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## THE RIDDLE OF THE 40-HOUR WEEK

Impossible Hopes of Achieving False Times

**N**OTHING shows so clearly the dead-end into which Finance has thrust us as the maze-like discussions about shorter working hours.

Faced with millions working long hours and millions working no hours at all, the great thinkers of this age have hit upon the brilliant idea of "spreading" the work.

It seems a good enough remedy in theory (if work for everybody is the aim), but in practice it bristles with difficulties. And all of them are caused by the cramping financial framework within which we are obliged to work.

The International Labour Office failed last year to push through a 40-hour week as a standard principle for all trades. Now it is trying to establish it by "step-by-step" methods.

For example, it is proposing that coal miners should work not more than 38½ hours a week, and glass-bottle workers, 42 hours a week.

But *The Times*, with unanswerable logic, shows that under the present system it simply cannot be made practicable.

To begin with, men must either work shorter hours for the same pay, in which case the industries which employ them, already on the brink of insolvency, will quickly be pushed over it. Or else they will work shorter hours for lower wages, which will naturally reduce the amount of money to be spent in the shops and depress other trades, as well as the standard of living of the workers whose pay is cut.

The situation is still further complicated by the mad, but enforced, scramble to turn out cheap goods for export. In this Gilbertian battle, with our financial Dukes of Plaza-Toro yelling encouragement from behind, the spoils of victory are obviously to the nation which cuts its costs to the lowest limit. So when the Duce reduces the hours of work of his sweating Fascists and lowers their wages in proportion we must either follow suit or lose a trick.

To get over the difficulty the proposal has been made to fix the scales of wages by international agreement as well as the length of working hours. But the I.L.O. now admits quite bluntly that this would be impossible.

In some future Utopia, where all industrial conditions and modes of life throughout the globe are ironed out to a fearful uniformity, such a thing might be possible to arrange. But in the world as

it is to-day, says the I.L.O. report, "the level of wages in each country and in each industry is determined not only by considerations of international competition, but also by all the influences affecting the domestic market and cost of living."

The problem, in fact, seems quite insoluble. And so it is, but only in so far as the aims are false aims and the terms of reference are impossible.

The principal aim, according to *The Times*, is to reduce unemployment. Viewed in this light, how can shorter hours possibly succeed?

By reducing working hours from 48 to 40 a week, industry would have to increase wage rates by one-fifth, unless the workers are to be sacrificed. One-fifth of a high wage is, of course, more than one-fifth of a low wage, and so the high wage countries would be more severely handicapped, in their struggle to produce cheap goods for export, than the low wage countries.

And since employment (under the present system) depends upon a country's export trade, this can only mean reduced employment.

At the same time, if wage rates were increased, the cost of manufactured articles would rise, and the gap between total wages and total prices would widen, which would help to dislocate the home market.

There is literally no way out of the impasse while the rules of the game remain unchanged, and it is not surprising to find the I.L.O. taking refuge in a pious declaration of hope that shorter hours should not be allowed to lower the standard of living of workers, without offering one word of practical advice about how it is to happen!

The whole thing reminds me dreadfully of a dream my father once had. He found himself having a bath in the aisle of a church during a service. To get up and walk out, without so much as a towel to wrap round himself, was just as impossible as to stay where he was. In fact, the only solution was to wake up.

So it is with the present world nightmare. We must wake up and then we shall find there is no problem at all and there never has been one.

Once we decide to claim the control of our national credit and issue National Dividends to everybody, work for the sake of work will disappear along with the necessity for export trade; and length of working hours will simply be arranged so as to satisfy the true demands of our own people for goods and services.

G. W. L. DAY.

### IMPORTANT

Change  
of  
Address

(See page 304)

# What's Wrong With the World

## Social Credit Simply Explained

By G. W. L. Day

**I**N this issue we publish the first instalment of an elementary explanation of Social Credit written for the Million. Mr. Day, whose front page articles are so popular a feature of SOCIAL CREDIT, has set out to fill a want that has been often and widely expressed. As we propose to publish an instalment every week, now is the time to introduce SOCIAL CREDIT to new readers, drawing their attention especially to this series, which will later be issued in book form by Stanley Nott, Limited.

### CHAPTER I.

#### Blind Leaders to Guide Us

**S**OMETHING is very wrong with the world. You need not be very observant to realise that. Nearly everybody seems to be in a bad way. Poor people seem poorer, and a great many who were rich once have lost their money.

"Things are bad, these days," people say. At least they used to say this. But now things have been bad for so long that it hardly seems worth saying any longer.

Perhaps you are still in work. But the odds are your pay has been cut and your job is less secure. You say to yourself, "One day I shall be on the dole, and then what will happen to me and my family?"

This fear of being out of work is like a bogey to most working men. It is always waiting to jump out on you when you're feeling ill or tired.

Perhaps you are already on the dole and have been "out" for some time. At first you thought it was only temporary, and politicians and other people told you you would soon be all right again when trade improved. And for a long time the newspapers kept telling you that prosperity was just round the corner. But it wasn't. And now after all these years things hardly seem any better, and for all you can see they never will be.

Perhaps you live in one of the so-called Distressed Areas. To begin with there was a great fuss about these districts. The newspapers said how shocking it was, and relief funds were organised to help you. But after a while the fuss died down, and, except for an occasional M.P., hardly anybody mentions the subject any more.

They seem to have given it up as a bad job! Now ever since the War there have been plenty of people ready to tell us what's the reason for all this distress in the world, and also how to put it right. Socialists, Communists, Conservatives, Liberals, Fascists, British-Israelites, Seventh Day Adventists, Economic Experts, Christian Scientists, the Panacea Society, and many others have all been saying that everything will come right if only we do what they tell us, until now the world has become like a Tower of Babel.

Since 1929, when the Depression began, most people have come to the conclusion that the trouble lies in Finance. Now Finance, we have always been told, is such a complicated subject that only bankers and economic experts can hope to understand it. So most of us have never even tried to grasp it, but have simply taken it on trust.

You may perhaps remember "Woodbine Willy," the Reverend Studdert Kennedy? Well, one day not long before he died he called on the editor of *John Bull* and said to him, "Look here, I feel sure all this trouble is due in some way to Finance. I'm going to get to the bottom of this money business."

Off he went, and a few weeks later he came back. He told the editor he had been having long talks with many of the most famous financial experts in the Kingdom, ending up by spending a week-end with Mr. Montagu Norman, Governor of the Bank of England.

"And do you know," he said, "they don't understand their own system!"

This may sound incredible to you. What would you think of a War Office which knew nothing about military matters, or a Ministry of Agriculture which was ignorant about farming?

Yet it is quite possibly true. Only a few years ago Mr. Montagu Norman admitted publicly that he

economic situation was too much for him and that he could not see the light at the end of the tunnel!

Suppose a guide who was conducting you over a perilous mountain range suddenly turned round and confessed that he knew nothing about his job and had completely lost his way, what would you do? Probably you would take care to engage a different guide next time. But Mr. Montagu Norman has just been re-elected Governor of the Bank for the sixteenth year in succession, and none of us has been asked whether we agree to it.

He at least is honest enough to tell us that he has lost himself, but there are plenty other so-called experts who are not so honest. Scarcely a day passes without somebody getting up and saying "The way to prosperity lies—here." But immediately another expert gets up and says, "No, the way to prosperity lies—there."

There never was such a shouting and a wrangling. First the cry is for economy, then for wise spending, then for the stabilisation of currencies, then for raising of prices, then for industrial planning, and so on, and so on, without end.

It is like a parrot house!

Most of us are so tired of parrot cries that we refuse to listen any longer and just leave others to worry things out. Millions of people will no longer even take the trouble to vote. It seems to make very little difference who gets in: things remain just about the same for the great majority of the nation.

Even when the newspapers tell us that trade has already improved, most of us have to take it on trust. Few of us are any better off than we were last year, and a great many of us are even worse off.

The bankers and business magnates tell us we can't be prosperous again until our overseas trade revives, and yet all of them admit there is no sign whatever of it reviving yet awhile. According to the League of Nations Bulletin of Statistics, world overseas trade reached the lowest point ever recorded in February, 1935. Are we to spend the rest of our lives in poverty and misery waiting for the impossible?

No, there is a way out of it.

Suppose, now, there had been a master mind which years ago, before anyone else had thought of such a thing, had examined this clumsy apparatus which we call Finance, and had seen that it was not working properly because of certain mechanical defects.

Suppose he had realised that because of these defects various things would happen to the world—namely, the very things which *have* happened and *are* happening to it now.

Suppose he had discovered that all the poverty and distress which we are enduring are really utterly unnecessary, and that every one of us could be made secure, and perhaps even comfortably off, from birth to death, simply by adjusting this flaw in our financial apparatus.

Suppose if, after years and years of fighting against the vested interests of Finance, he and his followers had at last begun to make headway, until to-day there are millions of people in the world who have been converted to his way of thinking, and at least one government which is hoping to put his proposals into force immediately.

If all this were so, would you be willing to read this book with an open mind and hear what his discoveries are?

Well, these things *have* happened, and that is why I am sitting down now and writing this book. I am tired of being hard up (as I daresay you are) when it is my birthright (and yours) to be reasonably well off, and if only I can get you to see eye to eye with me, there is a chance that we shall get what we want.

And surely what we *all* want is the one thing worth making a fight for?

You agree? Very well, then, come with me and take a look at this suffering world of ours, without any ideas formed in advance, and we'll see what we can make of it.

(To be continued.)

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### Social Credit in Alberta

**M**AJOR Douglas's first interim report to the Government of Alberta, on the possibilities of the application of Social Credit principles to that potentially wealthy Canadian province, has just reached us and is printed in full in this issue.

