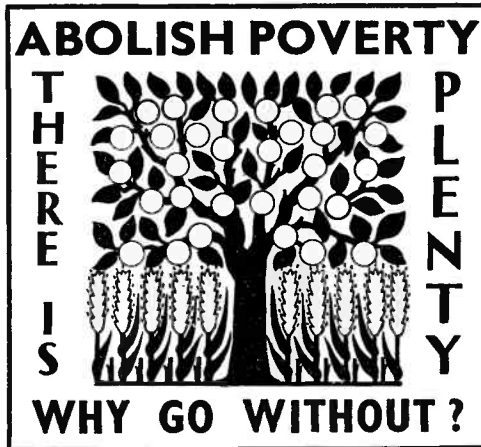


# SOCIAL

The Official Organ of the  
For Political and



# CREDIT

Social Credit Secretariat  
Economic Democracy

Vol. 3. No. 1  
Registered at G.P.O. as a Newspaper

FRIDAY, AUGUST 16, 1935

Weekly 2d.

## To EVERY SOCIAL CREDITER

I IMAGINE that all readers of SOCIAL CREDIT will agree that, at the conclusion of its first year of publication, it has fully justified its existence. While its circulation is not what it will become, it is already, both in numbers and in quality sufficient to render it a power in the world.

The difference between this periodical, and others which deal with the various aspects of the same subject, should be recognised. It is not what is called in France an organ of opinion, as may fairly be the case with other Social Credit papers. It is an organ of Policy. Its objective is primarily dynamic and only secondarily technical and informative.

### Catch Hold and Pull

Within a short time dynamic forces will be loosed in the world, which will either bring us to shipwreck or set us on a course

## A Message from MAJOR DOUGLAS

leading to security and liberty. Whatever may be the general sympathies and tastes of the representative cross sections of society whose special interest is in this subject, and from which the title of this paper is taken, I trust they will realise that nothing but energy specifically directed to a conscious end through adequate means is of service in this emergency.

If they do recognise this I feel sure that they will take hold of the rope and pull.

C. H. DOUGLAS.

## A Message from the DEAN of CANTERBURY

personal and collective obedience, and recognition of the vital (or fatal) consequences entailed.

My work as Director of Revenue imposes on me the necessity of collecting funds for the maintenance of efficient headquarters, with all its essential activities, including the publication of the weekly official organ, SOCIAL CREDIT.

I should like to say here, for the benefit of Overseas readers and those at home who are new to the Movement, that the Chairman and all the Directors work—many of them hard and long—without remuneration. The headquarters staff of seven, consisting of the Secretary (who is also Acting Editor of SOCIAL CREDIT), his two assistants, the Publisher and her assistant, the Advertisement and Circulation Manager and the Accountant, work at least fifty hours a week each, not counting the work they take home with them, and yet the total salary bill is less than £1,300 a year.

So far these and other unavoidable costs have been subscribed by a minority, some of whom have done this at great personal sacrifice. Those who do not assist, even to equal sacrifice, are in effect accepting this as charity. The sacrifices of the subscribing minority are not enough; but, what is even more important, besides being unfair, it is unsound to rely on the comparatively large subscriptions of a limited number. The only secure basis of income, for a Movement such as ours, is a large number of small subscriptions.

### Groups and Individuals Must Help

The Group Revenue Plan—G.R.I.—provides for and explains the way in which each member can collect 3s. 4d. a month. Individuals who are not members of Groups can act under the Personal Revenue Plan—P.R.I.—which explains how they can each raise this amount of money.

Those local Groups who are loyally carrying out G.R.I. are finding that it is easier than they at first anticipated. Among these I would especially mention Liverpool and Farkstone. Such loyalty will always command first call on my time when a speaker is required.

Those who support the Secretariat support themselves—but chiefly they support Major Douglas. The Commander of this Crusade will—of necessity—go where he is most needed and best supported. It is good to know that at last the world is awake to the meaning of Social Credit and Major Douglas is "in demand." If the people of Britain want to keep him here, their wishes must take the practical form of loyal support and all that it implies.

HEWLETT JOHNSON.

## MIDDLE CLASS—Wake Up

## and FIGHT for Your Lives!

You are being starved of life, and you know it, but just because you have enough food and clothes and a roof over you, while others haven't even these, you sit tight, clutching what you have for fear you should lose it. Of all futile behaviour, to grumble continually about rates and taxes and restrictions, and to return government after government which you know will continue these things, is the most deserving of contempt.

There is now no longer any excuse for any educated person's failing to realise the fact of plenty. The King, the Prince of Wales, every prominent man whom you respect, have announced the existence of abundance for all. You know, therefore, that the constant state of worry about the things that money will buy, in which all middle class families "live and move and have their being" is totally unnecessary. There is no lack of any of the important things which are worth worrying about.

Of course you can "afford" to marry if you have found someone who wants to mate with you. Of course you can "afford" children—there is plenty of everything they will need in life. Of course you can "afford" travel, culture, health, and a comfortable old age—there is abundance of everything that goes to make these things. And, of course, you will have to go without all or some of them so long as sufficient claims to possess them are not distributed to you.

The responsibility is yours! You have the

knowledge and the education, surely you have the goodwill and the intelligence to act upon it! If you vote once more for the redistribution of poverty to your own advantage, you are committing a grossly selfish and criminally stupid action, whether you vote for the policy of Conservatism (lower taxes for some and lower incomes for others), Socialism (higher incomes for some and higher taxes for others), New Deal Liberalism (work for all and a crushing debt for posterity), or National Government (sacrifices from all to ensure that "Sound Finance always pays").

Until recently, it is true, there has been little that you could do about it, but now at last there is, and a short enough time to do it in if we are not to lose our freedom altogether. Bring pressure to bear on your M.P. by signing the Elector's Demand and Undertaking; help in the Campaign for the Abolition of Poverty, talk about it, write about it, exert every scrap of influence you can to ensure that steps are taken immediately by those in power to distribute to everybody the abundance which science has created. C.G.D.

\*See page 7.

## THE WORLD'S GREAT GLUT

Enough Wheat to Last for Two Years  
Coffee Being Burned by the Ton  
More Tea Than We Can Drink

WHEAT, tea, sugar, coffee, to mention a few of the household necessities, and copper, tin, cotton and rubber among the primary commodities of industry, are rotting in warehouses or being stored away until world conditions improve. The heading and that, with my italics, is an extract from an issue of the *Sunday Express* in August, 1932—three years ago.

The simple mind is left wondering how such an ideal state of affairs as plenty of everything could be improved upon, and what was the nature of the improvement expected and desired. Much has been done since 1932 in the way of restriction, and of co-operation between various countries to reduce their crops, so evidently it is scarcity which is the goal; the only kind of plenty looked upon with favour, and regarded as a blessing, is plenty of work. How to provide us with an abundance of work while avoiding the plethora of goods which would be its natural result, is the difficult problem with which governments are faced.

In July, 1933, two years ago, the *Daily Express* said:—

London's cold storage accommodation is so full of overseas produce that incoming cargo steamers are being diverted from the Thames to Liverpool, Southampton and other ports. The inward rush of foodstuffs is greater in volume than for some time, and the larger part of it is being taken direct to cold storage lest the unloading of large consignments on the market should cause a further slump in prices.

The *Daily Telegraph* of June 28 this year reports that this country is "deluged with unwanted milk," and says of potatoes:—

Since we are practically self-supporting in maincrop potatoes, a bumper year or increased plantings might well leave us with a surplus of which we should have difficulty in disposing. Last year farmers were carting them down to the beach and dumping them in the sea in many places.

Lord Eustace Percy speaking at a conference on commercial education last June, said: "we need to concentrate on a combination of reduced prices and increased output."

The "increased output" of three years ago was stored away and left to rot, while two years ago imported goods were taken direct to cold storage lest they should cause a slump in prices, i.e., lest they should cause

the very thing Lord Eustace Percy now declares to be eminently desirable, and far greatest need!

What is the plain man to make of such confusion and contradiction? In too many cases he has just given up thinking at all in despair of discerning any rhyme or reason in anything. In this he has made a grave mistake, for

it is only the plain man who can see us now by remembering that he is nether master of this land of Britain. He of servants, the statesmen and politicians are wasting his substance and ruining his estate, as servants have been known to do before when their masters become slack and leave them too much to their own devices.

The people of Britain who are the masters of Britain must give their elected and paid representatives definite instructions that there must be no more destruction and restriction; that National Dividends must be issued to enable all goods that can be made to be sold, and schemes of restriction deferred until such time as we are really threatened with over-production, i.e., when we all have as much as we desire or can possibly utilise or enjoy.

In his memorable speech on July 19, Major Douglas quoted a Latin saying: "The Devil is God upside down." Machine-produced plenty can be used either to make a millennium of security, freedom and leisure, or a hell of cross purposes and mutual frustration. A very clever series of Shell advertisements appeared some little time ago, one of the most amusing of which depicted a peevish and frightened invalid with a compress round his throat, saying: "Will the doctor be long, Nurse?" Turned the other way up a buxom and smiling nurse was seen, radiating confidence and serenity and saying: "He'll be here in a few minutes. He's using Shell."

Our picture of the world is turned upside down and shows us the gloomy and despondent features of over-production and unemployment. We have only to turn it the right way up to see the cheerful countenance of Plenty, and the lovely lines of Leisure.

D. BEAMISH.

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## SOCIAL CREDIT

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## Sound Detectors of Sound Finance

THE war which is now being fought between the forces of Economic Democracy and the vested interests of finance is different from ordinary wars. Few people realise that it is being fought at all. There are no military communiqués, no reports of victories or defeats. One has to read between the lines. For example, *The Times'* leading article of August 7, "Two Dictatorships" (really a dispatch from the front), says that although Stalin and Hitler are supposed to be poles apart, Communist Russia and Nazi Germany grow more alike every day. "Almost every law lately passed in Russia or Germany has tended to bring the two countries more nearly to a common pattern . . . Germany's contribution has been chiefly in the increasing encroachments on personal liberty, the substitution of propaganda for opinion, the subservience of justice to State needs, the organisation of a great part of industry and public works on a military basis; all changes recent in Germany but of old standing under the Soviet."

