thus occasioning the throwing of a few bouquets at Mr. Neville Chamberlain.

The whole affair is useful in throwing light on the difference between finance and the facts which it is supposed to reflect. Under the present financial system a Government's only asset is its power to borrow, and a solvent State is one which is able to borrow as fast, or faster, than it spends.

I have said above that a Government's only asset is its power to borrow, and some readers will think I have forgotten about taxation. This is not the case. Taxation is merely a compulsory non-repayable loan, and the difference between paying your taxes to the Government and subscribing to Government loans is really a small difference. When you pay your taxes you don't expect to get them back; when you subscribe to a Government Loan you expect to get it back, but the only method by which you can get it back is one which involves further taxation or renewed subscriptions to loans. The difference is merely one of expectation.

Turning now to the comparisons which have been made between France and Britain (to the disadvantage of the former), the truth seems to be that as the people of France in general are more realistic than the people of Britain in general, the French Government's power to borrow is weaker than the British Government's power to borrow; hence, from the point of view of finance, France is said to be bankrupt and Britain is said to be solvent. France's bankruptcy will be said to be cured by a further loan. In commercial bankruptcy, however, I think the Official Receiver would view with discouragement proposals from bankrupts to borrow themselves out of their bankruptcy.

# Information Department

## Monthly Broadcast

### JOIN THE SPEAKERS' PANEL

### PRESS CUTTING BUREAU

THE Director of Information has directed the attention of Social Crediters to the necessity for a Speaker's Panel by means of which the Propaganda Drive can be effectively strengthened.

The main work of the speakers on the panel will fall under three quite separate headings.

- (1) To attack the false and spread the true knowledge of Social Credit.
- (2) To provide a background for Local Objectives and to focus the power aroused by them.
- (3) To arouse and focus hostility to taxation.

\* \* \*

Social Crediters who feel themselves competent to address audiences of various descriptions and desire to be enrolled on the panel are invited to communicate with me c/o The Social Credit Secretariat Ltd., 163A Strand.

To facilitate the work of this department applicants should specify:

- (a) Previous experience of public speaking.
- (b) The extent of their proposed addresses (i.e., whether they feel competent to address audiences upon one or more of the above described subject headings.)
- (c) The extent to which they are prepared to travel to meetings.

It should be distinctly understood that any expenses incurred in travelling, etc., must be borne either by the speaker or by the organisation by which he is invited.

All applicants will receive notes and further instruction on this important phase of the movement directly they are empanelled.

E. J. PANKHURST.  
Assistant Director of Information,  
Propaganda Section.

### NOTE

Speakers residing in London are asked to read the special announcement on page 3.

THE SOCIAL CREDIT Press Cutting Bureau, maintained by the Jersey Douglas Social Credit Group, reports that between 300 and 350 cuttings are received weekly, but less than half are of value owing to duplication or intrinsic merit.

Leading dailies are well covered, except the Daily Mail, for which no scrutineer has volunteered. Local papers, other than Glasgow, Liverpool and Newcastle, are not well covered regularly; occasional batches from other places are received, usually without the sender's name.

The Catholic Herald and Church Times are represented and a few trade and technical journals.

Most of the original scrutineers are still contributing, the few who have dropped out were never very regular. Very few offers from new scrutineers are received.

Cuttings are sorted on arrival and forwarded to the department of the Secretariat concerned. Those that are of no immediate value except for reference are filed and indexed.

Speeches, articles, etc., are filed under the authors' names. Other headings include Poverty, Destruction, Restriction, Mechanisation, etc. Any outstanding incidents, such as Party Meetings, the London Bus Strike, etc., are separately indexed, and foreign news is filed under the name of the country.

More scrutineers are needed, specially for local papers, and for weeklies, and trade or technical journals. The primary need is for regular supplies to be sent in as soon after publication as possible.

Cuttings may be inserted in envelopes bearing a 1/4d. stamp and the sender's name and town, and all who are willing to do this work are invited to write to the organiser, Mr. T. L. Mawson, Petit Port, St. Brelades, Jersey, C.I.