It is a document of historic importance, for it not only paves the way to the economic freedom of the people whose government has called for it, but will serve to indicate to other local governments the lines upon which successful action may be taken.

As our readers learnt from the article in *SOCIAL CREDIT* for April 26, entitled "Will Alberta Lead the World?"—the day upon which Major Douglas sailed from England to take up his duties as Chief Reconstruction Adviser to His Majesty's Government of Alberta—there is such a widespread popular demand for Social Credit in Alberta that the present Government anticipated the formal expression of the will of the people and called in the best expert advice available — to wit, Major Douglas.

His report is a model of clarity, and indicates, with a brevity that does not sacrifice comprehensiveness, the first steps that can be taken on the road to the practical abolition of poverty in a country where potential plenty exists.

#### Major Douglas Points the Way

Major Douglas, in the preamble to his report, begins by defining a community, such as Alberta, as an

association of individuals to obtain conditions of life which could not be obtained without organisation.

He goes on to define the real wealth of such a community, and to distinguish between it and money, which is *not* real wealth, but which is created by banking institutions who claim it as their property and so control the providing or withholding of "effective demand"—an immense power.

At the outset of his report proper Major Douglas emphasises the distinction between a strategy for acquiring control of the public credit, and any particular plan for using that credit *after* control has been acquired.

Major Douglas concludes that the alternatives open to such a province as Alberta lie between surrender to the existing financial power, with the inevitable intensification of all the inherent troubles, which are already becoming unendurable; and the taking of such steps as will lead to freedom from external financial control. He indicates these steps.

#### "New" Deal!

With a fanfare from the rather cracked trumpets of the Liberal press, Mr. Lloyd George has set forth on his last scramble into the political limelight. There is no doubt he is a great showman, and he has tricked out his caravan with all the accustomed skill, however shoddy or second-hand the material.

To begin with, it is a sort of Electoral Campaign; there is even a little piece about democracy and the will of the people—so long, no doubt, as the people do not ask for things they ought not to ask for, such as the distribution of plenty for all from the plenty made available by our common inheritance of applied science.

Believe it or not, what the people want is WORK, according to Mr. Lloyd George and his fellow-signatories (some of whom we are rather surprised to notice in this company). There is no hint of any idea like "poverty amid plenty," or the displacement of men by machinery, or even of the great productive power of modern manufacturing methods.

The sole objective, from a concrete point of view, that Mr. Lloyd George's celebrated Welsh imagination can soar to, is to find work. It would be pitiable if it were not so mischievous. Instead of saying, "The need is there, the necessary plant begs for employment," he must say, "The necessary labour begs for employment."

#### Peace—At Any Price?

To put before the electorate the proposition that they want work when really they want goods (and leisure into the bargain) would seem to be a lunatic proposal, even with the long conditioning process which has made the masses suppose that work — human labour — is the inevitable precursor to the receipt of goods. But the Welsh Wizard has in his hat, besides the beaver, a fine red herring.

Work and Peace are joined, as if, forsooth, anybody on earth really needed urging in the path of peace to-day. Observe the cunning with which the hook is baited; at the same time remember that within the present financial system no country can provide work for all its people without forcing the product of their labour out of the country in ferocious competition for foreign markets, which must end, not in peace, but war.

In an age of plenty, and of machine production, more goods for all is the straightforward policy, and with

it will come the contentment which is the surest of all safeguards against war. There is no need to vote for peace; vote for the abolition of poverty and for National Dividends, and peace must follow, as the night the day.

### Engineers Studying Economics

When four-fifths of the world persists in viewing the chaos of the world from the financial angle, it is like a breath of fresh air to find the Engineers' Study Group on Economics surveying the position in terms of real values. After considerable research work on twenty-four different schemes of monetary and industrial planning it has issued a report on results up to date. All of them, it says, stress the point that there is potential plenty.

With admirable logic it insists that the present real national income is much less than it might be, while there is a large amount of communal waste. There is poverty, yet there is restriction and sabotage. There are many urgent jobs waiting to be done, yet men and machines are standing idle.

"It is, indeed, ridiculous," says *The Engineer*, "and something has got to be done about it. What is that something?"

Well, what is the reason that urgent jobs are not done, when the men, the equipment, and the materials are ready to do them? Simply that the money to finance them is not ready. The real, tangible things are there, but the abstract thing—money—is not. The substance is less important than the shadow!

But read on—

### Dictators of Policy

"They who control the credit of the nation direct the policy of governments," correctly says Mr. Reginald McKenna. It is they who decide when and how much money may be created to finance desirable jobs. It is therefore they who in effect tell the people what they may do and what they may not do. They dictate the policy which is the *real government* of the people, for, without the consent of these controllers of credit, none of the works that are obviously possible and desirable can be done.

Now, is not the answer to the question put by *The Engineer* in the foregoing note clear?

There IS a greater power than the will of those who now control the nation's credit—those who at present restrict the doing of what the people want done.

That power is the will of the people themselves, and the next move is up to them. They need not work the policy of restriction that is now dictated to them by the money power. But if they refuse, they must replace this hateful policy of restriction by a new policy.

The people CAN do so—they can dictate policy by saying, through the legitimate, constitutional means of the Parliamentary Vote, *what they want*. Let them *decide* what they want most, and *vote for it!* It is *stupid* to grouse and *blame* the bankers. *Tell them!*

### Ontario and Glasgow

The respective Governments of Ontario and Glasgow have recently been up against the policy dictated by the money power. They have shown restiveness under it, although, unfortunately, so far as Glasgow is concerned, with little understanding of its nature and what could replace it.

The Provincial Government of Ontario recently incurred the displeasure of the banks by supporting the

refusal of subsidiary electric power companies to comply with the terms of their contract with the central hydro-electric power commission when the economic situation had made those terms impossible to fulfil.

The displeasure of the banks has been shown by their refusal to tender for a £3,000,000 debenture issue invited by the Ontario Government. In other words, the Ontario Government wanted to borrow £3,000,000 and the banks refused to lend it. This is a very telling example of the power of those who control the credit of a nation, and of the truth of Mr. McKenna's statement quoted at the beginning of the foregoing note.

Mr. Hepburn, the Premier, however, apparently understands the nature of the position, for he is reported by the *Financial Times* to have said:—

**The challenge is not to the Administration, but to popular Government and to the people themselves. The plain issue is whether the country is to be governed by elected representatives or by dictators in control of the machinery of money.**

Good luck to Mr. Hepburn! He has plainly stated the issue. May the people of Canada, as a whole, see it as clearly as he does, and by their actions, in the proper use of their votes, dictate the policy they want administered.

The position of Glasgow is not yet so advanced. The Glasgow Corporation have ignored the advice of the Bank of England in connection with a refunding proposal for a five and a half per cent. loan, but their action amounts to little more than bargaining about the rate of interest. It is, however, all to the good that they should be questioning the orders of the money power, for it is only a step from that to realising that there is but one alternative to carrying out the present financial policy, and that is the step which has been so clearly defined by Mr. Hepburn.

### Land of the Rising Sun

One of the few countries which seems to understand Social Credit is Japan, but by an ironic twist the ruling caste in Japan are applying its principles in an inverted form so as to achieve a contrary set of aims. The national credit is not being used for the benefit of consumers, but to create further work for the masses, and so keep them in their places, by building up an export trade and by military preparations.

The policy is large state expenditure, with heavily subsidised exports, met by heavy state borrowings. Japanese goods are being sold all over the world at cut-throat prices which defy competition, and large sums of money are being spent by the Japanese in propaganda purposes to soothe the ruffled feelings of Lancashire cotton spinners on the dole.

Once a nation sets out with the idea of subsidising foreign consumers with its national credit in order to keep its own people hard at work, it is obvious that it can beat any other nation which does not imitate its methods. Therefore in the race for setting up a work state Japan is leading the field.

According to a recent report, Japan's production since 1930 has increased by thirty-five per cent. and her export trade has flourished. In fact it has climbed up to the pre-depression level and is said to amount to ten per cent. of the world's overseas trade.

But although "the real earnings of Japanese industrial workers as a group have increased, the real earnings of the industrial worker have remained stationary, or tended to decline. At least a half of the community is suffering from diminished incomes or under-employment."

## MAJOR DOUGLAS'S ALBERTA REPORT

### First Interim Report on the Possibilities of the Application of Social Credit Principles to the Province of Alberta

**I**N the Canadian Province of Alberta Social Credit is the burning question of the day. A general election is shortly due and the Government, recognising the insistent demand of the electorate for a change in the present restrictive financial system, under which the people of a potentially rich province are suffering acute poverty, invited Major Douglas, as the foremost living economic expert, to give them his advice. Upon consenting to do so, Major Douglas was appointed Chief Reconstruction Adviser to the Government and left England on April 26 to take up his duties. His first report, submitted to His Majesty's Premier and Legislative Council of Alberta, at Edmonton, Alberta, on May 23, 1935, is printed in full below. Editorial comment will be found on page 299.

#### PREAMBLE

**I**N order to provide an understandable background for this Report, it seems necessary to recall certain general considerations.

Stripped of unnecessary complications, a community such as the Province of Alberta, with a governing body entrusted with certain powers, may be considered as an association of individuals to obtain conditions of life, both social and economic, which could not be obtained without organisation. It is not only an association for the purpose of working effectively, but also an association to enable the eventual objective of the work to be realised in enjoyment.

The essential wealth of such a community, looked at from its productive side, consists in its physical assets, either in the state in which they are found in nature, or as improved by the application of labour, and in particular modern industrial methods, and even more importantly in its vital assets, represented by its population and their state of education, intelligence, morals, health and social well-being. That is to say "wealth" is not "money."