In both countries, says *The Times*, opinion and action are regulated by propaganda and secret police — the G.P.U. and the Gestapo. No opposition party is allowed. There are the same censorshipships on art, literature and the press, the same war on the intelligentsia and on religion, the same massed displays of arms, the same melancholy lists of executions. Comparisons are drawn between Nazi and Soviet justice. While Krylenko says, "every judge must remember that his decisions are intended to promote nothing but the prevailing policy of the State," Goering declares that justice must be guided solely by State interests, and Frank, that "the Nazi unity of philosophy must not be challenged by anyone."

All this, concludes the leader writer, comes of "opening with political liberty, a policy which inevitably means persecution for the minority and an iron-bound constitution for the majority. The only true alternative must be in the more courageous way of a progressive democracy." Which might have been written by a good Social Creditor. But before we begin to cheer let us remember that *The Times* uses sound-detectors, and it would be absurd to imagine that it has not by now caught a murmur of protest from the British public against the dictatorships which we have opposed for years, by showing them as the inevitable result of a faulty costing system. So *The Times* hastens to agree that dictatorships are rather a curse, but far from admitting that there may be a flaw in the financial system, actually suggests that dictatorships are on the side of the angels in certain directions dear to "sound finance." For "both régimes . . . have roused a nation from morbid despair, have set a standard of Spartan living for their youth, whether they are young Communists working furiously in the Donetz mines or the Labour Corps felling trees in Prussia." Indeed, on the very same page another article paints the trials and torments of doing nothing!

Taken together, these two pronouncements form a sort of reserve line of defence. They reinforce the idea of work-at-all-costs and prompt upholders of the *status quo* to say, "Why labour the point about dictators? It's a platitude." They will agree that Stalin is a tyrant, but evade Lenin's words that "The beginning of the twentieth century marks the turning-point . . . to the domination of finance capital." They will admit that Hitler is of the same kidney, but deny that the trouble springs from Dr. Schacht and the money system which he serves and represents.

It would be a grave error to imagine that the power which controls *The Times* will admit any point of ours in a context which would undermine its defences. It is simply withdrawing in good order. The real battle is about to begin.

G. W. L. DAY.

## From a Seat in the Stalls

## Archaeology in Threadneedle Street

A complete and satisfying explanation of how banks create credit, and also a theory of how the simple banker does it without understanding what he does, is lucidly set out in the leading article from the *Financial Times*, which we reproduce in full on page 3.

The first sentence of this article is a gem of humour, whether conscious or unconscious we find it hard to discern. It runs, "The recent increases in the clearing banks' cash and deposits have given rise to" what we can only suppose are some ideas quite new in Threadneedle Street (our italics). Is it just a coincidence that the title of this article is so like that of the more than fifty-year-old exposition by H. D. McLeod of the technique of credit creation and destruction, "The Theory and Practice of Banking"?

## Quaint Thought Process

The penetrating yet slightly myopic theorist, and his foil, the simple, practical, or hick banker, are the stage characters that provide the *Financial Times* with some fragrant red herrings for the conclusion of its leader referred to above.

The argument runs: (1) Banks create and destroy money at will. (2) It costs them so little effort that the simple creatures do not even notice what they are doing.

An ordinary person like us would naturally enquire at this point: (3) *Is it not time to enquire who are the real owners of the money thus created?* But that is not how our precious leader writer thinks at all—he concludes: (3) If the banks were all amalgamated they would realise what they are doing, but they shouldn't amalgamate unless it suits them. They must try to understand what happens, and theorists must try to think of banks as independent units. Finally, banks should co-operate more and exchange more information. That's all.

## Mammon Over the White House

Roosevelt's "Tax the Rich" programme is now threatening to include small salaried workers! Incomes down to £160 a year (single men) are included in the definition "rich." At the same time strikes (which will be ruthlessly suppressed if they persist) are being directed against what workers see as Government attacks on trade union wage rates.

Yet there are still a few fact-proof theorists who cling to the notion that Roosevelt is not the man the banks put in to reduce the people of the United States, rich and poor alike, to financial thralls!

## Thank You, Mr. Beverley Nichols, and—

Mr. Beverley Nichols's audience when he broadcasts from the *Sunday Chronicle* must be a very large one. We thank him for his advocacy of Social Credit on August 4, and for the lightness of touch which he uses. We should like to persuade him, however, that the time is too short to send his readers to study the technicalities of new financial systems.

He has an immense opportunity. We recommend him to try the methods of another great publicist, Father Coughlin, of Detroit, and show his readers that they will do best to demand results from Parliament, irrespective of methods, and we commend to his careful consideration how United States military experts define an order. An order is an expression of will conveyed to an executive, telling him what to do but *not how to do it*. All of Mr. Beverley Nichols's readers over the age of 21 have the power to give orders when they go to the polling booth.

## The Innocence of Father Times.

We would like to have been a fly on the wall at the board meeting which must have taken place, either at the Bank of England or in Printing House Square, when instructions were given to the leader writer of *The Times* to insert not more than fifty words

in his article on Friday, August 9, referring to the Social Credit situation in Canada.

Whether to make a bald statement or to throw in a little sneer—that was the question. The final decision, as all may know, was to include the name of Major Douglas, and to dismiss the matter with a supercilious reference to "candidates on that strange platform."

Who would think to connect the visits to Canada of Mr. Montagu Norman and Sir F. Leith Ross, among others, with this harmless banter? Who would guess that there is a very real chance that, in one week's time, Alberta may have the first government in the world labelled "Social Credit"?

## A Warning to Propagandists.

We have received letters, postcards, and telegrams calling our attention to the article by Mr. Oliver Baldwin in the *Daily Mail* of August 7. In spite of a cautious disclaimer by the *Daily Mail*, it is evident that the editor has his ear to the ground, because Mr. Baldwin's article is what may be described as "near Social Credit." We may expect more and more to see articles of an unorthodox nature on monetary reform, and it is in no mood of disparagement that we point out that Mr. Baldwin ventures upon financial technicalities in which we can pick large holes, more particularly in his references to money as a "means of exchange."

In his last paragraph Mr. Baldwin is oddly mistaken. He says that when a political party goes to the country on currency reform, it will be the dawn of hope for civilisation. He says that the Tory party could do it, Mr. Lloyd George could do it, and the Labour Party could do it, but that for various reasons none of them is interested.

On the contrary, we should not be in the least surprised to find monetary reform in the platform of every political party at the next election, and we do not believe that therein will lie any great hope for civilisation.

We do not want Governments to think that they are experts in financial reform; we want Governments who will *make themselves responsible* for seeing that the people get the results that they want, whether by this, that, or the other scheme of monetary reform.

## Servile Sobriety

"Fear of dismissal is generally regarded as the most important factor in influencing all classes of workers towards the present decrease in the consumption of alcohol," said a speaker at the Temperance Summer School. If we exclude the staggering differential taxation directed against "liquor," and the grinding, heartrending, hopeless poverty which effectively "guards the alcoholic morals" of the submerged fifth, this may be true. But if it is true it is a nasty thought.

The economist who rejected Social Credit, as he wished his servant to bring him his coffee, not because he wanted to, but because he had to, was at least not mealy-mouthed in defence of privilege and domination. But only the meanest hypocrisy can rejoice at the would-be carouser who stays sober lest he lose his job.

Like a famous bishop, we should certainly rather see Englishmen free than sober.

## Tickets

Come along, Mr. Can't, and all you dyspeptic Diehards of the Never-Never School—take a lesson from Mr. Can, in this case the Indian State Railways.

After the Quetta earthquake it became urgently necessary to evacuate refugees by train, free of charge. It was decided to issue free tickets to passengers. This was done, but since the entire stock of tickets had been thrown to the ground and completely disarranged, the tickets soon gave out.

Had the City of London been in charge there is no doubt that the rest of the refugees would have had to walk. A statement would

have been issued explaining that there were no ticket-resources available in Quetta, and probably a moratorium would have been declared and travellers turned away at the gates of the station before even the last ticket had been sold. Plans to break up "redundant" rolling stock would, of course, follow.

But the Railway Authorities, knowing nothing about Sound Finance, actually printed makeshift tickets with some typewriters and a duplicator. These were issued each morning, and any left over at night were destroyed.

## It is Quite Natural

The recipe for winning a war to-day is neat and effective if not very grand. Take a small or backward nation whose armaments and factories are less up to date than one's own. Acquiesce in all the sentimental talk against war, and patiently submit to an embargo on the supply of arms to both parties. After a suitable interval, during which stones are turned and avenues explored, withdraw from the Council of the Bandarlog and have everything your own way against a practically defenceless enemy.

This, and worse, will continue to happen while the people of every nation have not enough money to buy their own products, and are forced to extrude their surpluses.

## Will You Help?

A year has passed since this paper was launched, a year of strenuous effort to overcome difficulties, many of which were quite unexpected and came upon our path suddenly—not that we imagined we should have an unhindered passage towards an end that means nothing less than the wiping out of poverty for ever from the world.

Poverty to-day is utterly unnecessary. Our task is to make people understand that, and to show them that the toleration of poverty, now that it is unnecessary, is a sin which they, the people themselves, are committing. Not one single adult person can escape responsibility for this sin. We want to make everyone understand that, for we are certain that, once aroused to the fact, the people will say with one voice: "Poverty must be ended. We will not have poverty when all around us we see that the things we want are being destroyed, and their production restricted."

How are we to get at the masses of the people? The ordinary normal person likes to live and let live. He will not enter into public life even so far as to join a political party. He hates all "movements" with a healthy hatred. He will not read papers that have a single aim—like ours. We refer to 40,000,000 ordinary, normal men and women of Britain. But there are several million more, and several million of the forty million as well, to whom a paper like SOCIAL CREDIT does appeal, and who can be stirred into action for a great cause such as ours. It is to attract them we set our course. We want recruits to go into the homes of the millions of ordinary persons who must be asked to do a very simple, easy thing; a thing which will automatically remove poverty for ever from our midst; a thing so simple that it means only the giving of a solemn promise to demand the abolition of poverty before everything else—at the first opportunity.