## Report of Agricultural Section, Department of External Relations

# THE FARMERS' POLICY

By C. Howard Jones

"IT hardly needs emphasis that a constant binding back of proposals for reform, to the moving events of the world, is of the utmost value; in fact, if it be possible to clarify the relation between the analysis of the financial system, the foci of discontent, and the logical remedy, with sufficient emphasis and over a sufficiently wide area, then the stage will be set for the greatest victory which the human individual has, within history, achieved over the forces which beset him to his fall." ("Social Credit," pp. 203/4.)

To make a contribution to this essential work of preparation for the great change which must come is one of the underlying ideas of the new Agricultural Section. The application of the power to think clearly, which Major Douglas is supreme in helping us to achieve, to the solution of "the agricultural problem" is already beginning to have some effect. Major Sir Reginald Dorman-Smith himself, President of the National Farmers' Union and Conservative Member of Parliament, has responded to a concerted and friendly attack by a few Social Crediters to the extent of repeatedly putting forward our unorthodox but realist point of view on purchasing power and money as they affect agriculture.

Farmers are essentially individualists, and it is only under pressure of great financial difficulties and much misrepresentation of their case on all sides that they are submitting to, and even initiating, the complicated and

restrictive systems of regimentation which go by the name of Marketing Schemes. One of the objects of the Section is to keep alive this sense of independence and individual responsibility in the farmer. We are insisting that if we farmers are given "facilities" to produce and to sell what our people want to buy, but have to go without purely for lack of money, the rest can safely be left with us. We will accept responsibility for efficient production of what is wanted and can be produced from our land by up-to-date methods. Research workers are especially disgusted by restrictive measures which nullify their efforts to increase the output from the land, and make their successes appear as very dubious assets.

### Simple and Direct

From the start there seemed a need for a simple statement of the application of Social Credit principles to agriculture, and with this in mind "The Farmers' Policy" was drawn up. It seems to be serving its purpose, not only in giving Social Crediters a "line," but in drawing in many who are on the borderline of the Movement. Farmers who have only considered their plight as proving over-production, or the need for restriction of imports or for levies and subsidies, are fre-

quently impressed by the directness of our Policy. They have always regarded a paying price as dependent on scarcity, but when it is pointed out to them, many can see that an increase in production could and should benefit both themselves and the consumers. It then becomes obvious that there is a hidden hand, that of orthodox finance, more powerful than the united interests of producers and consumers, who constitute the community. Furthermore, farmers are in a frame of mind to ignore old party allegiances and to take political action for results.

"The Farmers' Policy" has been read and advocated at a number of N.F.U. meetings. It has been the subject of a special meeting in Huntingdonshire as a result of which the local Member of Parliament, is being tackled. It has been made available in the N.F.U. tent at the Devon County Show. It has provided a means of approach to hundreds of individuals in farming and political circles. Definite support has been forthcoming from farmers in over twenty counties in England, Scotland and Northern Ireland, and it is to be hoped that the seed has been

sown in many quarters from which no immediate response has been forthcoming.

Our latest effort is to give support to Shropshire farmers whose land is being appropriated by the Air Ministry. By such action we hope to make farmers see that Government departments are our servants and not our masters, and incidentally gain prestige for our movement.

There is endless scope for activities on these and similar lines. By making agriculture an object lesson in the principles and application of Social Credit, while keeping the label in the background, or out of the picture altogether, we are performing invaluable work in education and propaganda for the truth.

Our need now is especially for possible "local objectives" connected with farming, so that we can share in this, for the present, dominating activity of the Movement. I shall be very glad to hear of any such possibilities or attempts. Farming objectives are very apt to run in national dimensions. We must not jump over the stage of small beginnings and local achievements. Above all, let us eschew discussion of methods and concentrate all our energies on arousing an irresistible demand for the results we want from our representatives, as indicated in "The Farmers' Policy."