It is a matter of universal experience, however, that none of these forms of real wealth, enumerated above, can come into the possession and control of the individual without the use of this device, commonly called money, but which is more comprehensively defined, and in fact more easily understood, by its technical term "effective demand."

Effective demand originated in the barter system, that is to say individuals parted with a surplus of real wealth in their possession to obtain in exchange real wealth of a different variety for which they had a need. The barter system became modified when the idea of a third factor, erroneously considered as the embodiment of wealth, for instance gold and silver, came into use as the common method of exchanging real or useful wealth. The fact that gold and silver are themselves commodities, having certain uses, for ornament or otherwise, no doubt served to intensify this idea. The great increase of wealth of a genuinely useful kind, as compared with the symbols of wealth supplied by the precious metals, forced the introduction of other forms of symbolic wealth, still carrying with them the barter conception, but being in fact merely claims on wealth of the same nature that a railway ticket is a claim upon transportation, while having no value in itself, a condition of affairs which exists at the present time in relation to the specific form of ticket that we term a dollar bill.

In the modern world, however, the preponderating feature in effective demand which is universally employed to carry on the world's business is what is technically called a "credit instrument," of which there are several forms. For the purposes of this preamble it is only necessary to consider the cheque.

The cheque is essentially a draft upon an allotment of the public credit, by which is meant the well-founded belief that certain quantities of real wealth, having price figures attached to them, corresponding to the amount of the cheque, and produced by unspecified members of the public, will be delivered in return for the cheque,

and a cheque is therefore, so far as it is accepted as money, a form, and the most common form, of effective demand.

While it is clear that under a barter system there is always sufficient effective demand although it may be inequitably distributed, under a money or cheque system both inequitable and ineffective demand are certain unless production and demand are consciously and systematically related.

Cheques are drawn upon deposits, and it is admitted by all responsible authorities that deposits are created, to a major extent, by purely book-keeping transactions on the part of banking institutions. It is therefore correct to say that banking institutions are in a position to create, claim as their property, and to lend upon their own terms, effective demand which is the only method by which real wealth produced by the general public can be transferred from the producer of it to the user. The question as to the legal right of banking institutions to claim effective demand of public property, thus created, as their own exclusive property, and to lay down the terms upon which it shall be issued and the conditions under which it must be repaid, together with the price which shall be paid for the temporary use of it, will be examined in the main body of this Interim Report. At the moment it is sufficient to emphasise that the whole economic structure, the security of the individual, his social environment, his level of education, and to a large extent the conditions of his physical, mental and moral development, are controlled by the provision or withholding of this effective demand which is in essence merely a book-keeping process.

While it is probably true to say that, as at present conducted, the art of banking consists essentially in "fooling some of the people all of the time, and all of the people some of the time," it would be a mistake to overlook the fact which must proceed from the obvious importance of finance, that the conditions of material progress and the possibilities of a continuing and improving standard of living have been and are being achieved within the framework of the financial system. While it is generally agreed that this is so, it is not widely understood that modifications are essential to enable these processes to be continued. Without going too far into this aspect of the matter, it may be said that the financial system in its orthodox form has worked fairly successfully during an age of expansion in which preponderatingly large quantities of capital goods, not intended to be used directly by individuals, have been produced, and the purchasing power or effective demand which has been distributed to individuals as an inducement to produce other capital good has been available to them as effective demand for a sufficient quantity of consumable goods. Since this process of expansion is beyond question proceeding at a much slower rate, while the debts which have been contracted in regard to previous expansion are becoming increasingly onerous, sufficient purchasing power for the use of the general population does not become available through orthodox methods, and if it did, by excessive concentration upon capital production or Public Works, the breakdown of the system owing to intolerable debt charges would only be accentuated.

In regard to the Province of Alberta, therefore, it appears to me to be evident that little which is effective can be done to relieve the economic difficulties which exist unless a departure is made from methods which were moderately effective in the past but are no longer suitable to conditions which have changed fundamentally. Any attempt to deal with the situation, which does not recognise its fundamental cause, must discredit the Administration and eventually result either in an abolition of organised forms of government in favour of a pure financial hegemony, or in a continuous disintegration of social morale, possibly ending in something approaching anarchy. Both Europe and America, under the Bank of England and the Federal Reserve

System respectively, have been subjected to almost a complete financial hegemony for the past fifteen years, with results which are evident.

If this aspect of the matter were that alone requiring consideration, it does not appear probable that any government could hesitate in immediately instituting modifications designed to rectify the situation. Unfortunately, however, this monopoly of the creation of effective demand, which has been allowed to pass for the most part into the hands of the banking system, from its very nature constitutes a formidable power, having objectives of its own not those of the general population, and it is therefore entirely proper that the consequences of challenging its interests should be examined.

### THE NATURE OF THE PRELIMINARY ENQUIRY

1.—At the outset, it must again be emphasised that a distinction should be drawn between any particular plan for the utilisation of the public credit, when control of it has been acquired, and a strategy for acquiring the power to deal with the public credit. If this distinction be understood, it will be realised that plans for dealing with the public credit are wholly premature, while the power to deal with it has not been attained. For this reason I propose to confine myself in this preliminary report to possible methods and strategy in regard to the preliminary objective, that of obtaining access to the public credit.

2.—It does not require much consideration to realise that it is not very probable that an effective strategy can be pursued to a successful conclusion with the whole-hearted co-operation of those operating a financial system which already possesses the monopoly of credit, with all the powers and privileges which that situation implies. To put the matter concretely, every step in this direction will be opposed, and must inevitably be opposed, by, e.g., the Bank of Canada, acting for the International Bankers. It is not so certain that, under the changed conditions, the same remark applies wholly to the Chartered Banks, as, for instance, in Great Britain, a sharp cleavage is developing between the Joint Stock Banks and the Bank of England. It is perhaps, however, safer to assume that the banking system of Canada would unite against any steps in this direction.

3.—The first consideration which arises is as to the legality of the claim of the banking system to public credit, taking the law as it stands. It is obviously a consideration secondary to this, to consider what sanctions, due to the power of public resentment against an usurped and anti-social claim, could be raised, even though this claim had become legalised. In regard to the first question, in the Province of Alberta the matter is by no means clear. The power of printing legal tender money, or that which passes as money, undoubtedly belongs to the Dominion, and has now been delegated to the Bank of Canada. But it cannot be contended that this disposes of the question, since, if it did, banks would be prohibited from issuing cheques, which quite unquestionably pass as money, and are not Dominion or Bank of Canada documents.

Further than this, matters of property and Civil Rights are the exclusive domain of the Provincial Government, and it is difficult to contend that it is not a Civil Right for an individual to write an order upon himself calling for the delivery of a portion of his property. Such an order is effective demand. Further than this, the Provinces are specifically granted the right to raise loans upon the sole credit of the Province. Such loans are raised in money or credit instruments, and the interest upon them has to be paid by credit instruments. Therefore, if it be contended that the Provinces have no power to issue credit instruments, the phrase "the sole credit of the Province" has no financial meaning, although it may have a realistic meaning.

In this connection, I should like to acknowledge the valuable assistance of Mr. Gray of the Attorney General's Department, and the Brief kindly submitted to me by Mr. Herbert C. Boyd, M.A., LL.B., of Edgerton, Alta, both of which informations so far as they go, seem to confirm my own view of the position.

4.—It would therefore seem that there is room for considerable action on the part of the Province without placing the Province in danger of the invocation of legal sanctions against it, by the banking system, acting on the premise that it has sustained a tort. The second obvious sanction (and one not contained in the legal system) to be considered is the effect which might be produced by a refusal of financial facilities from the existing financial system, together with an attack of a psychological nature upon the action of the Province.

5.—It is clear, and all experience confirms this view, that if credit instruments can be issued under the sanction of the constituted legal authority, in this case the Province, no difficulty arises in obtaining their universal acceptance within the range of the jurisdiction of the governing body. This has been successfully demonstrated beyond question in many instances and under the most unfavourable conditions, during the past twenty years. In Great Britain in 1914 the whole population was accustomed to handling actual gold coins, and, in fact, strongly disliked the only existing paper money, the Bank of England note. Within a week of the outbreak of War a complete change from gold metallic currency to a paper currency was instituted without visible shock, in spite of the well-known existence of enemy *agents-provocateurs*, using all possible efforts to destroy confidence in the new money. Under conditions which could never be paralleled in this country, and after calculated inflation never before known in history, one series of paper Marks after another has been accepted and has functioned in Germany with no tangible backing other than the mere declaration that it was legal tender. No difficulty might be expected, therefore, if certain cheques were made legal tender.

6.—A difficulty does arise, however, where a considerable portion of the commodities required have to be imported from outside the credit area over which the Government has jurisdiction, and it is essential for the practical solution of this that a considerable amount of what may be considered as foreign currency or credit should be accumulated. I have given considerable attention to this aspect of the matter, and I do not believe that it is insuperable in regard to Alberta, more particularly since the fear of repudiation has raised in the mind of the external bond-holder a recognition that his debtor has claims upon his consideration, particularly if no suggestion of fundamental repudiation is contemplated.

7.—The sanctions therefore that can be applied to penalise action against the existing monopoly of credit, so far as Alberta is concerned, do not appear to be legal, and do not appear to extend so far as to render an internal credit system unworkable. They appear to be more formidable in connection with the exchange problem which is raised as between Alberta production and imports to be exchanged for the surplus of it, but even so they are not novel, and methods for dealing with them have been successfully applied both in Russia and Germany.