That is all. The exact procedure is explained on page 7. To give this promise does not commit the person who gives it to anything difficult, but, even if he is doubtful of the use of the simple action he promises to take, he cannot deny that it may make all the difference between happiness and perpetual worry to him as well as to millions of his fellows.

We have remodelled our weekly paper in the hope that our message may reach a far greater number of responsible citizens than it could in its earlier, and less popular form.

Will you help to spread its message?

# The NATURE of DEMOCRACY

Major Douglas at Buxton on June 9, 1934, showed that the people of a democracy can always get what they want if they vote for it in the right way.\*

IN order to understand the unquestionable failure of present democracy it is necessary to understand its nature, what it can do from its nature, and what it cannot do. The literal meaning of the word is, of course, "rule by the people," but I should prefer to call it rule by the will of the people. It is not rule by the majority, an important distinction. The idea of party government is comparatively modern, probably not ante-dating the Wars of the Roses, and contains in itself a subtle perversion of the democratic idea.

## The Limitations of Democracy

Now "the people" is a collective term which, in order to make its nature clearer, may be translated as "the mob." I am not substituting what may appear to be a derogatory word for one which appears to be more respectable, with a view to expressing contempt for the population considered collectively, but because a good deal of attention has been devoted to the psychology of mobs, and the conclusions, where they are sound, are obviously applicable to democracy. The outstanding feature of a mob is that it does not reason, or certainly does not reason effectively. Its conclusions as based upon reason can be stated, with confidence, to be almost invariably wrong. A mob feels, it does not think, and consequently by whatever mechanism we represent a mob we can represent only a desire, not a technique. It is, of course, possible to contend that the desires of a mob are always or frequently wrong. That is blasphemy based on the theory of original sin, which is evident in the world to-day in various forms which can be largely included in the word "Puritanism."

I do not believe in original sin. It is, however, quite certain that desire, emotion or feeling, however you wish to phrase it, is plastic and possesses from its nature a strong desire to clothe itself in forms, so that if a mob shouts: "We want food and shelter," it is easy to get it to translate that into a cry: "We want work," which is, of course, not at all the same thing.

## A Perverted Mechanism

Now in this country we have evolved a mechanism of election which is alleged to be for the purpose of making the will of the mob evident. But the most cursory examination of the slogans on which elections are fought is sufficient to show that the machinery has been completely perverted. We elect Parliamentary representatives at the present time to pass laws of a highly technical nature, not to ensure that certain results are achieved. As a result of this, not merely in this country but everywhere in the world, so far as my observation takes me, we are witnessing a set of second-rate experts in the seats of governments ineffectively endeavouring to give technical directions to a set of first-rate experts who are actually carrying on the functions by which society lives.

## Government Interference with Industry

Perhaps the most outstanding and possibly the final instance under an alleged democracy, of this process can be witnessed at Washington at the present time, where may be found previously unemployed individuals expressly appointed and busy generally for fourteen to sixteen hours a day, in enquiring into how each separate trade and industry in the United States is run, and instructing the directors of businesses in that trade how to do it some other way from that which up till now proved successful. This is not quite so true in regard to finance as it is in regard to other businesses, but it is beginning to be true also in regard to finance.

## The Purification of Democracy

Now I have no doubt whatever that the select group of international financiers who desire to rivet the rule of finance upon the world are observing this process with complete satisfaction, and they are using the situation which they themselves have brought about, and with which governments are ineffectively meddling, to support the idea that the whole cause of the trouble is the meddling in business of governments and government officials who do not understand business. They are using this argument most effectively as an argument for sweeping away that control over their own destinies which peoples, or, if you prefer it, mobs were in process of attaining through the centuries, and substituting a dictatorship

\* This is part of Major Douglas's Buxton speech, in which he began by an outline of his impressions of current world conditions. The complete speech is published as a 6d. pamphlet. See page 8.



MAJOR DOUGLAS  
(Reproduced by courtesy of the B.B.C.)

which will enthrone an international oligarchy permanently. I have no doubt also that this is the vital problem which concerns all people of the world at this moment. To put it another way, while nothing but Social Credit will provide a mechanism, nothing but the rehabilitation of democracy in a genuine sense, and with an understanding of its limits, will enable Social Credit to become an actual fact.

There is a key-word which forms the solution of this, perhaps the greatest of all problems which confronts the world at the present time. That word is "responsibility." We have got to make individuals bear the consequences of their actions.

## Insist on Results, Not Methods

Instead of electing representatives to inform bankers and industrialists (who understand the technique of their jobs perfectly) how to do them, and to pass a multitude of laws which (while providing unnecessary jobs for large numbers of people who could be better employed) still further impede industry, the business of democracy is to elect representatives who will insist upon results, and will, if necessary, pillory the actual individuals who are responsible either for the attainment of results or their non-attainment. It is not a bit of use asking democracies to decide upon matters of technique, and it is quite certain, as has already been demonstrated, that if you throw a plan to a democracy it will be torn to shreds.

## Remove the Obstructionists

It is not the business of the Parliamentary machine to reform, for instance, the financial system. It is the business of the Parliamentary machine to transmit the desires of the people for results (which at present the financial system is not producing) out of the financial system, and to transmit to the people the names of individuals who are responsible for the financial system, so that, by the exercise of the right of Eminent Domain, which has been established as vested in the representatives of the people, they may, if necessary, take steps to remove those responsible for impeding the will of the people. If it is pleaded in extenuation, that those in charge of any particular function of the State, such as finance, do not know how to produce the results desired, then it is the business of Parliament to provide them with all the advice available, but if they will neither take action within a reasonable period of time, and will not accept advice if provided, then it is the business of the representatives of the people to remove them, whether they are alleged to be operating under a system of private enterprise or as public departments.

The application of these principles to the policy of the Social Credit Movement is, I think, clear enough, and follows much along the lines of the three aspects of the Movement that I have previously discussed, and does, in fact, correspond not unsatisfactorily with the activities of the Movement up to the present time. One section of the Move-

ment, the largest, has been charged with the task of purifying the desires of the general population, by which I mean the integration of popular will to a united objective without specification of mechanism. One of the most effective methods is by explaining what would be the result of Social Credit as compared with those we know to arise out of the present system. I think that most admirable work has been done along these lines.

In another, necessarily smaller, section of the Movement those of us who are sufficiently fortunately placed to devote a large portion of our attention to the matter may legitimately qualify to be experts on mechanism.

## Banking Theory and Practice

Leading article in *The Financial Times*, of August 8. See editorial comment on page 2.

THE recent increases in the clearing banks' cash and deposits have given rise to two apparently independent lines of thought. The theorist regards the commercial banks as a single unit. He says, firstly, that the supply of bank cash is determined by the Government and the Central Bank and not by the commercial banks themselves; and secondly, that deposits are varied in size by the action of the bankers, or, in familiar language, that every time a banker makes a loan or buys bills or securities he creates deposits. The practical banker, with his eye on his ledgers, takes a more mundane view. He sees fresh cash and deposits coming into his bank and has not the vaguest idea of their origin. Nor does he worry overmuch, for to him the main problem is how to put his fresh resources to good use and to keep his cash ratio within reasonable limits.

The divergence between these two lines of thought is more apparent than real. Most practical bankers to-day realise that fresh cash can be thrust upon them by the action of the Central Bank, and their main difficulty is to understand the origin of their new deposits. The key to their problem is that our banking system consists not of one but of a number of commercial banks, which conduct their day-to-day business independently. Now suppose that Bank A finds that its cash ratio is too high. It adopts the obvious remedy of going into the market and buying securities, for which it gives its own cheque. If it buys its securities from its own customers, obviously its deposits are increased by the amount of its purchases. Even in this case it does not buy direct, but through the channel of its own stockbroker, the jobber, and the seller's stockbroker, so that it cannot detect the vital fact that the purchase is made from one of its customers. Hence, even in this simple case, there is a mysterious increase in its deposits.

Usually the seller will be a customer of

## Pressure can be Applied

From now on, however, I believe that the most immediately important aspect of the matter is the formulation of definite methods for bringing Parliament itself, and consequently the forces of the Crown, which Parliament controls, under popular control in regard to objectives—I would again repeat—and not in regard to mechanics. This amounts to bringing pressure to bear upon the individual member of Parliament, and he is interested only in two things: the first in keeping his job, and the second is in knowing how much voting power is behind any demands made upon him.

## The Electoral Campaign

I think that in every part of the country where a Social Credit Group exists, or can be formed, an organisation should be set up at once for the systematic presentation of the situation to every voter in the district. One by one the voters should be asked whether they are in favour of a larger personal income with absolute security, via the National Dividend; and sufficient information should be placed before them to show that that is possible. This is a job for the rank and file. The electors should then definitely be asked for a pledge to vote for no candidate who is not prepared to ask for that dividend. Every sitting member of Parliament should be notified at a suitable time of the number of individuals whose support has been obtained, and should be asked whether he is prepared to proceed along certain lines which will be explained to him, and informed that he will not be supported unless he is. If any sitting member of Parliament is not willing to give such an assurance, a new candidate should be nominated.

## Neck or Nothing

Although this policy has been sketched only in outline, I am fully conscious of the magnitude of the task that I am laying upon you. You will be advised in tactics by the Secretariat from time to time. To say, however, that it is a matter of life and death is to understate the case. If civilisation, not merely for this generation but for many generations to come, is to be saved for a tolerable existence, it requires primarily a tremendous amount of collective will, such as perhaps the world has never seen in peace time, although it is not unknown in times of war. If this collective will can be mobilised in times of so-called peace as it has been mobilised in times of war, nothing can resist it. If it cannot, then we have indeed lost the peace, whatever we did with the war. (World copyright reserved).