8.—On the other hand it is important to realise that the sanctions are not wholly upon one side. To use the vernacular, the whole world is becoming "money-conscious." While revolt against financial mismanagement appears to be for the moment more vocal in the Western Provinces of Canada, it is by no means non-existent in the East. It has grown rapidly, and is powerfully represented in the Senate and Congress of the United States, and is becoming a popular movement on the Pacific Coast. It is highly probable that the next Government of New Zealand will be committed to some form of Social Credit, and in the State Governments of Australia, as distinguished from the Federal Government, its power is growing so rapidly that it is not easy to state the present position. There is much discussion on the subject in South Africa. In Great Britain the position is probably even more important, though less apparent to casual observation, in view of the closely-knit Press organisation and the monopoly of broadcasting, which is intimately associated with the Bank of England.

9.—The practical importance of this in regard to Alberta is that vindictive action by the financial authorities could be pilloried through the agency of Press and broadcasting to an audience which is already sufficiently

instructed all over the world to grasp the questions that are at stake, and has a pronounced bias against the banking system as it exists at the present time.

10.—Further, sanctions, which do not contemplate essential repudiation, exist in the external debt of the Province, and in the circumstance that the producing organisations external to Alberta are just as anxious to receive orders upon any terms which will enable them to meet their financial commitments as Alberta could be to receive their product.

11.—It may not be out of place to comment at this point upon the rise of the idea of secession. In this connection it should be noticed that disintegrating influences are evident, not merely all over the British Empire, but in such countries as Spain, Southern Germany, and the Western States of America. In every case with which I am acquainted the disintegrating influence is financial and so far from a modified financial system tending towards a secessionist policy, any informed examination of the question seems to indicate that it is the existing financial system which is the seed-bed of disintegration, and that a modification of it, which, if successful, could not fail to spread with immense rapidity, would be the shortest method of disposing of such disintegrating influences. That, in fact, it is only insistence upon an ineffective financial system which raises the question of secession into the sphere of practical politics. The real secessionists, therefore, are those who insist upon an orthodox financial policy, regardless of its consequences to the population affected.

12.—To summarise the position, therefore, the alternatives lie between a surrender to interest whose legal position is doubtful, and whose power, though admittedly great, is neither impregnable nor free from serious attack in quarters outside Alberta, on the one hand, and measures designed to free the Province from external financial control. The result of the former line of action can be judged from past experience, and in my opinion must involve failure to solve the so-called unemployment problem, a stationary or only very slowly increasing population in this Province, inability to develop the resources of the country, and political and

social disintegration. Orthodox financial assistance, would, however, be available, by the adoption of this policy, although accompanied by a rise in the public debt, and a continuous drain on individual financial resources through rising taxation. If this policy is adopted all experience tends to show that preparations for severely repressive measures, through increased police organisation, are essential.

13.—The consequences of the adoption of the second policy, if properly conducted, might mean temporary difficulties in regard to the import of articles not produced in the Province, a certain amount of political conflict with the Dominion Government, and a good deal of misrepresentation as to the actions and policies which accompanied this general attitude.

14.—On the other hand, it would be possible, within a very short period of time, to minimise the unemployment problem in the Province, to increase the general standard of living of the whole population without decreasing that of any of its members, and to embark upon a systematic development of the resources of the Provinces on a scale otherwise unattainable.

15.—In general, and without at the moment going into too much detail, the preliminary steps to be taken in this direction are, in my opinion:—

1.—The systematic provision of a News circulation system under the unchallengeable control of the Province, particularly in regard to radio facilities of sufficient power to cover a wide geographical area.

2.—The organisation of some Credit Institution, either under the Dominion Bank Act or otherwise, which will give access to the creation of effective demand through the credit system, on principles already well recognised and established.

3.—Systematic organisation directed to the accumulation of what, for the purposes of this report, may be termed "foreign exchange," i.e., effective demand not subject to attack as being recognisable as having been created within the Province.

(Signed) C. H. DOUGLAS.

*Chief Reconstruction Adviser to His Majesty's Government of Alberta.*

## Overseas Notes

### The Dominions and the United States

#### Western Australia

THE Premier of Western Australia, as the result of a public mass meeting held at Merredin in February, later consented to receive a representative deputation and to consider the resolution passed. The deputation, which included officials of the State Douglas Credit Association, reviewed in its statement the paradox of the economic situation, and repeated the terms of the resolution, which ran: "This meeting calls upon the Government and Parliament of Western Australia to demand of the Federal Government that legislation shall be introduced immediately to provide that 'The policy governing the money system of Australia shall be controlled by the nation, and the first principle of such policy shall be to provide the nation with purchasing power corresponding to the productive capacity of the nation. We further call upon the people of Western Australia to support this demand and with us to determine that we shall use every constitutional means at our disposal to effect it.'" The statement concluded with the request that the Premier should use his personal influence and that of his Government to back the demand.

The delegation was later criticised in the *West Australian* (Perth) on the grounds that it did not go "as advocates of Social Credit." This was replied to in the same paper by the Secretary of the State Douglas Credit Movement, who said, "The deputation acted on the assumption that government within a democracy is of two parts, that of the elector and that of the elected. The function of the elector is to decide what is to be done and the function of the elected representative is to set the machinery in motion to have the job done."

When the West Australian Petition for Secession was refused a hearing by the Houses of Parliament a few weeks ago, the Premier, Mr. Philip Collier, was reported as saying, "The people of Western Australia will fight on until they receive justice from the Commonwealth Government." The Social Credit movement is not concerned with arguments for or against secession; the fact remains, however, that the secessionists have behind them almost unanimous mass pressure for a policy which could be implemented only by Social Credit. Mass pressure of an equal strength and determination from the electorate to abolish poverty and issue a National or State Dividend would "put teeth" into the demand for autonomy, and if the Federal Government does not know it, its masters do. Does Western Australia?

#### Tasmania

Last year Tasmania made history by returning to the State Legislature the first representative in the Empire who stood on a straight Social Credit platform, and Mr. Carruthers continued to make it by securing the appointment of a Select Committee of Inquiry into the monetary system, of which the Speaker and Treasurer of the House were members. The committee held many sessions at the beginning of this year before the House went into recess, calling as witnesses, among others, the President of the Douglas Credit Movement of Victoria, the Chairman of the Associated Banks of Tasmania and two of his colleagues, besides the ex-Professor of Economics at the University. By State regulations the Inquiry cannot be continued until Parliament re-assembles in September, and the Constitution also forbids the interim publication of

evidence. It is a safe guess, however, that the findings are unlikely to be as negative as those of past committees elsewhere, given the open-minded attitude of the Labour (Government) Party towards monetary reform, and we shall all have to await them with what patience we can muster.

Meanwhile, the local Social Credit Association has not been idle. A recent issue of the Hobart *Mercury* makes public the correspondence between the Association and the Premier, Mr. A. G. Ogilvie, K.C., relating to his visit to this country in view of the Empire Parliamentary Conference. The Association's letter reads, in part: "The council has noted with pleasure the fact that you are visiting England, and knowing your sympathy towards the movement for financial reform which we are sponsoring . . . the council requests that in spite of all the calls upon your time you will be pleased to grant to the London Secretariat of our movement an interview with you, and that should he be in England during your stay, Major Douglas also should have the opportunity of placing before you his well-known proposals." The letter explained that the Association had taken the step of communicating with the Secretariat asking that an interview be arranged. The Premier replied: "Many thanks indeed for the suggestions contained in your letter, and for the trouble that you have taken to get in touch with your movement in London. I shall be only too pleased to meet the London Secretariat, and also Major Douglas if an interview can be arranged. This I shall leave to your organisation."

Mr. Ogilvie recently met the Director of Overseas Relations and the Secretary of the Secretariat, and there followed a long and most friendly interview, of which the substance, subject to the Premier's approval, will be published in an early issue of SOCIAL CREDIT.

\* \* \*

Further Tasmanian items of general interest. Mr. Carruthers has been, and may still be, broadcasting from 7HO (Hobart), while a monthly series of Social Credit addresses by various speakers is being broadcast from 7LA (Launceston). *The Voice* (Hobart) said in an editorial during March: "There can be no financial salvation for Australia other than that 'community control of credit for the community' advocated by the recent Tasmanian Labour Conference, and there can be no return to prosperity for our primary producers except through the adequate development of the home market by that control of credit by the community for the community." The Editor of *The Voice* is Treasurer in the Tasmanian Ministry.

### South Africa

Politicians in South Africa may still be blinded and deafened by the gold-dust storm which enshrouds their country, but the Cape Federation of Labour Unions, which held its annual conference at Cape Town in April, can no longer take the attitude that no alternative to poverty or starvation exists except employment through the industrial system. The remarks of delegates along

these familiar lines, as reported in the *Cape Times*, suggest that some of them did not fully appreciate the address on the opening day from Mr. W. H. Terry, a prominent Cape Town Social Creditor, who gave an outline of Social Credit and answered questions afterwards. The Chairman in his opening speech had referred to the "supposed prosperity" under which South Africa had been suffering during the past few months, and stated that unemployment was common even in the gold-producing area of the Reef round Johannesburg.

### New Zealand

A new Social Credit journal appeared on May 1 at Dunedin, New Zealand, called *The Fortnightly Digest*, price sixpence. It is described as "advocating the adaptation of the progress of the present to the sound tradition of the past by adoption of the Douglas economic mechanism." The first number includes an article on the Social Credit Movement which outlines arguments for and against various types of action, and suggests that in spite of appearances to the contrary the movement in Great Britain is stronger than anywhere else "with the possible exception during recent months of certain districts in Canada." The remainder of this well-produced 16-page paper consists of Current Digest, Comments, Book Reviews, and Articles. All success to it.