## The ORIGINATION of DEPOSITS

Bank B or Bank C. In all such cases Bank B will experience an analogous increase in its cash—which has in reality come from Bank A—accompanied by an increase in its deposits, representing the money received by the seller in respect of his sale. The seller will not go round at once to his banker and explain that he has sold £100,000 of Conversion Loan to Bank A, for apart from other considerations, he will not know the name of the buyer. To take another kind of operation, when Bank A grants a loan the borrower will straightway use it to draw cheques in favour of customers of Banks B, C and D; and all these banks will experience corresponding increases in their cash ratios by adding to their earning assets; and so cash and deposits will flow back as likely as not to Bank A.

This is the real explanation of the apparent divergence between banking theory and practice. If all the commercial banks were amalgamated into one huge unit the practical banker would be in a better position to see how the theory worked. This is not an argument in favour of further amalgamations. The existence of a limited number of independent banks is in the national interest, and amalgamations should take place strictly on their merits, as is happening in Lancashire to-day. Rather it implies that the practical banker should reflect that the same motives which impel him to make fresh loans or to buy bills or securities equally actuate his colleagues and competitors, and that any accretion to his cash and deposits can usually be traced back to the actions of other banks. The theorist must also learn to look upon the banks as a number of independent units which usually operate along parallel lines. Finally, there is a case for a reasonable degree of collaboration between the different banks, coupled with some interchange of information. In these ways theory and practice can be brought into line, with the consequent simplification of this banking problem.

## WHOSE BABY ARE YOU? Curious Prattling of the Economic League Suggests it is a CHILD of the BANKS

THE Central Council of the Economic League continues to issue pamphlet comments upon the "Douglas Scheme." The latest piece of work—No. 8, 1934 Series—is entitled "Some Questions and Answers on the Douglas Scheme of Social Credit," and is published at 2d. Anyone who may desire to test his knowledge of the New Economics would be well advised to spend this modest sum upon so entertaining and stimulating a work. There are, in all, thirteen questions and answers, and the whole will provide you with more false clues, red herrings and wrong conclusions than you will find in many a seven-and-sixpenny detective novel.

It will be sufficient to deal with the first four questions and answers, assuring the prospective reader that the remainder are equally ingenious.

Q.1.—Is there a short, clear statement of the Douglas Scheme which can be easily understood by the man in the street?  
The answers are generally far too long to quote verbatim; the substance of this one is that there is no such statement, at least by Douglas, and that the whole "Scheme" is left purposely obscure as "a defence against rational criticism."

### All for Simplicity

Well, in spite of the difficulties, a good many people have managed to get a fairly accurate grasp of the Douglas Proposals. And the fact that the A + B Theorem, for example, may be difficult to understand has no bearing upon its correctness. Before the Economic League, with its passion for simplicity, casts the first stone, it might, just to prove its competence, produce a short, clear statement of the Binomial Theorem "which can be easily understood by the man in the street."

Q.2.—Can you briefly state what is at any rate the main idea of Douglas Credit Scheme?

A.2.—It may fairly be stated as (1) a contention that there is not, and under present conditions cannot be, enough money in the pockets of consumers to purchase the goods that are offered for sale (correct—full marks)—the further contention that the reason for this state of affairs is that money is "created" by the banks out of nothing and without cost, but for their own profit and is continuously being destroyed (wrong—the main reason is to be found in the processes of industrial accounting—"the core of the problem is cost"—which would cause a deficiency of purchasing power even if the banks did not create and destroy credit; if, for example, they were compelled to hold

£ for £ against their Loans and Advances); and the statement that the cure is to increase the purchasing power of consumers by mobilising, or making immediately available, "social credit" or the credit of the community as a whole. (Correct—as far as it goes.)

Q.3.—How does Douglas propose to do this? This is answered by a quotation from Douglas's verbal evidence before the Macmillan Committee. It deals only with the Price Rebate, but is sufficient for the purpose.

Q.4.—What is the flaw in that argument? (Not, you will notice, is there a flaw in that argument?)

A.4.—"... there is no satisfactory explanation in any of Douglas's works of the ultimate source upon which the Treasury draws. Apparently this process of creating credit would go on indefinitely..."

Has the author not heard of the National Capital Account, to the credit of which must go the money value of the National resources and their periodical appreciation? Against this will be debited the sums which the Treasury pays the consumer in aid of consumption. And the process will go on indefinitely; industrial costing causes a continuous deficiency, necessitating a continuous stream of "given" money from the Treasury (against the appreciation of the National Capital Account) to make it good.

Perhaps, however, the author (following a similar pamphlet from the same source) questions whether the community has any credit of its own apart from the banks. It is a pleasant thought, for we know that "pride goeth before a fall, and a haughty spirit before destruction."

But it would be unfair to give away any more of the story; you must plank down your twopence before you learn the question to which Douglas does not know the answer, and the sinister connection between the Green Shirts and the Communists.

### Come Clean, Baby!

And in return for this really handsome advertisement perhaps the Economic League will meet a public demand and issue a pamphlet upon itself. There is already a certain amount of curiosity, which the present work cannot fail to heighten, as to its supporters and its policy. Whose interests does it represent and (more important) who foots its bills, and why? And, lastly, what are its claims to impartiality upon a subject with which the very highest interests are concerned?

R. L. NORTHIDGE.

## OVERSEAS NOTES

THE provincial elections in Alberta will take place on August 22, and the various parties have issued their manifestos, rolled up their sleeves, and got to work on the electorate. Their political platforms are of interest from several points of view, but not from that of SOCIAL CREDIT, which suffers from severe limitations of space combined with a consistent bias towards the demand for results, however and wherever it arises. No matter what party gets into power as the outcome of the elections, it will be up to the electors of Alberta to demand steps towards the abolition of poverty in their Province from that party, and to know the reason why if they do not seem to be getting it.

### Canadian Federal Elections

The current issue of the *Douglas Social Credit Advocate* (Edson, Alberta) reports the formation of a Western Douglas Social Credit Conference, designed "to consolidate all the Douglas Social Credit bodies" in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. The intention is to link this up with a similar organisation in the five Eastern Provinces, and so form "a solid Douglas Social Credit front in Canada." A Canadian Press message of July 25 from Calgary states that the new Association intends to enter candidates in the Alberta federal constituencies, "except where the sitting member declares himself a supporter of the Douglas system of Social Credit."

The date of the federal elections is not definitely fixed at the time of writing, but it is unlikely to be many weeks after the Alberta one. Present indications are that the Liberals will benefit from the "swing of the pendulum" rather than from any enthusiastic support for their policy, while both the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation (Socialist) and Mr. Stevens's new party will tend to cancel each other out. If a few

Douglas Social Credit candidates were returned for Alberta constituencies they would undoubtedly serve as a useful advertisement for the movement, even though their actual voting strength would necessarily be small. In any event the intense dissatisfaction with existing conditions has been reflected lately in a variety of ways, of which one of the most striking was the clean sweep achieved by the Liberals in the provincial elections in Prince Edward Island, where they gained all thirty seats and will be in the unprecedented position of having to function without an Opposition. It would seem that all Prince Edward Island lacks at the moment is an Electoral Campaign to tell the Government what they are there for!

### The "Free Press"

The controversy over Douglas and Social Credit in the Canadian papers rages with undiminished fury. The *Winnipeg Free Press*, which under its famous Editor, Dr. J. W. Dafoe, has for so long and honourably championed the cause of the individual against the organisation, seems to be missing its way badly in what should surely be the latest and greatest of its battles. In a recent editorial, entitled "Money 'Out of Nothing,'" it brings to a climax a bitter campaign against Social Credit with the truly astonishing line of argument that this represents "the confusion of money with wealth." If there is one single thing Douglas has driven into people's heads during the last fifteen years it is the distinction between real wealth and the tickets which should be available to claim it. But the *Free Press* heads a later editorial paragraph "Hobo Philosophy," and concludes, "There is nothing new or startling about this philosophy [Social Credit]. Tramps and hoboes have always had it." Friends of a great paper, in many countries, will hope that this kind

of talk represents only a temporary blot on a long and splendid record.

### New York and California

The National Social Credit Association, with headquarters at 103, Park Avenue, New York, asks me to say that it will be glad to deal with requests for literature or general Social Credit information from American friends and relatives of readers of this paper. The Association now comprises some ten or twelve affiliated groups in the United States.

The town of Carmel, California, is not large, nor is its weekly paper, but if the copy that has lately reached me is a fair specimen of what is happening in local journalism on the Pacific slope, then things are beginning to move. "Let us have democracy," begins a full-page advertisement, and it goes on to summarise the problem facing America and the necessity of the Social Credit solution. It ends, "Demand results, not methods," and "Congress can then transmit the desires of the people to the men at present controlling the financial system and order them to accomplish the results desired by the people."

### Australian "Loans"

At the beginning of June the various Premiers and Treasurers of the States of Australia met the Loan Council, and fought for their share of the money for public works and other purposes which the Commonwealth Bank Board was prepared to dole out to them. The principle on which the total sum was allocated among the States was that the more extravagant a State had been in the past, the larger share of the pickings it got in 1935. New South Wales got the biggest scraps; Victoria, which had followed the canons of "sound finance," got much less as its only reward for keeping the rules, while South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania went home with twopence each and a flea in their ears. So angry were the three latter at the contemptuous way their crumbs had been flung to them that a conference seems likely to be arranged between them in September. *The New Era* sums up the whole sorry business with the remark, "There is probably no more dispiriting spectacle than our Governments grovelling at the feet of the private money monopoly for the money that it is their sovereign right to create."

Western Australia, of course, now has the double grievance of this and the secession question, and once again I quote from *The New Era*: "If Western Australia gains secession without at the same time recapturing complete control of money and credit issue, and without any idea of establishing price regulation upon the lines suggested by Major Douglas, then she will be delivering herself, bound, into the hands of the enemy."

Anyone who heard or read Mr. Ogilvie's speech at the recent dinner to Major Douglas can feel sure that the indignation meeting in September will not waste all its time being indignant.