Both Anglican and Roman Catholic Archbishops in New Zealand seem ready to give that lead in practical problems which appears no longer to be universally accepted as the duty and privilege of the Churches. "Let us pray," said Archbishop Averill in his appeal for a day of prayer, "that the way may be revealed by which the unemployed may receive a more generous share of the world's abundant products." Archbishop O'Shea, Metropolitan of New Zealand, is reported to have assured the secretary of the Douglas Social Credit Movement, through his spokesman Father Higgins of St. Patrick's College, that he was in full sympathy with their work, as it was considered to be founded on "true Christian principles."

### United States of America

In its issue of May 18 *The North-West Review*, the leading Roman Catholic weekly in Canada, reports an audience of 25,000 at Cleveland, Ohio, in support of Father Coughlin's announcement of his next move through the National Union for Social Justice. This is described as "turning the Union's heavy guns next upon the federal reserve bankers, the international bankers." The fact that some of Father Coughlin's "ranging shots" have hitherto seemed to many sincere Social Crediters to be wide of the real mark should not weigh against this last, which all can agree is in or around the bull's-eye. In any case his use of mass pressure by the electorate to demand results has never been anywhere but plumb in the centre of the target, whatever may be thought of the merits of the results demanded.

J.D.B.

## Change of Address

Owing to the growth of the Secretariat's work and the increase in circulation of SOCIAL CREDIT, new and more convenient offices have been taken at 163a, Strand, to house both together.

From June 25 the address of the Editorial and Publishing Departments of SOCIAL CREDIT, as well as of the Secretariat, will be:—

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

Tel: Secretariat, Temple Bar 4154.  
SOCIAL CREDIT, Temple Bar 7054.

. . . the settlement of the economic warfare should be the prelude to any question of disarmament rather than be left as something to follow. — Mr. J. O. M. Clark, Chairman, at the annual meeting on June 13 of J. and P. Coats, Ltd.

As Major Douglas has been pointing out for years.

### The Root Cause of War

Any village which has two grocers' shops, each competing for an insufficient, and decreasing, amount of business, while continually enlarging its premises, is a working demonstration of the economic causes of war—is, in fact, itself at war by economic methods. — Major Douglas, in a broadcast address on "The Causes of War," November 30, 1934.

## More Model Answers Wanted

**L**ORD TANKERVILLE requests campaign speakers to send in their own versions of the best reply to the question to which he gave a model answer last week. All reference to Social Credit, of course, is barred. We append the question for convenience, together with another suggested answer from an experienced campaign speaker.

**Question:** Each of the existing political parties already promises us Prosperity by various methods; what is yours? You say you will demand the issue of National Dividends, but in what way do you propose that they should be issued? None of the recent governments have brought us any real prosperity, in spite of all their promises; so, until you tell us something of how you propose to work your scheme, how can we judge of its soundness and, therefore, whether or not we will vote for it?

**Answer:** You ask me to detail any methods I advocate; to tell you how I want National Dividends issued. You want to judge, you say, whether such methods are sound before you vote for them.

My reply is that I haven't advocated any methods; on the contrary I have said as clearly and emphatically as I could that I didn't care what methods were used to abolish poverty and issue National Dividends so long as it was done before anything else was attempted, and done without a rise in prices, without taxation, and without debt.

Believe me that by the time all voters had assimilated, criticised and been converted to any detailed proposals to such an end, the ten millions of people whom we know to be slowly starving, in this country alone, would all be dead.

That is why I have asked you so earnestly to adhere to the golden rule that only those who are qualified to

pronounce upon any particular subject shall be allowed a hearing or be obeyed. That is why I have demanded so insistently that, when you, the electors, says clearly what you want, you shall be listened to and obeyed; for no one breathing can pretend to know so well as you do what you want—you and only you are qualified to pronounce on that particular subject—and because, when once that is clear, all must obey you—THE PEOPLE.

Any method by which poverty is abolished or National Dividends issued is a technical matter, just as are the thousands of questions which arise in your own trade or profession are. Ask yourself, could electors decide these or judge which, of any answers offered, was the soundest? Of course they couldn't, and neither can they decide upon methods for issuing National Dividends. We *all can*, however, unite to vote for things we all of us desire, and which are obviously physically possible, such as the abolition of poverty and the issue of National Dividends.

If we want a bicycle, or a tooth stopped, we say so and put down our money as a sort of vote for it. We don't say we won't have these things unless the way bicycles are made or teeth stopped is explained to us; nor does the trade or professional man say to us "unless you can show me a method by which I can construct a bicycle or stop a tooth, and prove to me and all the electors that your method is right as against all other methods advanced, you shan't have either." That, however, is exactly what, in effect, is being said to electors to-day, and I have suggested to-night that you can circumvent the resultant ridiculous position, and ensure its early end by demanding clearly what you want, and leaving methods to those qualified to prescribe and select them.

### Vote for What You Want

Universal suffrage enables us to end social inequality any time, if we use our votes intelligently.—George Lansbury, M.P.

We suppose he means vote for the Labour Party and end social inequality. The question is: What do most of the people want most, or most urgently, the end of social inequality, or more goods, more food, warmth, shelter, amusements and facilities? Whichever they want they should state as an agreed policy and vote for it regardless of party.

### Socialists and the National Dividend

"I would like to see a beginning made by way of the Government taking over the surplus capacity of our economic system, and using these resources primarily to supply the needs of our unemployed workers and their families."

So writes Mr. Arthur Henderson, M.P., in the *British Weekly*.

That is an important statement, and (taken in conjunction with the fact that the Labour Party Executive has appointed a committee of enquiry into the possibilities of a National Dividend) it means that the Labour Party is becoming alive to the new problems of the machine age.

I have been pleading privately and publicly with the leaders of the Labour Movement to recognise the sheer absurdity of an approach to Socialism in an age of plenty, with machinery devised a generation ago in an age of scarcity.—Mr. Tom Johnston, writing in "Forward" (Glasgow).

"Whither Finance?" By Frederick Rathbone. With foreword by the Dean of Canterbury. Reprinted from *The Ashford Free Press*, 1933-34. Price 2d.

A reprint of ten articles that have appeared in *The Ashford Free Press*, this pamphlet includes articles on the theories of Wakinshaw, Soddy, O'Duffy, Gesell, and a longer one on Douglas Social Credit. The experiments in New Economics that have been tried in Guernsey, Minneapolis, Japan and Schanokirschen are mentioned. The articles are too short, however, to afford any insight into the details of these experiments or of the theories underlying them.

### For Artists

The Journal of the National Society of Art Masters has a letter on Social Credit in its May issue. The journal is issued to members of the Society only.

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Men are becoming dissatisfied with puerile efforts to put new wine into old skips — efforts which stand condemned by their results. They are seeking someone who can provide an entirely new system which will embrace the new conditions. Many of them have already found such a man in Major Douglas.—*President of the Union of Durham University.*

## WHAT IS THE ELECTORAL CAMPAIGN?

The Electoral Campaign is the only sure means by which, according to Major Douglas, founder of the Social Credit Movement and Chairman of the Secretariat, Social Credit can be brought about in this country. It is the most urgently important task of the Movement at the present time.

The twenty-four page Special Electoral Campaign number of SOCIAL CREDIT, dated April 19, fully explains the Campaign, what it is and how everyone—yes, you too!—can take part in it, and so help to Abolish Poverty and Save Civilisation.

Social Credit Groups who have not already got supplies, are invited to order them at once for immediate use or for stock, at the special price of 1s. 6d. a dozen (carriage extra).

Individuals who have not yet read it, and all those who have not yet fully understood the Campaign, are recommended to send for a copy (2d. plus 1d. postage) to SOCIAL CREDIT, 9, Regent Square, London, W.C.1 (after June 24, 163a, Strand, W.C.2).

## Fearful Finance

THE conflictive statements of some of our "leading scientists" seem to be as dogmatically incompatible as are those of their opposite numbers, the theologians, whom they affect to scorn. For instance, Lord Rutherford, the famous physicist, is reported recently to have said, relative to the alleged discovery of a substitute for radium: "You need not fear a drop in the price of radium to-morrow, and there is no reason why a substitute for radium should be sought."

The key-word in that statement is FEAR. It is curious that a scientist, presumably standing for the relief of human suffering, should express an opinion calculated to allay the fears of the financial exploiters of radium as a commodity only. One would have expected a leading scientist to rejoice that a substitute had been discovered, thereby extending its use to a greater number of sufferers than ever because of its cheapness. Why a scientist should consider the fears of commodity-merchants rather than the fears of pain-racked patients is a lesson in ethics that only the new economist can fully appreciate.

Fortunately, however, Sir William Bragg, speaking also recently, pleaded for a greater application of scientific knowledge to the welfare and the happiness of mankind. At a dinner of the Chemical Society he said:

"I do not feel satisfied with all we are doing in science, and the reason I say that is because a great deal of what we are doing is not carrying the weight it should. We should like to have it in our power to alter those conditions of life which we know we can alter.

We have the knowledge to provide better homes, better health and better conditions all round, if only our knowledge could be brought into focus and carried into effect."

It is partly because of statements like those of Lord Rutherford that the *obiter dicta* of scientists do not carry more weight with laymen, who are, however, fast realising that our leading scientists are being hampered in a hundred ways by the financial oligarchy that hampers us all. But perhaps Sir William Bragg is unaware that it is the money monopolists who stand in the way of our scientific knowledge being "carried into effect"?

The new economists anyhow do "know we can alter" the entire "conditions of life" through "carrying into effect" the Douglas Social Credit proposals. Not only could radium itself be sold at a fraction of the fictitious price at which it is now retailed by those interested persons whose fears Lord Rutherford tried to allay; but under a Social Credit régime "all our knowledge," in the words of Sir William Bragg, "could be brought into focus and carried into effect" within a comparatively short period of time.

But until the Douglas remedy is applied scientifically to monetary reform, it is unlikely that the leading men in all departments of science other than economics will be given power to alter the face of society to an extent sometimes thought too good to be true if not too true to be good.

WILLIAM BELL.

## Unnecessary Poverty

Extract from a Message to his Parishioners from the Rev. E. Garth Ireland, Vicar of Grayshott, near Hindhead.

I KNOW I shall return hating and detesting more than ever the poverty that is embittering the lives of so many of our fellow-Englishmen and women. I read in the paper the other day that President Roosevelt has 1,000 millions to spend to help the vast number of unemployed in the United States. It struck me at once, why only 1,000 millions; why not 10,000 millions if needed? 1,000 millions, great as the sum is, will not meet the need. Why is it that all our plans to destroy poverty are checked by this want of money? I am coming slowly to believe that the great revolution that is needed in this world is a revolution (not an evolution) on this money question. People cannot get hold of the plain truth that money itself has no value whatsoever; the real material values of life are goods and services, and money in all its forms is simply a means of passing production into consumption—we can create money, we were doing it at the close of the war in 1918 at the rate of seven millions a day. We called it debt; but is our immense National Debt really a debt; can it ever be paid as such? And the debt we owe to America; will it ever be paid? Are we defaulters, or simply the victims of a bad money system?

There is no clear lead in these matters from our financiers and economists. They quarrel, they seem to be entangled in a net, but to plain, commonsense people who are not experts the matter seems clear enough. Production of all kinds can be absolutely unlimited. There are millions of our people who need this production—not only the unemployed, but all whose lives are cursed with the struggle to make ends meet—and they cannot consume this unlimited production simply and solely because they have not enough money.

Why is there not enough money to enable this unlimited production to pass into consumption and thus to destroy poverty, increase prosperity and employment and release life from this perpetual burden?

This is the question that will have to be answered in the near future if we are to be delivered from the fear of war and all the complications that are destroying the true life we are meant to live.

## What About This Western Poet?

Send up a shout!  
Spread it about!  
Franklin Delano is leading us out.

Out of the night,  
Into the light,  
Out of depression and hunger and fright.

Straight into debt,  
The highest we've met;  
And some small voice tells us the end isn't yet.

Down on his shanks  
He goes to the banks,  
And borrows the money and tenders them thanks.

Then when we've spent  
All that they've lent,  
We're still just as broke as before the event.

Vainly we groan  
As taxes have flown,  
A fourth of them goes to pay interest alone.

But our trouble's not through.  
It's tough now, it's true,  
But what will it be when the principal's due?  
K.K. in "Controversy," San Francisco.

\* \* \* \*

Let us rejoice we have not missed  
Our Saviour, the economist,  
Who analyses all our grief  
And speaks his solemn, sad belief  
That we are in a hole because  
Of deathless economic laws.

The first law that we cannot break:  
The more men want, the more they'll make.  
And nowadays we're making more  
Than men have ever made before.

The second law we can't deny:  
Although we make, we cannot buy:  
For money is a thing apart  
And understanding it's an art.

And in our present case they've found  
There's not enough to go around,  
So they'll cut down our bread and honey,  
Destroy the goods to fit the money.

They have to keep our money sound,  
And since that means it can't abound  
We'll all be patient and endure  
That making riches makes us poor.  
K.K. in "Controversy," San Francisco.

## Active Service

### Progress in East Dorset

Having started canvassing with strong feelings of pessimism and a sinking heart, impelled thereto chiefly by a desire to be loyal to Major Douglas and the Secretariat, I should like to say that experience has since convinced me that the Electoral Campaign is not only workable, but is the only way to achieve our objective.

Although there are good days and bad days, good and bad patches, on the whole people are surprisingly ready to sign—that is, in working-class roads; I have not yet tried any others. Every time a slight effort is required to plunge in, but the glow of conscious rectitude after a couple of hours' canvassing restores the circulation.

Most people who have "heard something about it" are willing to sign, and the public meetings held during the winter appear to have been helpful in this respect, as well as correspondence in the local papers.

Oddly enough a few people, after listening attentively and expressing complete agreement with all that is said, end most disappointingly by saying, "I don't think I'll sign, thank you!"

On good days, however, working in pairs, my partner and I average a signature every seven-and-a-half minutes. As time goes on, we find more people putting pledges under the mat, in the letter-box or in a bush near the door.

A PARKSTONE CANVASSER.

### A Valuable Report From Southampton

The new group of eight members (seven women and one man) in ten hours collected sixty-eight signatures, which is not bad for their first attempt. As they did not make the same first contact as the more experienced Shirley people, I am expecting they will do much better after a little while.

The Shirley Team Leader with his various little parties collected 412 last week (making the total effort 2301 for his Team) in thirty-four hours, i.e., almost five minutes per signature. This makes their time very consistent, especially as a good deal of their work was in a strongly socialistic area.

It is now established beyond doubt that it is desirable to make a good personal contact when delivering the electoral form. The Shirley Team Leader has apparently evolved the ideal approach. On the householder answering the door, the Team Leader asks *how many parliamentary voters reside in the house, and notes this on his street record against that particular house*. He then hands in our circular letter covering the electoral form, and explains that he is a member of a non-party-political organisation engaged in the Campaign for the Abolition of Poverty. He asks that the letter and electoral form shall be carefully read, and says he will call again at such and such a time. This occupies less than a minute, as a rule.

At the second call he asks if they have duly signed the forms. If not, he expresses surprise, and suggests

that perhaps they have not fully understood the purpose of the Campaign. He then gives a brief explanation, and generally manages to get not only the householder's signature, but that of everyone else in the house (using the knowledge acquired at the first call of the number of possible signatures in the house). If he gets a gruff refusal (rather unusual) he says "Thank you, sir, that is all I wanted to know. Good day!" and wastes no more time there. He has a remarkable facility in tempering his approach to suit the particular individual who answers the door, which again shows how important this first contact is for good results. He will not, for example, keep a woman talking at the door if she has a baby in her arms, or if she is obviously busy with household tasks, but enquires when he may call again when she is free to talk, and would she mind reading this letter and enclosure in the meantime? This makes a good impression; he generally fixes an appointment, notes on the street record, and works off the return calls on his way back.

Another point which has come out with experience is that the space for signatures should be on the back only. Having two places for signatures sometimes induces peoples erroneously to sign twice. If signatures were all on one page (and on most forms we obtain more than one signature) the work of recording and indexing would be facilitated. — C. DAISH, Campaign Supervisor, Southampton.

### Cullercoats Goes Ahead

I am forcing the pace to 500 votes per week, which, at that rate, will easily give us the balance of power here in three months. But I feel the election will be on us long before then. It is an illuminating fact that we are obtaining in every street well over ninety per cent. of the houses called on, and over ninety-five per cent. excluding the "outs."

We are selecting those streets with the doors immediately on the footpath to save time, with all collectors working separately.

With few exceptions all our votes are talked into certain votes; we never leave a Conservative unless we assure him; to vote Labour may be the only thing to do. So with other political adherents, and we won't accept the votes unless they are willing to vote for opposition. We are now concentrating on likely recruits while canvassing, and not on reducing time per vote as the most important matter.

On the present type of house (rent inclusive ranging round 10s. od. per week) four collectors working separately can obtain one hundred votes in two hours, every vote being a cert.

Two lady deliverers, working generally during the day, have a word or two with every housewife and only put the form in letter-box if out. In the latter case a large percentage are never seen and are often lost or burnt.

NONIAN BLAKEY (Supervisor).

### This Age of Plenty

The inquest on Eliza Jane Watterson, of Bilston, showed that she had been taken ill on April 27 and had lain for about a week on a bundle of rags on the floor until she died. Mary Ann Eggington, who gave evidence, said that she, her husband and four young children occupied the rest of the house, all six having to sleep in one bedroom. The house had not been visited by a Sanitary Inspector for the last two years.

P.C. Williams said the room and the bedding were in a filthy condition and there were a pile of sweepings in a corner. There was no food nor even a glass of water in the room. Dr. V. H. Lambah gave evidence that the woman's body was poorly nourished and bore marks of filth. Death was due to pneumonia.

The coroner advised the husband to go to the workhouse, and Mrs. Eggington to get out of "that filthy hovel" as quickly as she could, as it was not fit for her children to be in and it was impossible to keep it clean.

"Take the lesson to your heart,  
Take and hold it fast.  
The mill will never grind,  
With water that has passed."  
So get on with the Electoral Campaign.

### A Professional Economist and Major Douglas

Consider this statement: ". . . It is possible, therefore, to have general over-production, namely, for more to be produced than can be absorbed AT THE SAME PRICE LEVEL. The goods can be purchased if the price level is lowered, but this very reduction in the sale prices may, by abolishing profits, lead to a cumulative breakdown in purchasing power and will steadily increase unemployment. . . . What does cause the difficulty is the failure of the supply of money and credit to increase proportionately with the increase in the production of commodities. . . . The difficulty, in other words, is a monetary and banking difficulty and does not involve a fundamental error in our economic order. If. . . for example. . . currency can be issued. . . an additional supply of purchasing power will be created which will permit all the goods which are produced to be purchased without any fall in the price level. . . ."

The above is almost a complete statement of the Douglas analysis of the breakdown periodically of our economic system and the means of preventing the breakdown, as proposed by Social Credit—but the words are those of another Douglas—the eminent professor of economics of the University of Chicago, Paul H. Douglas, whose statistical researches on "real wages" and purchasing power are probably the most exhaustive made by any economist.