### Irish Free State

During the last few weeks there has been sitting in Dublin the Irish Free State Commission on Banking, Currency and Credit, of which the personnel includes the Currency Commissioner, six bank directors, four professors of economics, and a representative from the Bank of International Settlements. The Financial Freedom Federation, which advocates the cause of Social Credit in the Free State, submitted a Memorandum, and officials of the Federation were subjected to prolonged cross-examination. The Memorandum is divided into six sections, of which two are devoted to the Just Price and the National Dividend. While it would almost certainly be over-optimistic to expect the evidence to have made much impression on those members of the Commission listed above, it is quite possible that the civil servants, the Bishop, and the private citizens who were also included on it were favourably affected by the oasis of clear thinking supplied by the Federation's representatives. J.D.B.

### How Debt Piles Up.

To a large extent this great work of reconstruction [of Norway's mercantile marine] has been financed by loans, and the total debt resting on the ships is to-day estimated at about £23,000,000. —*The Times*, August 12.

Loans made by the banks with money created by a stroke of the pen on the credit of the Norwegian people. Yet the debt is owed to the banks who can foreclose whenever they like.

"I have convinced myself that progress to-day is made not by the single genius, but by the common effort... The genius raids, but the common people occupy and possess." —*Lawrence of Arabia*, writing to Robert Graves.

## The REMED

Under the heading "For Farmers," the following conversation was broadcast from the West Regional Station on Thursday, July 11, last. In it Lt.-Col. J. Creagh Scott put over the solution—the levelling up of consumption to production—as the only remedy by which the agricultural industry can hope to secure itself against the quack "remedies" of tariffs and quotas which now obtain.—By courtesy of the B.B.C.

MR. Ling: It is a very great pleasure to see you here in the studio this evening, Colonel Scott, because I understand that you have got views and definite proposals for putting the agricultural industry on its feet again.

Col. Scott: I have. In my opinion, the farmer's real trouble is not on the production side, but on the consuming side, i.e., the selling of his produce.

Mr. Ling: Yes, I suppose every man would have to agree to that. It is called by a lot of different names, isn't it? Like—the economics of glut.

Col. Scott: Yes, but it is not a real glut. It is a problem of glut only because farm produce fails to reach masses of people who need it. I have heard of 4,000 or so children suffering from semi-starvation in the Rhondda.

### A Rotten Situation

Mr. Ling: Yes, and we have all heard of heaps of corn and so on being burnt, and people actually being paid not to produce things like pigs, but no one supposes that the world has eaten all the bacon it needs. I agree that the situation is pretty bad. But can you tell me how things are to be put right?

Col. Scott: Honestly, it is much easier to get people to see things straight in agriculture than it is in industry.

Mr. Ling: Quite! But you're not going to ask me to say that the British farmer has nothing to learn in methods of farming?

Col. Scott: No! but it seems to me that people like you, for instance, must have a very difficult job, for you ask the farmer to go in for all kinds of methods of production on the one hand, and on the other hand you have to confess that you find it difficult to distribute his goods. I find that farmers are very prone to blame the middleman as being responsible for the difficulty in selling the stuff they produce. Now how far do you think the middleman is really to blame?

Mr. Ling: I don't very much want to commit myself here.

### A Storm in a Tea-cup

Col. Scott: Well! will you agree to this? That one way or another whether marketing and distribution are done by private firms, or any other means you like, it has got to be done, and money has got to be spent on it.

Mr. Ling: Yes, of course!

Col. Scott: You see, I am convinced that the fuss about distribution is really a storm in a tea-cup, so far as the main issue is concerned.

Mr. Ling: What do you mean?

Col. Scott: What I mean is this. What ultimately decides whether the whole body of consumers can buy the things they need is how much money there is in circulation.

Mr. Ling: Agreed, and are you implying that there isn't enough in circulation?

Col. Scott: I am. I am going to ask you to visualise a mill with excellent buildings, plant, and equipment—in fact, everything needed for the grinding of corn, including the necessary labour. I also ask you to suppose that there is no shortage of corn, and that there is no lack of labour and transport, to put the flour into sacks, and take it to market. Now I ask you: Has the miller everything he needs?

Mr. Ling: Well, I should think he had.

Col. Scott: Oh, no, he hasn't. He has got to have power to drive the whole concern, that is to say, the miller controls the mill, and everybody and everything in the mill, but there is something that controls the miller and the whole outfit, and that is the water, or rather the volume of water, available to drive the mill!

Mr. Ling: Yes, I see that.

### No Money—No Sales

Col. Scott: Now, if you have followed me, I am trying to prove to you that the thing which controls the farmer in his economic life is finance, i.e., the volume of money in circulation. If there isn't enough of this, he can do what he likes, and you can do what you like to help him, but you will never, never, get the produce of agriculture consumed.

Mr. Ling: Well, I suppose I am prepared to agree with that in general, but

# Y FOR THE FARMER'S PLIGHT

you know really this matter is above my head, and in any case my job as agricultural officer here is to do what I can under given conditions.

Col. Scott: In other words, to make the best of a bad job? That seems rather an up-hill game! It is not above anyone's head, and certainly not a thing which anyone should take for granted. Money is the life-blood of the nation. The agricultural industry is suffering—above all else—from financial anaemia. To come back to my image of the miller. No man could expect the miller not to enquire where the water comes from which drives his mill, nor yet in regard to the volume available, and if he saw the volume diminishing you would expect him to take the very natural step of seeing how the volume—the flow of water—could be increased. There really is nothing mysterious about money. But before I go on to that I want to ask you an important question: Will you admit that the things which agricultural experts find themselves bound to do will, eventually, bring them to limit the supplies of the things the farmer produces, simply because it is taken for granted that consumption has reached its limit, and that, even if some temporary success were gained on this basis, it could not last for long?

## Taking Money for Granted

Mr. Ling: Yes, I think I will grant you that, but you have got to convince me that we needn't take this money condition for granted.

Col. Scott: The trouble is that everyone thinks, as you said, that this is a matter for an expert, and is something difficult to understand.

Mr. Ling: We were taught at school to call money a means of exchange.

Col. Scott: I know, we were!

Mr. Ling: Yes, and we were also taught that the money system was introduced in order to facilitate bartering on a large scale.

Col. Scott: Quite so. Its chief function, of course, is to serve the community. It should be the servant, not the master; it should keep pace with demand. Money is a claim on goods and services, a ticket system, nothing else. Money has no intrinsic value. Money is not wealth, it is a measure of wealth, and a man-made device to enable us to consume and utilise wealth. Without money consumption is impossible, and all production a pure farce, and waste of time and energy.

Mr. Ling: Yes, you mean that it ought not to be in itself the means of preventing the very thing which it was invented to do.

Col. Scott: I mean that when people need things money ought to be there to enable them to satisfy their needs.

## The Curse of Adam

Mr. Ling: Yes, I suppose I agree with that too, but if I may be perfectly frank, I find myself a little bit uneasy, so to speak, in my conscience. We were also brought up to think that there was a good deal, and ought to be a good deal, of difficulty about getting the things we need and that life itself was and ought to be a struggle, and that every man had to earn almost, morally speaking, his right to live.

Col. Scott: But what a lot of nonsense has been talked about that. In this age of power production, the effects of which are felt in agriculture as well as in all other industries, I claim that unemployment is a national asset.

Mr. Ling: I say, steady. You surely aren't asking me to accept the distressed areas as a national asset?

## Labour Reserve an Asset

Col. Scott: By jove, no. I am asking you to do the only thing which can "explain" the distressed areas. What I mean is, that because of a complete revolution in the system of production, one man to-day could do, with the aid of a machine, the work that ten men could do yesterday. But that doesn't mean that there isn't some scientific means of providing for the remaining nine, other than the existing method of dole. The point I want to make is that we need no longer think that "the sweat of thy face" is the only thing which entitles a man to a decent standard of living. There is no reason why everyone born within this

country, and a very rich country, mark you, should not expect, in consequence, the means of keeping up a certain standard of living, and not through the dole or any other form of charity, but as a right, a legacy.

Mr. Ling: That is certainly logical, but I am going to put a very obvious question to you. I don't quite see where the money for this is coming from.

## Where's the Money to Come From?

Col. Scott: From the same place as the dividend on a legacy comes from.

Mr. Ling: Yes, and where is that?

Col. Scott: It is a portion of the real wealth of the nation revealed in the form of money. Now if you will visualise a portion of the national wealth as farm produce, then there must be a definite amount of tickets available in the pockets of consumers to enable it to be revealed to consumers. There is no other means of consuming the total product of agriculture.

Mr. Ling: Yes, of course. There is no doubt that this is obvious.

Col. Scott: I am only asking you to recognise that money is neither goods nor services but merely a claim on goods and services, and, in the case of farm produce therefore, a claim on milk, butter, eggs, pigs, in fact, everything that the farmer produces. Can you imagine sending a passenger train out of a station half empty, not because the seats couldn't be filled with passengers, but because the railway company said they had not enough tickets at the booking office? And yet that is precisely what those who control our money system are doing, and it is precisely this system that has the farmer by the throat. The farmer produces goods that are needed, and he could produce a good deal more than he does, but there are not enough tickets to buy his produce.

## What is the Remedy?

Mr. Ling: I think that your two images of the mill and the miller and the railway train are food for some very serious consideration. When you came here, Colonel Scott, you said that you had some definite proposals to help the farmer which we had probably not heard of before. Do you think you can outline them?

Col. Scott: Yes, I'll suppose that I and the people who believe with me are coming into power to-morrow. May I take it for granted that you have gone at least so far as to recognise that money is simply a claim on wealth, and that it ought to be based, not on gold, or any one commodity, but on the real wealth of the nation, by which I mean goods and services.

Mr. Ling: You mean not only goods and things for sale but bridges, roads, harbours, ships, buildings, railways, etc.

Col. Scott: Yes, everything you can bring under the heading of goods and services. Now I have asked you to accept that right away because the preliminary to any actual operation of the Nation's money system should be the drawing up by national accountants of what we call the National Credit Account. Their job would have been to make an accurate estimate of the amount of the national wealth in terms of money. That would give us the Asset side of the National Credit Account.

## No National Balance Sheet!

Mr. Ling: It seems to me that your National Credit Account is something like a National Balance Sheet.

Col. Scott: That's exactly what it is—a National Balance Sheet, and it seems an incredible thing to me that no such calculation has ever yet been made. Having got these figures at our disposal the next step would be to ascertain the amount of unsold (say half a year). These figures are easily obtainable through the Board of Trade, Inland Revenue Department, etc. Having obtained these figures let us assume that the total national production in the said period represented 100 units, and that total national consumption over the same period represented 75 units. That would be quite clear proof that goods had been under-consumed, either because of a lack of purchasing power, or because of there being no demand for them.

## Can a Duck Swim?

If you will carry your mind back you will remember that our returns showed that consumption in the past accountancy period lagged behind production by one quarter of the total national output. We would invite, therefore, all sellers to sell their goods at three-quarters of their price during the next accountancy period (say a half year). Those who agreed to do so would be refunded the discount of one quarter from the National Credit Account.

It would increase purchasing power by lowering prices. It would bring goods within the reach of all classes. It would mean that the home market would be

# STEPS to DICTATORSHIP

IN the House of Commons on July 29 an attempt was made by certain Members to restrict the dictatorial powers it is proposed to grant to the Minister of Transport under the Restriction of Ribbon Development Bill. This attempt failed, and, in defeating it, the Government had the support of those who most commonly hold themselves out as opponents of dictatorship and supporters of liberty—the Socialist Members.

The Bill gives the Minister of Transport powers to restrict or prohibit building on new roads, in order to preserve the amenities of the country. Regulation of what is called "ribbon development" is undoubtedly necessary, but if all individual freedom is not to be swept away, there should be a right of appeal from decisions of the Minister. The amendment proposed provided for appeals against ministerial orders to petty sessional benches of magistrates, and thence to county quarter sessions, and blinded by their hatred of the landowning class, the Socialists helped to defeat it. Thus Mr. Hore Belisha and his successors in office are to be dictators on this matter, for appeals from the decisions of the Minister of Transport are to be made to the Minister of Transport

whose decision, in the words of the Bill, "shall be final."

The Parliamentary Correspondent of the *Daily Herald*, in the issue of July 30, describes the misdirected efforts of the Socialist Members as a great victory, instead of as a great blunder, which in fact they were. It may be, as the *Herald* suggests, that the proposal to permit appeals to the petty sessions was mistaken, for many magistrates are themselves landowners, but that the method was wrong is no reason for condemning the principle it was intended to uphold.

Lord Hewart's book, "The New Despotism," makes clear the dangers of giving Ministers powers from which there is no appeal. All such powers are in practice wielded by the permanent heads of the departments, and these in turn are under the Treasury, which regards everything from a financial angle. And, as we all know, the Treasury plays Tweedledee to the Bank of England's Tweedledum.

The Socialists, by their opposition to this amendment, have connived at one more act of what the Lord Chief Justice aptly describes as "legislative lawlessness."

M. JACKLIN.

## DEMAND NATIONAL DIVIDENDS!

The authorised form in which Electors should do this is reproduced on page 7.

Quantities can be obtained at the rates quoted on page 6.

satisfied before exporting farm produce anywhere, and the farmer would, therefore, cease to be dependent upon export trade. It would mean that only that would be imported which the British farmer could not produce. Isn't that good enough? And—it would mean that from the point of view of national defence, the food supply of Great Britain would be vastly increased. It would mean that the farmer would be free at last from everlasting government interference, and left to carry on his profession on individual lines up to the limit of his own individual capacity. Further we would enable the farmer to sell his produce at the real cost, not the financial cost of production. By selling his goods at the real cost of production instead of at the financial cost, he would be selling at a price he could understand, instead of at a price which is entirely artificial, unjust, and beyond his comprehension.

## Worth Thinking Over

Mr. Ling: I must say you've interested me. The scheme sounds very well worth thinking over, and I can't see a snag in it anywhere. But, tell me, what about those costs which you call financial costs? What are they exactly? And how do you propose to meet them if they are not to be recovered through the price of goods.

Col. Scott: Well, all national and social services, certain municipal services, the upkeep of the army, the navy, the R.A.F., the police force and so on. Why should these things have to be included in the cost of goods for sale? The farmer knows perfectly well that the wages of the police force, for instance, have nothing whatever to do with the cost of growing potatoes, or breeding pigs.

Mr. Ling: Oh! What about the enforcement of the Wart Disease Order for potatoes and the Diseases of Animals Act?

Col. Scott: I submit that enforcement of law is a national requirement, and not a consumer cost. Under the existing defective accountancy system the farmer has to pay for national and social services in the form of taxes, which he must recover through the price of his goods. They should be, and could be, paid out of the National Credit Account.

Mr. Ling: Yes, go on, but surely all this new money would cause inflation of the currency?

## Lower Prices are not Inflation

Col. Scott: No new issue of money is inflation if it is the result of lower prices, and if it is based upon goods actually in existence, and which are needed. There is one other most important proposal I would like to explain before our time is up. That is the payment of the National Dividend to every member of the community.

Mr. Ling: Yes, I have heard something about that, and it seems to strike right at the heart of a good many moral prejudices about money for nothing.

Col. Scott: It is a very good thing that it does. Let us take the moral prejudices. How can we go on saying that a man ought to work for every penny that he gets when the more successful our productive processes

become, the less men do we tend to employ, and in that sense we know very well that unemployment is not a bad, but a good sign. It means that the national wealth is increasing.

Mr. Ling: Yes, but I am still not quite happy about this business of a man being given money which he does not earn.

## How Would YOU Like It?

Col. Scott: But that, surely, is rather absurd, because we are all accustomed to accept all kinds of things for nothing. None of us has any compunction in accepting "admission free" to concerts, entertainments, and so on. Again, I don't suppose you'd mind winning a big lottery if someone presented you with a ticket. Everyone born into families of certain substance takes for granted that he or she is going to inherit enough money to keep up a certain standard of living. We make no bones about all that. Besides, Mr. Ling, I'm sure that you wouldn't object to a legacy being left to you on the grounds that you hadn't earned it; and a legacy suggests a dividend. Then, I put it to you, why on earth shouldn't every Britisher, born a citizen, and an inheritor

## DOUGLAS IN A NUTSHELL

Plenty for All  
and  
How to Get It.

of one of the richest concerns of the world, i.e., Great Britain Ltd., why shouldn't they take for granted that they and their children have inherited a legacy from the country to enable them to keep up, shall we say, a British standard of life?

Mr. Ling: Yes, I confess I have no answer to that but to agree with it.

Col. Scott: Our plan of the National Dividend means in fact, the issuing of a dividend to every citizen up to a certain amount per annum, to enable us to consume the goods we now restrict and destroy, and to provide for an ever-increasing army of men and women whose labour must be displaced as more machines come into use. And the provision we propose is an inheritance, not a charity. A Dividend, not a Dole.

## The Farmer's Hope

Mr. Ling: I see our time is up. What you've said to-night seems to me enormously interesting. I think you've been extraordinarily clever to give us this matter in your own words. I knew that Social Credit could be studied technically in numerous books on the subject by Major Douglas, who is the founder of the movement. Naturally, Colonel Scott, I know that you think Major Douglas's proposals will bear expert examination.

Col. Scott: They most certainly do.

Mr. Ling: I do think it would be well worth every farmer's while to enquire into the matter further.

See What to Read (page 8)

## What to do to Get Your

**A**LL over the world people are at last awakening to the fact that they are suffering poverty when poverty is not necessary. They are poor when all might be rich. The coming of the machine age has made abundance possible. The restriction and the destruction of this abundance cannot now be hidden.

2. This new power that men possess, to produce in plenty all the things they want, is the result of the cleverness and the industry of generations of people peacefully working together. It is like an inheritance to which we of the present generation are heirs.

3. The ordinary means of enjoying an inheritance is the dividend. Fortunate individuals who "come into an inheritance" draw dividends which enable them to buy what they choose. So the people as a whole, who inherit the productive power built up by their forebears, ought to be drawing a National Dividend.

### What is a National Dividend?

4. The term "National Dividend" is used to mean money issued to every citizen so that each can buy the goods that are now being destroyed, and the production that is now being restricted.

5. It must not, of course, increase taxes, or prices; nor must it deprive owners of their property or decrease its relative value, as that would mean you would not be getting the results you want. A National Dividend must enable the people to buy what goods and services they want.

6. Exactly *how* that is to be done need not worry the people who demand that it *shall be done*, any more than how the engine works interests the average traveller by train.

7. People travel in order to get where they want to go. They do not refuse to board the train until they understand how the engine works. Very few people would travel at all if they did anything so silly, and certainly a course of action like that would never secure the issue of a National Dividend.

8. No, the first thing people must do in order to get a National Dividend, is to be sure they *want* it.

9. Consider what a National Dividend would mean! First of all, it would abolish poverty, because it would give to the poor, as to everyone else, money to buy the things they want.

10. Secondly, a National Dividend would made the lot of those who are not actually poverty-stricken much pleasanter by increasing their incomes and freeing them from the financial worries that now make life so difficult. It would remove the cause of most crime, which, if you come to think of it, is nearly all due to economic stress.

### A Great Boom Would Come

11. That would mean a great boom in all the industries supplying our wants. It would cheer everything up. The shops would be busy, orders would pour in on the manufacturers, who would set their plant going full time, and probably have to extend it, and certainly take on more labour.

12. It would provide work for the unemployed, and, in addition to the National Dividends, there would be more wages paid.

13. Remember that the National Dividend must be paid in such a way that prices would not rise. Don't be put off demanding it by pessimists who say it is impossible. Demand that it shall be put to the test! Remember always what is meant by a National Dividend. (See paragraphs 3, 4 and 5.)

14. Having decided that the payment of

## NATIONAL DIVIDEND

a National Dividend is desirable, the question arises at once: How can we get it? What sort of action by the people will most quickly produce the results desired by the people.

15. If the people decide to partake of the abundance which can be produced, they must render powerless what now stands in the way of carrying out this wish.