The jibe is often made that no professional economists agree with C. H. Douglas. I know of several in fact, who do.—"Social Creditor," in Vancouver Province, April 6, 1935.

## CORRESPONDENCE

## Electoral Campaign

Re copy of circular letter published on page 275 of issue of June 7 under heading "Southampton," will you please advise all Groups, through the medium of your good paper, that there is no copyright and Campaign Supervisors are free to make use of the letter if they wish.

I write this as two or three applications have already been received here for permission to use the circular, and printers require proof of authority to copy.

Southampton.

C. DAISH,  
Campaign Supervisor.

## The Best Welcome Home to Major Douglas

I should like to see Major Douglas's movements recorded more fully in your excellent paper. Why not a huge demonstration in the Albert Hall, or some other place, to welcome his return from Canada, we shall have to beat the "big drum" more.

Regarding the Free Church manifesto for Peace and Reconstruction, I hope there will be a strong delegation from Social Crediters at the Westminster Convention in London on July 1 and 2, as a large number of our supporters are members of Churches.

Birmingham.

H. HOARE.

[On his return home Major Douglas will be welcomed by the news that the pioneers in the Electoral Campaign have now proved the possibility of success, given sufficient workers. The welcome that Major Douglas would most appreciate would be the assurance that sufficient workers could be recruited *in time*.—Ed.]

## Nero-lettos

Nero watched and fiddled while Rome was burning. He became renowned for so doing.

Italians have a delightful way of adding diminutives to a name to express a smaller type of the same sort. What about dividing our ranks into Campaigners and Nero-lettos, the ones who *can* "talk a fiddle" as "Natters" so neatly puts it in his article "Cut the Cackle," while Time's Candle burns swiftly to its socket.

Bye-and-bye we shall know each other better and then it will be a common greeting "Were you a Campaigner or a Nero-letto?" just as certain as folks now say, "lets see, were you a Suffragette or an Anti?"

Of course the Nero-lettos will claim their share of the good things *we* earn for them just as the Antis are now so keen on voting!

Hants.

SOCIAL CREDITER.

## Whit-Sunday Winnings

The very interesting article on "Parlour Pinks" by K. M. has expressed some essential matters very well—but I miss certain points for which I have been looking for some time.

Our elected Secretariat contains men who, if better known personally to their electors, would be much more enthusiastically supported, and accorded the respect and attention they most unquestionably deserve.

Like K.M., I write without the knowledge of the Secretariat, but as an elector I am more than convinced of the excellence of the results of the elections, and wish to express my views to that effect.

But the focus is the Chairman: the great originator and Leader of the Social Credit Movement for financial liberation and freedom.

To my mind Major Douglas is the greatest figure on the Stage of Civilisation.

Why?

(a) Because of the long years of selfless service which have been given—are still being given—for humanity.

(b) Here is a man, who in the prime of his life has dedicated time, deep thought, research, money, and years of hard work to developing and explaining a New Vision of Human Possibilities which, if adopted and acivated quickly enough, may save this present civilisation from a not unmerited fate.

(c) The alternatives to the adoption and execution of his proposals scarcely bears thinking about, still less enlarging upon; but all who have read any of the books he wrote between 1919 and 1922 are well aware that the time is fast approaching when the next deluge of Paganism will flood *and destroy* the existing civilisations, not only in Europe but in the world.

Three times Major Douglas has warned democracy of its peril.

Two of three prognostications have eventuated, the third is yet for the future, *if we refuse to hear his voice*.

But is not this man a true hero, a Leader it is worth while following *and obeying*?

ELDERLY ADHERENT.

## Bravo, Local Press

May I add to the list of journals recently published, by congratulating the editor of the *Hampshire Chronicle* of Winchester on his generous and impartial treatment of all Social Credit questions.

During the past eighteen months a continuous correspondence has been in progress, and I understand that the editor endeavours to keep the better part of a whole page at the disposal of writers.

Among the most frequent correspondents appear the names of Mr. R. OGDEN and Mr. JOHN MITCHELL, and I would congratulate these two ardent Social Crediters upon the most excellent work they are doing. This, it should be remembered, however, is being made possible only by the unflinching fairness of the editor himself.

M. C. BOND,  
Hon. Secretary,

Douglas Social Credit Association, Southampton.

[The *Rotherham Reminder* and *Free Press* devotes two columns out of not too many—it being a young paper—to Social Credit. Our best wishes for an increased circulation.—Ed.]

## Increasing the Circulation

I should like to pass on a tip which I believe would prove effective in increasing the sales of SOCIAL CREDIT. The idea could be worked ideally by Electoral Campaign canvassers. Briefly, the suggestion is to hand to the householder an odd page out of SOCIAL CREDIT (of which many canvassers will have back numbers) with the statement that this 2d. periodical, published every Friday, would give the enquirer fuller information on the abolition of poverty in theory and practice. The person receiving the page is sure to read the one or two articles on it, and there is little doubt he (or she) would be tempted to buy a copy of the next issue of SOCIAL CREDIT.

It will be seen that with the one page distributed in this way, propaganda is increased approximately seven times, as compared with giving away the whole of any back number of SOCIAL CREDIT one may have for disposal in this way.

Bradford.

H. BOTTOMLEY.

[We venture to remind our correspondent that back numbers of SOCIAL CREDIT are available at the price of 1s. for fifty, post free, and that a very good effect is produced if copies are handed to enquirers with appropriate passages neatly marked in red. But what is more important for canvassers is the existence of the Special Electoral Campaign number, advertised on page 305.—Ed.]

## Propaganda and Practice

My personal experience is that in Trade Union circles, whether one approaches Social Credit directly via Major Douglas or obliquely through National Dividends, the result is the same. If one does not mention the Major's name one's opponents will, and their sentiments towards our leader are on a par with those of the B.M.A. towards Sir Herbert Barker. The conclusion that I have come to is, that it is wasted effort battering at this fast closed door, particularly when we find on knocking in other quarters a friendly welcome.

The Secretariat might usefully issue some introduction on this point. Propaganda efforts that are being

made in Trade Union and allied circles should not be allowed to interfere with the vastly more effective work that can be done in the Electoral Campaign, the success of which will make the Labour leaders sit up and take notice.

Wallasey.

A.P.S.

[Our correspondent hits the nail on the head. The Campaign has first claim on all our attention. For those who have the time Trade Union baiting may provide relaxation, and as it does not positively obstruct the campaign we should hesitate to oppose it.—Ed.]

## Social Credit and the Bank

"Do the bankers know about Social Credit?"

"Have they had the chance of studying the basic principles of Social Credit as formulated by Major C. H. Douglas?"

"You cannot blame the bankers for not doing something they know nothing about."

"Has Mr. Montagu Norman, for instance, ever had the opportunity of studying Social Credit?"

These questions have been asked by many people to whom the subject of Social Credit has been introduced and the Green Shirt Movement for Social Credit has just placed the matter beyond dispute by publishing some correspondence it has had with Mr. Montagu Norman, the Governor of the Bank of England.

This correspondence establishes three points:—

1.—That the Bank of England is now in possession of the basic principles of Social Credit as formulated by Major C. H. Douglas.

2.—That these principles have been studied by Mr. Montagu Norman and, we may suppose, his advisers.

3.—That the document setting forth these principles has been "filed for reference in case of need."

Mr. Montagu Norman's letters are strictly correct, as also, of course, are those signed on behalf of the Green Shirt Movement for Social Credit by Mr. Frank Griffiths, the general secretary.

Mr. E. H. D. Skinner, private secretary to the Governor of the Bank of England, states in his correspondence, that the Bank "are not prepared to discuss with third parties the nature of the relations which exist between themselves and His Majesty's Government."

In view of Mr. Montagu Norman's statement that the relations between the Bank and the Treasury were as those of Tweedledum to Tweedledee discussion certainly seems superfluous.

## The Earl of Tankerville

*Offer to Speak at Public Meetings*

The Earl of Tankerville has generously offered his services as a speaker at public meetings in support of the Electoral Campaign.

Full particulars will be supplied on application to the Secretary, Social Credit Secretariat, 163a, Strand, London, W.C.2.

## Overseas News

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

J. D. BENNETT,

Director of Overseas Relations.

## The Game is With You!

*Extracts from Major Douglas's Speech at Southampton on January 31.*

**N**OTHING is more foolish than to tell an expert how to do a job, but you have every right, as a plain man, to say what sort of job you want done.

Saying what sort of job you want done is called *policy*; it is directing attention to *ends*, not to *means*. And the people of this country, in my humble opinion, have a perfect right to say, "We are tired of this game; we are no longer going to see piles of goods over there and hungry mouths over here. We do not know how you are going to get those goods from there to here, but we are assured that it can be done. Now you are business and financial experts and you must do it. . . ."

We of the Social Credit Movement have certain ideas as to how these things can be done. We know that these ideas are one way by which they can be done, and we think they are the best way. But so far as this matter is concerned we are saying: "We do not care how they are done so long as the doing of them does not involve a loss of freedom which is not inherent in the doing of them. Do them any way you like, but we will have results."

We are organising everywhere to get the people to sign a pledge demanding from their Member that he shall support the proposal for a National Dividend. **Do not suppose for a minute that we are getting up a petition for a National Dividend.** We are going to do something much more positive than that. We are going to say to your Member, "If you do not support this thing we will infallibly put you out." I am quite confident that, if the very carefully thought out lines of these proposals to get something done are followed, we shall get results. . . .