16. Supreme power rests on force. Those who control the armed forces of the Crown—the Navy, the Army, the Air Force—wield supreme power in this country. It is the Government that controls the armed forces.

17. The Government consists of Members of Parliament elected by the people's votes.

18. If a majority of the people wish to receive a National Dividend, they can elect to the House of Commons a majority of representatives charged clearly with the duty of carrying out this wish.

19. Such a majority of Members of Parliament would be able to select from among themselves a Government, controlling the armed forces of the Crown, and which will give orders to experts whose prime business it should be to find a means—and apply it—of issuing a National Dividend, such as to enable the people to purchase as much of the output of industry, both actual and potential, as they desired.

20. Since the Government can command expert services, it would very quickly find a means to do what was demanded by the people who had elected it. It would also be able to enforce that means by exercising threats of force against obstructive interests.

21. How, then, can the people place such a Government in power?

22. Obviously they must agree, first of all, that they want a National Dividend, with all it implies in the way of abolishing poverty and removing economic stress.

23. Then they must vote at the next election in such a way that their elected representatives are left in no doubt about what they have to do.

### The Electoral Campaign

24. The Electoral Campaign now being organised by "The Only Democrats (Non-Party)," of 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2, is designed, first, to ask voters if they want National Dividends, and, secondly, to tell them what to do in order to get them.

25. Electors throughout the country are having the Demand and Undertaking form reproduced on page — placed before them to sign.

26. The canvassing is being organised on a very carefully thought-out, decentralised scheme. It is a very simple scheme, and easy to work. *But it requires large numbers of workers*, for in order to be quickly effective it must be done *according to plan*.

27. The scheme for working this Electoral Campaign is detailed in a circular,\* and everyone wishing to take a useful part in the plan of action outlined above, should notify The Only Democrats.

28. The condition of the world is getting more and more dangerous every day. We do not know how long a collapse may be delayed, so act at once.

29. Every voter bears a personal responsibility for the continuance of avoidable poverty and insecurity, and for the steady encroachment on personal freedom.

\*E.C.D.1 (1½d. post free from The Only Democrats, 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2).

## BRITAIN'S RECENT

## COMMERCIAL POLICY

The publication by the F.B.I. of a survey of, and conclusions drawn from British commercial policy is an important event. We publish here an examination of this document. Next week the policy of the F.B.I., in relation to the contents of its report, will be criticised.

**T**HIS Survey,\* just issued by the Federation of British Industries is a curious document, which nevertheless merits the attention of Social Credit students.

On the one hand it is a model of industrious statistics concerning British production and trade; on the other it contains no mention of the object of all this commercial activity, nor is there any information as to the ability of the British consumer to purchase either the products of this country or those imported from abroad.

Somewhat surprisingly the survey begins with a "Foreword," which consists of the conclusions arrived at by the author from the facts contained in the body of the pamphlet. The main conclusions may be summarised as follows:—

(a) Great Britain has made a remarkable economic recovery during 1934 compared with other countries, and therefore, the present policy (attributed to the National Government) should be continued.

### IS Work the Final Aim?

One gathers from p. 5 of the Survey that the phrase "economic recovery" means an increase of building and construction at home, which has been "largely responsible for maintaining production and employment," coupled with growth in exports by the metal and machine trades. From which one assumes that production, work and the satisfaction of foreign wants (even though these be machinery with which to compete against us in peace, or aeroplanes with which to bomb us in war) are the chief aims of our industrial system. Not a word about the needs of the British consumer!

(b) In spite of (a) we must avoid complacency. "Too great a proportion of our revival in industrial activity has been due to the demands of the home market; too little has been due to a real development of the export trade which is vital to the future prosperity of the country."

The latter statement appears to be not so much a conclusion derived from a study of the facts, as the dogmatic assertion of an obsolete fallacy. Where, outside the office of an economic "expert," is the reason to discourage home consumption and encourage unlimited exports, a large proportion of which, as the history of the past century shows, will never be repaid by imports?

(c) International Trade on a large scale is not likely to be resumed whilst industrial countries continue to stimulate their agriculture, and agricultural countries to embark upon industrial production.

Long live international trade as an end and not a means! But would the author of this "conclusion" enlighten us as to how long the industrial countries can continue to export machinery and plant to agricultural countries without industrialising them?

\* Survey of Britain's Recent Commercial Policy. The Federation of British Industries. 1s.

### The Electoral Campaign

The Special Electoral Campaign Number of SOCIAL CREDIT explains the Electoral Campaign and how to help in it. It contains the vital matter of Major Douglas's famous Buxton speech which launched the Campaign. Price 1s. 6d. a dozen from SOCIAL CREDIT, 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2.

## ELECTORS

### Demand National Dividends

#### Leaflet No. 4

**For Recruiting.**—Contains a space for address of local group or supervisor. For distribution at meetings, or delivery by post or from door to door after collecting signed demand forms.

6s. for 1,000 (postage 9d.); 3s. for 500 (postage 9d.); 1s. 6d. for 250 (postage 4d.); 7d. for 100 (postage 2d.).

#### Leaflet No. 5

**Elector's Demand and Undertaking.**—The instrument of the Electoral Campaign, in purple on orange or purple on white.

(post free) 12s. 6d. for 1,000; 6s. 3d. for 500; 3s. 2d. for 250; 1s. 7d. for 125; 10d. for 60.

#### Leaflet No. 6

**For Personal and Business Friends.**—Not suitable for the house-to-house canvass, but for use in offices, factories, or by travellers, or at parties. Space for 24 signatures.

(carriage extra) 27s. 6d. for 1,000; 3s. for 100; 1s. 6d. for 50; 9d. for 25.

Obtainable from the offices of SOCIAL CREDIT, 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2.

## CORRESPONDENCE

### Meetings in Derbyshire

I expect to be staying near Derby early in September, and if I can be of use to any Douglas Group in the district in connection with the Electoral Campaign on September 7, 8, 9 or 10 for addressing meetings, I shall be very pleased to hear from organisers. Please address me c/o Social Credit Secretariat, 163A, Strand, London, W.C.2.

Upminster.

T. H. STORY.

### Prize Holiday Competition

All Social Crediters should be interested in, and enter for the competition organised by the Industrial Development Council of South Wales and Monmouthshire.

The £1,200 in prizes are for a practical suggestion for reducing the distress in South Wales and we know how this can be done. The real remedy should be brought to the notice of the forty-three separate Councils concerned and letters from all over Great

Britain and Ireland should help to bring the day of National Dividends nearer.

Write at once to the secretary, D. J. Davies, Esq., 1, Saint Andrews Place, Cardiff, for conditions. There is no entrance fee and additional prizes may be given.

A. T. SHIFFEX.

### Spreading Idea of National Dividend

The following idea, which I have adopted, may be worth passing on to Social Crediters who have cars with large back windows. Cut out letters to form "Demand a National Dividend" and post them on the glass inside the car. This will be seen by hundreds of people during a short journey. By cutting out letters the driver is left sufficient space to observe following cars in the rear vision mirror.

Northampton.

E. K. ALLEN,  
Hon. Sec. S.C.G.

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# What's Wrong With The World

Social Credit simply explained by G. W. L. DAY. The first chapter appeared in our issue of June 21, 1935, and succeeding chapters have been published every week since.

## CHAPTER IX.

### Are We All Mad?

MEANWHILE the Gap grows wider and the financial system works worse and worse. We can't buy the things we produce, however much we need them, so we do the only other possible thing: we restrict and destroy them.

Here is the gist of a few reports from the press during the last three years:—

American farmers throw away milk. International plan for the destruction of cocoa.

Portugal destroys 10,000 gallons of wine. Irish pour beer down the gutter.

America destroys 6,000,000 cattle. Holland burns 15,000,000 bulbs.

America ploughs in every third row of cotton.

Cuba destroys sugar.

France fines farmers for increasing their wheat acreage.

British farmers fined £15,000 by the Potato Marketing Board for producing too many potatoes.

British farmers forced to kill their cattle too soon.

British farmers urged to feed their pigs with "surplus" milk.

The *Toronto Times* of May 24, 1932, said: "One more bumper harvest like the last two means final and irretrievable disaster. We should therefore pray that this may be avoided."

The *Sunday Express* recently reported the following cases:—

A man being paid £800 for not growing hops.

Railways being paid 2/1 per pig for not carrying pigs.

Coal miners paid for not producing coal.

America has reduced her wheat acreage by 100,000,000 acres in the last ten years.

Mr. Wallace, the United States Secretary for Agriculture, actually announced that the maximum tax under the Agricultural Relief Act would be levied to subsidise farmers and help to pay for a huge crop reduction over a period of three years.

If you or I were to start burning our possessions and throwing away our valuables, we should probably be taken away in a closed van for medical examination; and even if we answered questions sensibly we should be kept under observation for a day or two.

But when nations start doing this, nothing of the sort happens. In fact the newspapers talk about it as if it were the most natural thing in the world.

The *Times*, for instance, talks about "burdensome surpluses."

We not only destroy produce; we restrict raw materials. There is hardly a single commodity we have not restricted in some way. In fact the *Financial Times* remarks: "It is an ironical reflection upon our present state of civilisation that the only real successes of internationalism in recent years, in the economic field, seem to consist of co-operation in reducing the supply of much-needed materials."

Another thing we do is to prevent machines and plant being used which would increase these so-called 'gluts'.

For instance, there exists a gravity-feed type-setter which could be worked by a girl of 14. But it is not used.

There is also a method of growing grass for fodder under factory conditions all the year round. This too, will not be used.

The *Sunday Dispatch* of November 25, 1934, reported that a new process for wool has been withheld because if it were put on the market the woollen industry would be in chaos.

In 1933 the Bata boot factory, in Czechoslovakia, reported that a machine had been invented which needs only to be fed with leather and thread, and without any human agency at all it will then manufacture boots and shoes all ready to wear except for the laces. This also is not on the market.

The *Mechanical World* says that for many years our iron and steel industry has "not been able to make use of all the latest equipment and processes, a condition leading to a vicious spiral in which an industry sinks lower and lower, due to its inability, by reason of its condition, to raise new capital required for reorganisation."

Nobody can say how much we are hampering the full working of the machine, or how great its power would be if we let it work as hard as it could.

As things are, nobody pretends that we are aiming at making industry satisfy our wants. When we talk about making industry efficient, we mean making it suit the ends of finance, which is quite a different thing.

For example, to suit finance, we have allowed a million acres to go out of cultivation since the War, and scrapped millions of spindles.

This rationalisation, which we have heard so much about lately, is simply a method of destroying wealth. It scraps plant and discharges men so as to supply goods at lower prices for export. It has nothing whatever to do with supplying the nation's needs.

The only time when we really did try to put the machine into top gear was during the War. For four years we poured out munitions and other things as fast as we could, while finance relaxed its rules a little to help us.

And just think what we managed to produce, with millions of our best producers away on the battlefields!

Twenty years have gone by now. Science has continued its advance and our powers of producing are far greater than they were even then. Given half a chance we could produce such a flow of goods as our forefathers never even dreamed of.

But finance won't allow this. It turns our world upside down, making us destroy the very things we all need, and at the same time calling upon us to work harder just as if we were still fighting scarcity.

It turns wealth into debt, makes nations seem poorer the richer they become, and converts our release from irksome toil into ignominious unemployment.

If you think about it you will see that there is literally nothing which finance does not misrepresent so that it becomes its own opposite.

It is like a distorting mirror in a fun fair.

(To be continued.)

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## ELECTORAL CAMPAIGN

Below is the form Parliamentary electors are being asked to sign. Please read it carefully, sign (if you have not done so already) and send it (½d. stamp) to The Only Democrats, 163A Strand, London, W.C.2.

Will you ask others to sign this demand and undertaking? Supplies of the form (Leaflet No. 5) can be had (see page 6).

### We Will Abolish Poverty

#### Elector's Demand and Undertaking

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

Signed.....

Address.....  
(Signatures will be treated confidentially)

#### Volunteers for Help

I want to make my vote effective, so I volunteer to work.....hours each week at delivering and collecting these forms, in a district convenient to me, for the next six months, or until further notice. I will try to induce all my friends to do likewise.

BLOCK Name.....

LETTERS.....

PLEASE Address.....

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### Announcements & Meetings

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

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 follows:—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.

#### Manchester Social Credit Club

Future meetings will be from 7 p.m. on first and third Tuesdays every month, at Grosvenor Hotel, 2, Deansgate. Next meeting, August 20.

### PUBLICATIONS DEPARTMENT

S.C. Secretariat, 163A Strand, London, W.C.2

One of the functions of this department is to be of service to Social Crediters who contemplate the issuing of leaflets, pamphlets and other publications.

# Things in General—and

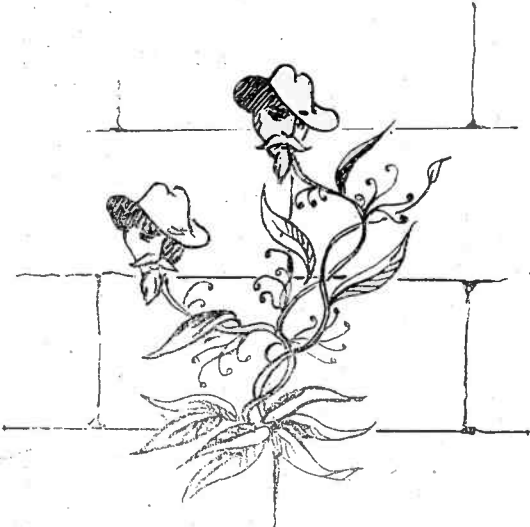
## Nonsense Botany

*Financialis Ubiquitis* (Eng. Var. *Monti. Normanii*, often known locally as Flint Skinner, from its habit of peeling off a surface when its growth is completed, leaving it completely bare and desiccated).

This creeping climber is very cosmopolitan, and has an immense number of varieties, being found in practically every country in the world, in some form.

In certain places, where, unnoticed, it has been allowed to dig in its tentacles, it has exhibited a quite phenomenally rapid growth.

The plant exists parasitically: growing on buildings of any kind, even hard stone; but



it ultimately disintegrates them entirely if it is not discovered and promptly exterminated.

When it is allowed to run riot the walls of any building may fall to pieces without warning, and then the seeds are flung in all directions only to take root in other crevices and begin again their insidious devastation.

Unfortunately, it is frequently encouraged by many who do not recognise it, and/or are unaware of its destructive properties because it has attractive rich green foliage and a delightful little golden flower. These present a pleasing appearance when in full bloom.

It should, however, be ruthlessly extracted from any edifice that is of importance, or the ultimate consequences will be disastrous in the extreme, for its malignant qualities are capable of spreading from one end of the world to the other. FIREWORKS.

## One From One Leaves Two

Higgledy piggedly, my black hen,  
She lays eggs for gentlemen.  
Gentlemen come every day  
To count what my black hen doth lay.  
If perchance she lays too many  
They fine my hen a pretty penny;  
If perchance she fails to lay  
The gentlemen a bonus pay.

Mumbledy pumbledy, my red cow,  
She's co-operating now.  
At first she didn't understand  
That milk production must be planned.  
She didn't understand at first  
She either had to plan or burst,  
But now the government reports  
She's giving pints instead of quarts.

Fiddle-de-dee, my next-door neighbours  
They are giggling at their labours,  
First they plant the tiny seed,  
Then they water, then they weed.  
Then they hoe and prune and lop,  
Then they raise a record crop.  
Then they laugh their sides asunder  
And plough the whole caboodle under.

Abra-cadabra, thus we learn,  
The more you create, the less you earn.  
The less you earn, the more you're given  
The less you lead the more you're driven.  
The more destroyed, the more they feed,  
The more you pay, the more you need,  
The more you earn, the less you keep,  
And now I lay me down to sleep.  
OCDEN NASH.

## Campaigner's Faith

"Oh, we believe in miracles?  
Yes, honestly we do."  
And our Campaign will work one  
On Tweedledum and Montagu.

## Insufficiently Nourished

"In various countries evidence has been brought forward to show that large numbers of persons both in town and country are not sufficiently nourished."

So runs the official report of a resolution adopted at the 19th Session of the International Labour Conference of the League of Nations held in Geneva from June 4 to 25.

And what is going to be done about it? Listen:—

The Conference welcomes the attention drawn "to these pleasing circumstances, and requests the Governing Body to instruct the Office to continue its investigations of the problem . . . in collaboration with the Health

# Nothing in Particular

etc., etc., etc., and other bodies capable of contributing to its solution, with a view"—listen carefully—"with a view to presenting a report . . . to the 1936 Session of the Conference."

Heavens above! — Earth beneath! Probably the earth will enclose most of those now undernourished, and those who have been and will be suffering from lack of nutrition, until 1936, unless some "body" other than the League of Nations gets busy.

Why, another war with war allowances and rations for all would be a merciful angel of deliverance, compared to death by slow starvation with the long drawn out anguish of mental and physical "under-nourishment" in the midst of PLENTY.

Of course there is no body "capable of dealing with" these pleasant conditions except the Money Monopoly and we know it won't—UNLESS—! FIREWORKS.

\* \* \*  
O plant not wheat, nor corn, nor rye  
Implores the AAA,  
And so the land lies bare and dry  
Until that sombre day  
When sweeps a dust storm from on high  
And blows the fields away.  
Yet blithe and gay, the AAA,  
Its purpose undeterred,  
From its headquarters sends to-day  
This soundly cheering word:  
Heaven has blessed the plan with far  
Too much co-operation,  
Yet unannoyed our leaders are  
By doubt or perturbation.  
Although production cuts they've found,  
Aren't working out so well,  
The principle they know is sound.  
They'll follow it through hell.  
The farmers they again will pay  
To keep production scant,  
The while (since there's no other way)  
Imploring them to plant.  
K.K. in "Controversy," San Francisco.

## Ammunition

When inaugurating a new drive in Russia with the slogan "Men Before Machines," it is reported that Stalin said: "We received as a legacy of the old time a technically backward, semi-pauper, ruined country. We have now done away with the period of hunger in the field of technique, but we have entered a new hunger period in, I would say, the field of people."

"Before we used to say 'technique decides everything,' but now the emphasis must be put on the people who have to master technique."—Reuter report in "Daily Express," May 7, 1935.

Russia must breed 11,000,000 calves. Government decrees farmers to breed by early next year: 11,288,000 calves, 16,965,000 piglets, 16,212,000 lambs and kids, and 2,055,000 foals. The aim is to recover the large fall in livestock during the recent years of industrial developments.—"Daily Express," April 25, 1935.

The result of America refusing to take imports from other countries is seen in her principal distressed area—the cotton belt. American exports of raw cotton are falling continuously. The only way to correct the position is to permit the import of foreign goods which will pay for the raw cotton. We are told frequently that there is a lack of buying power. It is not correct. There is an abundance of buying power, which means a willingness to exchange goods and services.—S. W. Alexander, C.E., "Daily Express," April 29, 1935.

Ex-soldiers are too old for manual work. Their plight is stressed in British Legion's First Declaration Policy. This "policy" is "How to Bring More and More to the Notice of All Employers the Special Claims of Ex-Service Men."—"Daily Express," April 27, 1935.

In a report on the Jubilee seats it is stated "extra rates are being levied on premises selling seats. The legal work involved in making all the necessary agreements is good for solicitors. The Inland Revenue will also get a share in extra income tax."—"Daily Express," April 17, 1935.

"Cut a sea-way through Scotland." Vice-Admiral Sir Barry Domville plans work for the idle.—"Daily Express," April 27, 1935.

Archbishop of Liverpool says real remedy for unemployment is to make proper use of our broad acres. He says England is no longer workshop of the world, and not likely to be again, and agricultural experts are agreed that this country is capable of supporting 70,000,000 people if land is properly cultivated.—"Daily Express," May 13, 1935.

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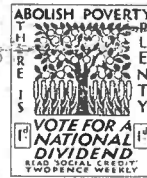
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