**I want something from you. I want either your help, your work, or your money. Chiefly I want your work and your assistance. More really, more fundamentally, we want this than your money. If you give us your money we shall not be unduly grateful because you are merely helping yourselves; but we will guarantee so far as we can that your money shall be spent to the best advantage for the one single object of perfecting this mechanism towards the attainment of a National Dividend. . . .**

The game will not wait. It will take one direction or another at the very longest within the next five years. That is not merely my view, it is the view of many people who hold widely divergent views from mine, and perhaps we agree only on that. The fate of the world for the next four or five hundred years will be settled, probably within the next five years. . . .

I can do nothing but lay the issues before you. . . .

The game is with you.

*Offers of help should be sent to The Secretary, The Only Democrats (non-Party), 8-9 Essex Street, London, W.C.2.*

*Gifts of money to The Very Rev. Hewlett Johnson, Dean of Canterbury, cheques payable to J. E. Tuke, Treasurer, Social Credit Secretariat, 8-9 Essex Street, London, W.C.2.*

## What to Read

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The Monopoly of Credit ... 3s. 6d.

**The Douglas Manual,** by Philip Mairet ... 5s. 0d.

*A Douglas concordance and a valuable reference book.*

**Economic Nationalism,** by Maurice Colbourne. 3rd Edition, 1935 ... 3s. 6d.

*For readers with no previous knowledge of the subject.*

The A.B.C. of Social Credit, by E. Sage Holter... 2s. 6d.

Ordeal by Banking, by W. Allen Young ... 2s. 0d.

Books bearing on the subject, but not solely devoted to Social Credit :—

**This Age of Plenty,** by C. Marshall Hattersley. 3s. 6d. and 6s. 0d.

*A very popular exposition of the paradox of Poverty and Plenty.*

The Coming of Community, by W. T. Symons ... 7s. 6d.

Life and Money, by Eimar O'Duffy ... 2s. 6d.

The Community's Credit, by C. Marshall Hattersley ... 1s. 0d.

Pamphlets by Major C. H. Douglas :—

**The New and the Old Economics** ... 1s. 0d.

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## ANNOUNCEMENTS AND MEETINGS

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

*We suggest more extensive use of this column by affiliated groups for making their announcements. At present many groups notify their members by post, which costs both labour and expense that might be greatly reduced by a notice in this column. It would then only be necessary to draw the attention of the members to the fact that they would in future find all announcements concerning them in SOCIAL CREDIT.*

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

### Belfast Douglas Social Credit Group

The Headquarters—Princes Chambers, 72, Ann Street—are now open each afternoon and evening for the purpose of answering enquiries regarding Literature, Lectures, Meetings, etc. Meetings are being held at the above address as follow:—  
 For Women — on Tuesdays, at 3 p.m. For Men — on Thursdays, at 3 p.m. These meetings are intended for those unemployed especially. Public meetings on Thursdays, at 7.45 p.m. Admission free.

### Seaside Holiday

Sun bathe, sea bathe, tennis and dance with political-literary holiday party. Seven acres of sea cliff. All diets. All parties. Social Crediters specially welcomed. August only: from 4.5s. weekly, inclusive.—Write to Symonds, Rocklands, Hastings.

### A Social Crediter's Paintings

The first exhibition in this country of paintings by the late Madge Oliver, an ardent Social Crediter, will be of special interest to readers of SOCIAL CREDIT. The Madge Oliver Memorial Exhibition, June 25 to July 9, from 10 to 6 (Saturdays, 10 to 1) at the Leger Galleries, 13 Old Bond Street, W.1.

### Public Meeting

Town Hall, Chelsea, Tuesday, June 25, at 8.15 p.m. Speaker: Lady Clare Annesley. Subject: The Abolition of Poverty. Introduction by Dr. Maude Royden. Admission Free.

## Back Numbers of "Social Credit"

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The labels are in the Electoral Campaign colours, orange and purple, are ready gummed, and bear the following inscription:—

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Simultaneously  
Singlemindedly

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Unitedly  
Consistently  
and

**PARLIAMENT WILL OBEY YOU**

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## APROPOS

### Of Everything in General and Nothing in Particular

MR. BALDWIN has recently said that Social Credit is "too simple" to be acceptable to "the average Englishman."

This is really a most delightful *volte face*, on the part of an English gentleman, who, with many others of like ilk, have heretofore condemned Social Credit with furious and reiterated denunciation for being "too obscure," "too complicated," and "too difficult" "to understand" or "apply."

Which, exactly, do these profound truth-seekers and legislators consider it really is?

We have at present in use a system of monetary control, which is so difficult and complicated that a number of its exponents and administrators do not fully agree in expounding it; and others are continually and publicly explaining that "it is a matter for experts" and apparently for them only.

Does Mr. Baldwin think that "the average Englishman" prefers such a system to one which is as mathematically simple as a slot machine and could be worked by a calculating watch?

Is it because of its *simplicity* that Social Credit has been tabooed, "turned down," "disproved" (can you *disprove* simplicity?) and "rejected"?

If politicians dislike it so much because it is "too simple" they had better let a few "average Englishmen" have a shot at applying its principles while they look on . . . and laugh—or cry?

#### Baldwin and Bunkum

Mr. Baldwin has forfeited his reputation for common sense and veracity. In his speech to the National Council of Free Churches he pretends to speak for "the average Englishman." Does he? Does the average Englishman really think that SIMPLICITY is a criterion of USELESSNESS?

Does he find an electric switch *too simple* to be convenient, safe, and far easier to operate than a tallow candle, or flint and steel?

Does he find a motor car more inconvenient and difficult to keep and manage than a coach and four?

Does he find telephones a dangerous nuisance, and does he reject any of the 1,001 modern gadgets—because they are too SIMPLE? Now, does he?

Has Mr. Baldwin never heard the *great order* of all *great teachers and artists*?—"SIMPLIFY! SIMPLIFY! Simplify!"

Are Complicity, Obscurity, and Difficulty of application the best criterion of any principle or process?

Are not all the *best* and *greatest* things in life SIMPLE, and has it not hitherto been reckoned the qualification *par excellence*?

Mr. Baldwin may speak for himself—but not for *even* the *average Englishman*.

#### France versus the Bank of France

The heroic struggle of the Bank of France to "save the franc" is comparable only to our own Labour Government's equally heroic effort in 1931 to "save gold." Let us hope that the present struggle will end in favour of the *People*, and that International Finance will lose at least one round in its particularly well-concealed battle for World Hegemony.

But will it?

It is notorious that onlookers see the most of the game.

We can see Frenchmen and they can see us—better than we can each of us see ourselves!

If this were not so, the readers of, and writers in, the *Daily Herald* (the *People's Paper par excellence*) would possibly wake up to the fact that the French Peasant is fighting what will probably prove a losing battle for dear Life and Liberty.

Equality and Fraternity lost touch with Reality long ago; not more in France than in England. In both lands the locust of finance has eaten most of the *loose*

cash and a good many *more valuable things than that*, but few—how few, O Lord!—can see it, or feel it, or hear it—and the so-called Socialists least of all, for they are chewing the cud of a doctrine that was out of date before 1914, and which would be vehemently repudiated by its virile expounder could he re-incarnate to-day.

Socialism now stands for Dictatorship of the People, *by the People*, for the People—and a nice mess they are making for themselves, while High Finance looks on, laughs, and "steps into the breach"—or is it into the breeches?—of elected legislators.

#### You Can't Sit on Bayonets

According to a leader writer in the *Daily Herald* of June 7, Mr. MacDonald has vacated 10 Downing Street after having "*surrendered to facts*" (not their italics).

When he had accepted the Prime Minister's Responsibilities and Salary, he found himself compelled by "his subordinates" to follow policies dictated by them.

What a pity the *Daily Herald* cannot be persuaded to take a spoonful of its own criticism, and see itself as a similar Impotentiality. It quite regularly expresses opinions which are flatly contradictory in different parts of almost every edition—often on consecutive pages. Can they be its own?

In fact one might almost say that the Labour Party, in bulk, would see its own face if it took a glance over Mr. MacDonald's shoulder into *his* mirror, political or ethical.

Presently they too will "*surrender to facts*," a perfectly sane proceeding after all, and perhaps the sooner the better.

#### Ways and Means

After C. S. Calverley.

The Bank of England has many doors.  
(Bolts and Bars and a thousand Keys)  
They say "THEY" can flood it under the floors,  
If, or when, it may suit "THEIR" case.

Governor Norman peeps around.  
(Bolts and Bars and a thousand Keys)  
Watch his way, for the man's profound,  
Silent and Sly; but you're at his knees.

Governor Norman lays down the law;  
(Bolts and Bars and a thousand Keys)  
Rules the "Rate of Exchange," and more,  
Sees you'll pay at the time he'll please.

Glasgow Councillors come along,  
(Bolts and Bars and a thousand Keys)  
Want to borrow, but sing a song  
Over the interest charged, as fees.

Glasgow Councillors turn them round.  
(Bolts and Bars and a thousand Keys)  
You be — — — say they, with a sound  
Rather suspiciously like a sneeze.

Governor Norman bites his thumb,  
(Bolts and Bars and a thousand Keys)  
Sits and looks uncommonly glum;  
This sort of thing will not do, he sees.

Glasgow Councillors hie them back.  
(Bolts and Bars and a thousand Keys)  
Find they can borrow at home, a pack.  
Cheques come hopping along like fleas.

Governor Norman sit him down.  
(Bolts and Bars and a thousand Keys)  
He doesn't like it—look at him frown,  
Now we shall see whom he'll try to squeeze.

Governor Norman shifts his plan,  
(Bolts and Bars and a thousand Keys)  
Sets to work and as soon as he can,  
Sends our credit out overseas.

Local Councillors, look alive!  
(Bolts and Bars and a thousand Keys)  
Don't you see you need not contrive?  
Social Credit's a *better* wheeze.

"FIREWORKS."